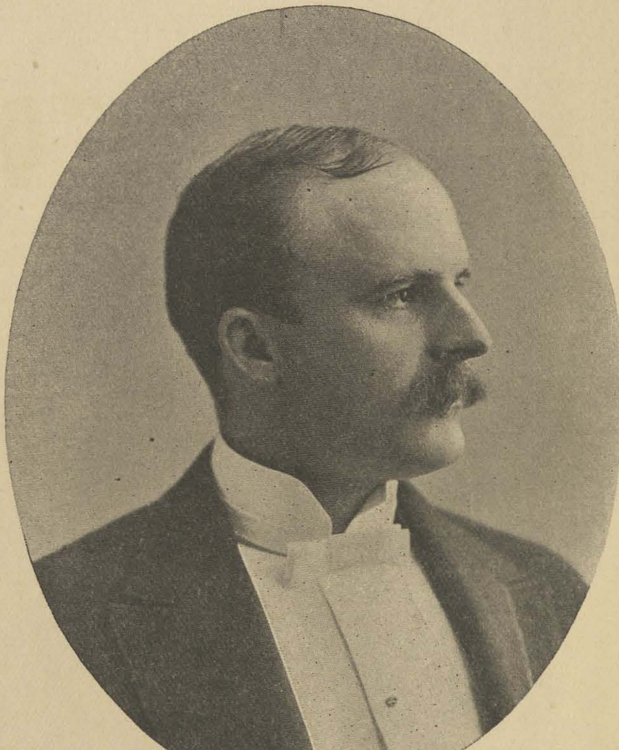
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Reuel Robinson

HISTORY

of

CAMDEN AND ROCKPORT MAINE

BY

REUEL ROBINSON

Member of The Maine Historical Society

"But the land, whither ye go in to possess it, is a land of hills and valleys."
Deuteronomy, 11, 11.

"Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur."
Virgil.

1907
CAMDEN PUBLISHING COMPANY
CAMDEN, MAINE

To the friends of
CAMDEN AND ROCKPORT
wherever gathered or scattered,
this volume is respectfully
dedicated.

PREFACE.

The old town of Camden, which includes the present towns of Camden and Rockport, has a most interesting history, to preserve which is the object of this volume. Mr. Locke's excellent "Sketches of the History of Camden" has long been out of print, and but a few copies are now extant. That work was published nearly half a century ago, and many important events, happening since its publication, would have become lost to future generations unless someone had undertaken the task of compiling a new history. As no one else seemed inclined to enter upon the undertaking the writer essayed the arduous and somewhat delicate work of putting into print the deeds and lives of the Camden and Rockport people from the earliest period to the present time.

This work is essentially a "home made" production, as the author is a citizen of Camden, it was printed by the Camden Publishing Company and bound by Mr. Edwin F. Dillingham of Bangor, who is a member of an old Camden family and one of Camden's oldest and most loyal summer residents.

The author does not claim that the work is in all respects a complete one. No work of the kind can be complete, and he is conscious that many important events may have been left out and that from the personal sketches of the lives of men of the two towns some doubtless have been omitted who are as deserving of mention as many whose lives have been given. This many may regret and none more than the author, who has used his best endeavors to select for record those events that seemed of the greatest interest, and if any men of note have been left unmentioned, it has been due to inadvertence, lack of knowledge of

them, or because their friends and descendants have failed to furnish the necessary data.

Miss Emily Eaton in her preface to the Second Edition of Eaton's Annals of Warren, said that her chief subject of regret was that "errors *would* creep in." That some errors should be made in the compilation of a work of this character would seem inevitable, especially when printed in a busy newspaper and job-printing office where it was sometimes necessary to print the pages of the book and distribute the type for other use before the text had been properly corrected, and a few errors will be found in this work. Such of them as are purely typographical, as for instance, an occasional miss-spelled word, or a wrong punctuation, can be easily understood. A few that are of more importance, so far as noted, have been corrected in the "errata" on page 630 and referred to in the index.

In collecting and collating the material for this history the writer has received courteous treatment and generous aid from all to whom he has applied, and with pleasure acknowledges the valuable assistance given by many. While he cannot mention them all he feels under special obligations to the late Joseph W. Ogier and Mrs. Sarah (Stetson) Glover, the former dying in 1906 and the latter still living, both having passed four score years, but who, keen of intellect, and with faculties unimpaired, were sources of much valuable information; also to Mr. W. A. L. Rawson, Mrs. C. E. Wetherbee of Camden, and Capt. Wm. H. Thorndike, Mr. Joseph S. Eells, Hon. H. L. Shepherd and Geo. H. M. Barrett, Esq., of Rockport.

Knowing the generous disposition of those who will be most interested in a history of these towns, the author submits to the public this work, with its many imperfections, and commends it to the kindly consideration of the friends of Camden and Rockport.

Camden, Maine, January 15, 1907.

REUEL ROBINSON.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

HISTORY

of

Camden and Rockport, Maine.

CHAPTER I.

FIRST VIEW.

When Capt. George Waymouth, in his good ship, Archangel, sailed out of the reek and mist of the ocean, toward the rugged shores of Maine, three hundred years ago, it was a pleasing and beautiful perspective that met his view and gladdened the sea-weary eyes of his officers and men. Before him towered the high isle of Monhegan, and beyond it were the green, forest-clad slopes of the main. After weeks spent in watching the irksome waste of wind-tossed waters, across which they had sailed from their English homes, these sailors must have viewed with great delight, the scene of beauty that burst upon them on that memorable May morning in the year of grace, 1605, — the gem-like island in its setting of foam, and the distant continent, clothed in the verdure of spring. They made haste to find an anchorage and "at about 12 o'clock that day," (May 18, 1605), [1] says James Rosier, the historian of the voyage, "we came to anchor on the north side of this island, about a league from shore." "From hence, we might discern the mainland from the W. S. W. to the E. N. E. and a great way, (as it then seemed and we after found it), up into the main, we might discern very high mountains, though the main seemed but low land." The mountains here mentioned are the Camden mountains, which seemed to the Englishmen to be some distance in the interior, for reaching

1. The dates mentioned in this chapter are all "old style." By the new style they would each be 11 days later.

Monhegan as they did from the open ocean to the south, [1] they did not know of the great indentation of the coast formed by Penobscot Bay, whose waters beat against the feet of these mountains. Thus Camden was first viewed by Europeans who actually explored this locality, its towering hills, then as now, being the most prominent landmarks on the coast of Maine west of Penobscot Bay.

Waymouth and his men, however, were doubtless far from being the first white men who looked upon the "rock-ribbed and ancient" hills of the Camden range. Who first saw them with European eyes, no one can ever know. Perhaps it may have been the bold Icelander, Bjorne Herjulfson, who, in the year 986, A. D., while sailing to Greenland, was buffeted by adverse winds and driven before the wintry tempests, until he saw on his lee the rocky, ice-bound American continent. Perhaps it may have been the great Norseman, Leif, son of Eric, surnamed the Red, who, in the year 1001, with his thirty-five hardy followers, also driven by a gale from the shores of Greenland, reached the American continent, sailed along the coast of Maine, to the genial climate of southern New England, and, perhaps, built the great round tower at Newport, which stands today an imperishable monument to the boldness and heroism of the "sea-kings" of the North. If the Vikings did discover our coast, it was forgotten when they left it, for five hundred years, until in 1498, the great Cabot, reached Newfoundland, and thence came to the coast of Maine. Afterwards many other voyagers from European countries are said to have sailed along our shores. Verrazzani, the French navigator, came here, we are told, in 1524; Gomez, the Spaniard, in 1525; and in 1556, the priestly Andre Thevet, sailed his French ship into Penobscot Bay and conferred with the Indians there. All of these may, some of them must, have seen the lofty shores of Camden, but nothing resulted from their visits. Nearly

1. Waymouth first sighted the Massachusetts coast, thence sailing north to Monhegan.

fifty years later, in 1602, while "Good Queen Bess" yet lived, Bartholomew Gosnold sailed along the Maine coast, and the glowing account given on his return, caused the Bristol merchants to fit out two vessels, the following year, for the purpose of traffic and explorations. One of these vessels, the Speedwell, carried thirty men and boys, and the other, the Discoverer, carried thirteen men and one boy. The command of these vessels was given to Martin Pring, a friend of Gosnold and Raleigh, who followed the route of the former in his voyage the year before, reached the coast of Maine, and entered a bay full of islands, which was Penobscot Bay. Some of the company visited the islands of Vinal Haven and North Haven, where they found silver-gray foxes and named the group "Fox Islands," by which name it is still known. Beyond the bay was "a high country full of great woods," which description applies to the "woods and steepy mountains" of Camden and vicinity as they must have appeared in 1603, and which delighted the eyes of these early mariners. Capt. Pring, although well stocked with bright colored garments, knives, kettles, silver rings and bracelets, and other trinkets, to trade with the natives, saw no savages in the Penobscot, and shortly sailed away to Casco Bay and the Saco. And then, two years later, sent out by King James, came Capt. Waymouth, the real explorer of the Knox County region.

For nearly two hundred and fifty years after Capt. Waymouth's voyage, it was a matter of conjecture and dispute as to exactly what part of our coast he visited after exploring Monhegan, and leaving his anchorage on the north side of that island. It has been claimed by some that he sailed up the Kennebec and by others, the Penobscot, but neither of these claims were ever satisfactorily established. It is now settled, however, apparently beyond controversy, that he sailed up the St. Georges river and that the country he explored is what is now the southern and central portion of Knox County. This theory was first advanced by Capt. George Prince, a native of Thomaston, in 1858, and

has since been accepted by all authorities, and the wonder is that readers of Rosier's account of Waymouth's explorations, did not reach the right solution of the disputed question many years before.

After remaining at Monhegan two days, Rosier says that they weighed anchor and sailed along to the other islands "more adjoining to the main and in the road directly with the mountains, about three leagues from the first island where we had anchored." As the St. George islands are the only group about three leagues from Monhegan and are directly "in the road with" the Camden mountains, there can be no question that they are the islands next visited by Waymouth's company. They found a "goodly haven" among these islands, which they named "Pentecost Harbor," because they reached it on Whitsuntide. They landed here, probably on Allen's Island, the outermost and one of the largest of the group, and "set up a cross on the shore side upon the rocks;" and there they found at their first coming "where fire had been made, and about the place were very great egg-shells, bigger than goose eggs, fish bones, and the bones of some beast." The following day they put together the pinnace which they had brought in pieces from England, dug wells, cut trees for spars and fuel, fished, "pulled off much gum" from the spruce trees, and on Wednesday, May 22, planted the first garden on Maine soil, sowing barley and pease; and, in short, enjoyed themselves so well that, says Rosier, "many of our company wished themselves settled here."

Having previously fitted out his shallop, the captain and thirteen of his men, on May 30, started out to explore the river, but they returned the next day, for, says the journalist of the expedition, "our captain had, in this small time, discovered up a great river, trending along into the main, forty miles; and by the length, breadth, depth and strong flood, imagining it to run far up into the land, he with speed returned, intending to flank his light horseman or gig against Indian arrows, should the river

become narrow enough to bring it in reach of them." After some days spent in exchanging visits and presents with the natives, exploring the harbor, etc., on June 11 they went up the river with the ship, "about six and twenty miles." The narrator describes the river as "of a bold shore; most free from sands and dangerous rocks in a continual good depth, with a most excellent land fall." He further describes it as follows: "For the river itself, as it runneth up into the main very nigh forty miles towards the great mountains, [1] beareth in breadth a mile, sometimes three-quarters, and half a mile is the narrowest, where you shall never have under four and five fathoms of water hard by the shore, but six, seven, nine and ten fathoms all along; and on both sides every half mile, very gallant coves, some able to contain almost a hundred sail. - - - - It floweth, by their judgment, 18 or 20 feet at high water. - - - As we passed with gentle wind up with our ship in this river, any man may conceive with what admiration we all consented with joy." The company compared the river in size, etc., to famous rivers of the world, but Rosier remarks, "I will not prefer it before our river of Thames, because it is England's richest treasure." The description given by Rosier fits the St. Georges river perfectly, with the exception of his estimate of the distance up which he sailed and the height of the tide, both of which are over-estimates, such as perhaps would naturally be made by anyone sailing, for the first time, up a strange river through a savage country.

"Wednesday, the 12th of June, our captain manned his light-horseman with 17 men and run up from the ship, riding in the river, up to the codde thereof, where we landed, leaving six to keep the light-horseman till our return. Ten of us with our shot, and some armed, with a boy to carry powder and match, marched up into the country towards the mountains which we descried at our first falling in with the land. Unto some of them

1. A rule laid upon the map along the course of the St. Georges River from Thomaston to the sea, points exactly to the Camden Mountains.

the river brought us so near, as we judged ourselves when we landed to have been within a league of them, but we marched up about four miles in the main, and passed over three hills." After giving a detailed description of the country over which they marched, the writer says: "Upon the hills grow notable timber trees, masts for ships of 400 tons; and at the bottom of every hill a little run of fresh water; but the fartherest and last we passed ran with a great stream able to drive a mill." [1] In this description, a part of which is given above, the "codde" or small bay, is supposed to be the broadened bend of the river at Thomaston. The mountain towards which the river brought them near, was probably Mt. Madambettox or Methebesec, or as it is frequently called, "Dodge's mountain," the first of the Camden range, located in Rockland back of the "Meadows." [2] The description of the country over which their route lay, answers well to the Meadows of Rockland and Thomaston, and adjacent territory; while the "great stream" may have been Mill River, or perhaps, Oyster River. Waymouth's next step was to penetrate into the country by going up the river, which he did on June 13, in his light-horseman. His company was furnished with armor and shot, "both to defend and offend," and "went from the ship up in that part of the river which trended westward into the main to search that." They carried a cross to erect at a point since

1. Mr. John L. Locke, the first historian of Camden, adopting the theory that Waymouth sailed up the Penobscot, endeavors to show that the crew of the Archangel visited Camden, claiming that the "codde" was Goose River; that the "three hills" over which they marched, were Amsbury's and Summer Street Hills in Rockport, and Ogier's Hill in Camden; that the "great stream able to drive a mill," was the Megunticook River; and that the mountain that they reached was Mt. Battie. Later, however, having gone over the ground, he gave up his original theory and concurred in the opinion of Capt. Prince, that it was the St. Georges River, up which the explorer sailed.

2. See Eaton's History of Thomaston, Rockland and So. Thomaston. Vol. I, page 18.

known as "Watson's Point."[1] "For this, (by the way) we diligently observed, that in no place, either about the islands, or up in the main, or alongst the river, we could discern any token or sign that any Christian had been before; of which, either by cutting wood, digging for water, or setting up crosses (a thing never omitted by any Christian travelers) we should have perceived some mention left." They rowed up the river, the beauty of the wilderness surrounding which is well described (although the distance is again over-estimated), presumably to about where Warren village now stands, and returned to their ship with the tide, and the next day, by towing with their two boats, with the aid of the tide and what wind there was, they got the Archangel down to the mouth of the river, and on the following Sunday sailed for home.

While Capt. Waymouth probably did not visit the territory comprised within the limits of the original town of Camden, he was the first white man, so far as our knowledge goes, who explored the main land of the State of Maine, by landing on the territory afterwards incorporated as the County of Knox, and coming within a short distance of what was afterwards Camden, guided by the Camden mountains, which majestically towered amid the beauty of the primeval solitude, then as now, compelling the attention and admiration of all whose eyes beheld their grandeur; and beneath whose summits, centuries later, was to exist and flourish

"—the beautiful town
That is seated by the sea."

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1. At an elaborate and successful celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of Capt. Waymouth, held at Thomaston in June, 1905, crosses were placed where Waymouth's cross is supposed to have been placed, on Allen's Island, and near the foot of Knox street where he is supposed to have landed, and a granite boulder, with a tablet inscribed to the event, was permanently placed on the mall at Thomaston village.

CHAPTER II.

LOCATION, NATURAL FEATURES, CLIMATE, ETC.

The territory comprised within the limits of the old town of Camden, before its division into the present towns of Camden and Rockport, is situated upon the western shore of Penobscot Bay, in the County of Knox, at about 44° 10′ north latitude and 69° 5′ west longitude. [1] It is bounded on the north by the town of Lincolnville in the County of Waldo; on the east by Penobscot Bay; on the south by the city of Rockland and the the towns of Warren and Union; and on the west by the town of Hope; the last four municipalities being all located in the County of Knox.

The plantation which was afterwards incorporated into the town of Camden, was surveyed by David Fales of Thomaston, in 1768, and the various lots into which it was then divided, "as per Fales' survey," are to this day often seen quoted in deeds of Camden and Rockport real estate. According to this survey, the township was then six miles in length and five miles and sixty-two rods in width. The northern boundary, which is still often referred to in deeds as "The Twenty Associates' Line," began at a rock marked XX on the shore of the harbor, and thence ran north 33 3-4° west. This line, starting at the rock marked XX, which was a short distance southerly of the steamboat wharf, crossing the "Belfast Road" a short distance northerly of Mr. W. G. Alden's residence, and passing across the southwesterly base of Mt. Battie, extended to the easterly corner of Hope. This boundary left Mts. Battie and Megunticook and a large part of what is now Camden village, within the town of Lincolnville. The territory lying between this line and the present Lincolnville line, was set off to Camden before its incorporation as a town, on the petition of

1. The exact latitude and longitude of Camden harbor, at Negro Island Light, according to the U. S. Lighthouse Book: 44° 12′ 5″ N. Lat. and 69° 2′ 58″ W. Long., and of Rockport harbor at Indian Island Light, according to the same authority: 44° 9′ 55″ N. Lat. and 69° 3′ 42″ W. Long.

some of its inhabitants, who desired to be included in the same township as the "harbor village" on account of their close proximity to the same. The township then contained about 23,500 acres.

The surface of the territory is mountainous throughout, there being but comparatively few acres of flat land in the whole original township, which is diversified with a wonderful contrast of low hills, lofty mountains, gentle slopes, precipitous cliffs, rounded summits and rugged peaks. The principal peaks of the Camden range, (which extends from Rockland to Northport, and is the most prominent feature of our landscape), are found within the limits of "Old Camden." They are, according to Dr. Jackson, entirely of a grey variety of mica slate formation, [1] with consolidated strata, inclining to the horizon at an angle of seventy degrees. Before the settlement of this region they were covered with heavy growth, wherever trees could find root upon their rugged sides. Mt. Megunticook, located in the northern part of the present town of Camden, and extending into Lincolnville, is the highest elevation, being variously estimated at from 1265 feet above the sea, as estimated by the U. S. coast surveyors, to 1457 feet as estimated by Dr. C. T. Jackson. Its great slope extends from its summit to the shore of the bay, and well meets Capt. John Smith's description of the "high mountains of the Penobscot against whose feet doth beat the sea." Mt. Battie, which, according to the U. S coast surveyors, rises to the height of about 1000 feet, is located directly south of and adjoining Megunticook, and stands like a watchful sentinel over the village lying beneath it. Mt. Bald, standing back from the coast near the Hope line, is another lofty peak about 1140 feet high as measured by the U. S. surveyors, while farther south towers the massive form of Mt. Hosmer, sometimes called Ragged Mountain, from its rugged and irregular appearance. The line of the present towns of Camden and Rockport runs directly over the

1. See Locke's Sketches of the History of Camden, p. 243.

top of Mt. Hosmer, whose height the coast surveyors placed at 1230 feet. In Rockport and extending into the towns of Warren, Union and Hope, is Mt. Pleasant. From the sides of these mountains, vast quantities of timber and wood, both hard and soft, have been taken during the past century and a quarter, but much growth still remains. The summits of these eminences command a magnificent view of the bay with its myriad islands, and Mt. Desert heights, to the east, and the beautiful lake and mountain region to the west, with the shadowy tops of the White Mountains of New Hampshire on the distant horizon; while far to the south the sail-dotted Atlantic shimmers and darkens by turn, until it is lost "over the edge of the world." Other mountains of the range extend back through the towns of Hope, Appleton and Searsmont and border the shore of the bay in Lincolnville and Northport; and these great billows of earth and igneus rock, thrown up by mighty convulsions in past geologic ages and grooved, ground and polished by the drift of the glacial period, make up a greater portion of the surface of Knox County as well as of the bordering towns of Waldo County. One well-known result of the glacial drift is seen in "Balance Rock" on Fernald's Neck, a granite boulder, brought there and deposited on end by the passing glacier. Through all the ages since, it has stood there, always apparently toppling, but never falling.

The lakes and ponds within this territory are numerous and beautiful. Lying in the valleys between the hills and at the base of almost every mountain, they reflect from their limpid depths the cliffs and forests, and add much to the charm of the scenery. Lake Megunticook, (in the old days known as "Canaan Pond," as the town of Lincolnville was then called "Canaan,") is by far the largest and most picturesque of the Camden lakes. It lies back of Mt. Megunticook in a deep valley with the "Turnpike Cliff" rising directly from its waters. Fernald's Neck divides it into two sections, one of which extends a long distance into the town of Lincolnville. Its surface covers about 500 acres, and it is the

source of the excellent water power which drives the many mills and factories of Camden village, a power that seldom fails, even in the dryest seasons. Lake Hosmer, located in Camden on the north side of Mt. Hosmer, is a beautiful sheet of water of about 65 acres, while at the southern base of the same mountain, in Rockport, is the marvelously pure Mirror Lake [1] which has an area of 150 acres and from which the water supply of Camden and Rockport, as well as the most of that of Rockland and Thomaston, is drawn. On the line of the two towns and between Camden and Rockport villages, is Lily Pond [2] covering 65 acres and noted for the thousands of pond lilies that bloom upon its surface every year. The remaining lakes in Rockport are, Grassy Pond on theHope line, a large pond of 200 acres, situated at the base of Mt. Pleasant; Rocky Pond, 20 acres; Mace's Pond, 60 acres; and Lake Chickawaukie, a beautiful sheet of water of 210 acres, in the southern part of Rockport, and extending into Rockland.

Megunticook River, the outlet of Lake Megunticook, is the principal river. It is some three or four miles in length, and flows into Camden harbor. In its fall of 150 feet from the lake to the bay it has, at least, ten good mill privileges, which are the source of a great part of the wealth of the town. The other streams are, Goose River, which takes its source from Lake Hosmer and flows into Rockport harbor but furnishes no water power of any consequence, and Oyster River, which rises in Mirror Lake and flows into the St. Georges River in Warren.

The original town had a shore frontage of some twelve miles, the general course of which is a little east of north, running from the Rockland line to the Lincolnville line. Along this shore are the indentations formed by three harbors, and from it extend three capes or points. The harbors are Glen Cove (formerly known as "Clam

1. The original name of Mirror Lake was Oyster River Pond.

2. In the early days Lily Pond was called "Neck Pond," being situated on "Beauchamp Neck."

Cove") and Rockport harbors in Rockport, and Camden harbor. Each harbor has a sheltering isle at its entrance; Ram Island at the entrance of Glen Cove harbor, Indian Island at the entrance of Rockport Harbor, and Negro Island [1] at the entrance of Camden harbor. The three points jutting into the sea are, Jameson's Point, lying between Rockland harbor and Glen Cove, the northern portion of which, next to Glen Cove, is called Brewster's Point; Beauchamp Point on the northern side of Rockport harbor, and Sherman's Point on the northern side of Camden harbor. Both Camden and Rockport harbors are sheltered and deep and capable of accommodating many large vessels. That the waters of the bay once extended much farther into the land is shown from the quicksands deposited to great depths in certain portions of Camden village, notably near where the Camden Village Corporation Block or "Opera House," stands, and also in the vicinity of the new High School Building, from which are thrown out, when excavations are made, many remnants of shell fish; and when the outlet of Lake Megunticook was being deepened by blasting several years ago, the shells of prehistoric bivalves were found some distance below the surface of the rock. Along the shore the average height of the tide is about 9.8 feet.

In the early days of the town's history its hills and valleys were covered with a lofty growth of oak, maple, birch, pine, hemlock, fir, spruce, and all the other varieties of vegetable life, large and small, that usually make up a Maine forest, but the old primeval forest long ago disappeared. There are still remaining, however, quite extensive wood lots of a smaller growth. These forests were once inhabited by the red deer, moose, wolf, lynx, black bear and all the smaller animals now to be found amid the wilds of northern Maine, but, with few exceptions, they have long since disappeared. The wolf, bear and moose are now

1. The government has placed a lighthouse on both Indian and Negro Islands, the one on the former being a fixed red light of the fourth order, and the one on the latter a fixed white light of the fourth order.

never seen in this section, but deer are occasionally found here, and at one time a few years ago they became quite numerous for a short time.

Fish abound in our bay and inlets. Smelts, cunners, salmon and other fish are found near the shores, while the bay is frequently visited by large schools of mackerel. The bay and adjacent ocean also furnish large quantities of cod, hake, haddock and other varieties of large sea fish. The lakes originally abounded in white perch and pickerel, and the streams in brook trout, and many of these species are still caught, but the large lakes in this region, notably Lake Megunticook, have been stocked with black bass, lake trout, square-tail trout and land-locked salmon, which are now getting to be abundant.

Camden and Rockport cannot, strictly speaking, be denominated "farming" towns. On many of the mountains and lesser elevations the soil is rocky, sterile and unproductive. There are, however, many good farms, there being fine arable land on many of the hills and slopes, and rich alluvial meadows in the valleys.

The most extensive and valuable mineral to be found in the two towns is lime-stone, vast deposits of which are found cropping out here and there and extending far below the surface, in different parts of Knox county and the southern part of Waldo county. What has for many years been known as the Camden lime, is of as good quality as any in the state, and the "Jacobs lime" has always been famous in the market. This latter is taken from the quarries lying between Camden and Rockport villages, although the most of the deposit is within the limits of the town of Rockport. There is also a large and rich deposit of this calcareous rock, and extensive quarries worked, near Simonton's Corner, in the interior of the town of Rockport.

The climate of Camden and vicinity is, of course, much the same as prevails throughout other parts of New England, which is, all things considered, the best in the world. Situated as it is on the coast, together with other conditions that obtain in this

section, Camden's climate is more equable than is found in the interior or farther to the south. The intense heat of summer and cold of winter which prevail in the interior of the New England states, are both here tempered by the ocean. Seldom does the winter temperature in the coldest weather remain long under 10° Fahrenheit below zero, and the warmest mid-summer day is almost invariably succeeded by a cool and salubrious night. Owing to some peculiar conditions obtaining in this part of the Penobscot Bay region, much less snow falls here than in other sections of the state, even on the coast. Often when big snow-storms have blockaded all other parts of the state, the storm has been rain and sleet along the Knox county coast, and we have had winters that have furnished less than a week of "good sledding" for the entire season. The summer fogs that prevail along the coast of Maine east of Penobscot Bay, as a rule, trouble Camden and vicinity very little. It is often the case that the people of Camden, standing in the bright sunshine on the western shore of Penobscot Bay, look day after day at the dark bank of fog, lying over by the islands, that enshrouds the whole coast to the east. The conditions here enumerated make the climate of the ordinary Camden summer as nearly perfect as can be found anywhere upon the globe.

CHAPTER III.

THE ABORIGINALS.

The men who owned and inhabited the State of Maine prior to its settlement by the whites, belonged to the great Algonquin family of American Indians, which extended from Canada to the latitude of South Carolina and from New Brunswick to the Mississippi River, completely surrounding the numerically smaller if intellectually greater Iroquois of the Six Nations of central New York. This great family was composed of a large number of divisions, subdivisions and clans. Those who inhabited Maine were the Abnakis or Abenaques, dwelling west of the Penobscot and the Etechemins occupying the territory extending eastward of that river to New Brunswick. These two races were hostile to each other and had many bloody conflicts.

At the time Capt. Waymouth visited this section the Abnakis were predominant throughout Maine. Their chief tribe was the Wawenocks, the name signifying a "brave people." They dwelt on the west shores of the Penobscot, and throughout the territory stretching westward to the Kennebec. The sachem of the Wawenocks was ruler of all the tribes from the St. John's River to the Merrimac and was called "Basheba." His seat was at Pemaquid and he was practically king of the thirty thousand or more souls inhabiting that region.

These natives of Maine were taller than the average white man. The men were of fine physique and many of the women comely of form and face. They were inclined to be of a friendly

disposition towards their pale-faced visitors and had the English treated them magnanimously, they probably would have had little trouble with them. The French nearly always treated the Indians as brothers, and often intermarried with them, as in the case of Baron Castine who established a trading post on the eastern side of Penobscot Bay at the place now bearing his name, but then called Biguyduce, and shortly afterwards married a daughter of Madockawando, a chief of the Etechemins, and himself became a sagamore of the tribe. The French, therefore, in nearly all their quarrels and wars with the English settlers, could rely upon the Indians to be their friends and allies.

After Waymouth had been anchored a short time in "Pentecost Harbor" among the St. George islands, the Wawenocks made their appearance in three canoes. They landed on an island opposite, kindled a fire and stood around it looking with wondering eyes at the ship. Rosier writes about the incident as follows: "Weffing unto them to come unto us, because we had not seen any of the people yet, they sent out one canoe with three men, one of which, when they came near us, spoke in his language very loud and very boldly." They waved towards the sea with their paddles as if demanding that the strangers sail away and not intrude upon them longer. By showing them knives, combs, glasses, etc., the sailors finally coaxed them alongside and presented to them bracelets, rings, pipes, and peacock feathers which they stuck in their hair. They then went away and were succeeded by another canoe containing four others. Rosier describes the people as, "well countenanced, proportionable, with bodies painted black, their faces, some with red, some with black, and some with blue; clothed with beaver and deer skin mantles, fastened at their shoulders and hanging to their knees; some with sleeves, and some with buskins of leather sewed; they seemed all very civil and merry; and we found them a people of exceeding good invention, quick understanding, and ready capacity." The next day they again visited the ship and were

enticed on board and below and were given of the ship's provisions to eat. Afterwards other natives visited the ship, and five of them whose names are said to have been Tahanado, Amoret, Skicowares, Maneddo and Saffacomoit [1] were seized and held as prisoners aboard the Archangel. The redmen then tried to inveigle one of the sailors ashore to spend the night, probably for the purpose of holding him as a hostage for the release of their kidnapped kinsmen, but without success. The basheba also sent an embassador, wearing a peculiar kind of coronet made of stiff hair, colored red, desiring that they would bring the ship up to his house, but Waymouth prudently declined the invitation. When, a few days later, Waymouth sailed for Europe, he took the five captured redskins with him, three of whom lived three years with Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and the most of whom finally returned to Maine with different expeditions, and, from the knowledge of the English language which they had acquired, were employed as interpreters between the English and the natives.

Nine years later Capt. John Smith sailed into Penobscot Bay. In his book afterwards published, he speaks of finding an Indian settlement at Camden, called Mecaddacut. He also speaks of the Wawenocks as follows: "The most northern part I was at was the bay of Penobscot, which is east and west, north and south, more than ten leagues; but such were my occasions I was constrained to be satisfied with them. I found in the bay that the river ran far up into the Land, and was well inhabited with many people, but they were from their habitations, either fishing among the isles, or hunting the lakes and woods for deer and beavers. On the east side of the bay are the Tarratines, their mortal enemies, where inhabit the French, as they say, that live with the people as one nation or family, and to the northwest of Pentagoet (Penobscot Bay) is Mecaddacut, at the foot of a high mountain, a kind of fortresse against the Tarratines, adjoin-

1. See Eaton's History of Thomaston, Rockland and South Thomaston, Vol. I, page 20. Other authorities spell some of these names differently.

ing to the high mountains of Penobscot, against whose feet doth beat the sea. But over all the Lands, Isles, or other impediments, you may well see them sixteen or eighteen leagues from their situation. Segocket is next; then Muscongus, Pemaquid," etc. The next year after Smith's visit (1615) the Etechemins, long weary of Wawenock rule, revolted, and a sanguinary conflict ensued in which all the Maine Indians engaged. The mighty Wawenocks led the western tribes, while the brave Tarratines or Penobscots, under their sagamore, Nultonanit, headed the eastern tribes. The war was to the knife and lasted two years. Scores of braves fell on both sides and the Wawenocks were nearly exterminated by the war, which the victorious Tarratines closed by killing the basheba and freeing themselves from Abnaki control, thus ending the existence of the powerful native despotism, that was so zealous of its prerogatives that it insisted that all visitors to this territory should show their respect for the great basheba. This was illustrated when Capt. Popham's colony settled on the Kennebec in 1607, and began the erection of their dwellings. A deputation from the Wawenocks came down from the eastward, to visit the new plantation, stating that their king, the basheba, expected all strangers coming into his dominion to pay their respects to him at his court. The natural generosity of the natives is also illustrated on this occasion, for when Popham, in compliance with this demand, sent a deputation to visit the basheba, which was driven back by a storm, the king, learning of this disaster, sent his son with a retinue to visit the president of the colony at Sabino.

This war between the western and eastern tribes was immediately followed by a fearful scourge, which swept away whole villages and devastated the country from the Penobscot to Cape Cod. During the following half century the small pox became a frequent pestilence among the Maine Indians and did much to diminish their numbers. During that time, too, they joined at intervals with the Massachusetts tribes in waging war upon those

"Romans of the Western World," the Iroquois, by whom they were defeated, and on one occasion they were pursued through the forests by the mighty avenging Mohawks to the very eastern confines of the state. All these things proved disastrous to the Maine Indians, and in 1675 their numbers had been reduced to about twelve thousand souls. That year King Philip's war began in Massachusetts and many of the Maine Indians participated with their western brothers in their hatred of the paleface, and from that time for a period of some ninety years, the English colonists were, a greater portion of the time, in a state of actual or semi-warfare with the savages. During the "French and Indian War" when the natives espoused the cause of their friends, the French, Maine was the theatre of bloody strife and savage cruelty, but after the overthrow of the French, the power that had driven them on to prosecute these wars, the sun of the Maine Indians set forever, and the settlers were no longer harassed by fear of the tomahawk and scalping knife. The tribes originally dwelling in the vicinity of Camden and to the westward long ago disappeared from the earth. Of the Etechemins there remain two small tribes, the remnant of the famous Tarratines or "canoe men" at Oldtown and a few Openangoes or "Quoddy" Indians in the eastern part of the state.

Many relics of the Indians are found in the vicinity of Pemaquid and elsewhere along our coast. Shell deposits, tomahawks, implements of stone and hieroglyphical inscriptions on rocks, mark where once Indian encampments or villages stood. But while occasionally stone arrowheads have been found in this vicinity, there seems to be little evidence of a permanent Indian settlement in Camden, notwithstanding Capt. Smith's account of the Indian village of Mecaddacut at the foot of the Megunticook mountains. This village was very likely a settlement of movable wigwams, occupying temporarily the place where Smith saw them while their owners were engaged for a season in "fishing among the isles or hunting the lakes and woods." But whether or not

there were permanent Indian villages amid the pristine beauty of our hills and valleys, it is doubtless true that these hills and valleys were the scenes of many stirring events before the white man's history here began. Our mountains, which were for the brave Wawenocks a "fortresse against the Tarratines," were doubtless often watch towers from whose summits the patient sentinel with east set face, motionless as though cast in bronze, watched for the approach of the wily enemy, and from which the signal fire flashed by night and the pillar of smoke arose by day, to warn the warriors in the far interior of the coming of the Tarratine canoes; and anon from our cliffs reverberated the clash of arms, the awful war-whoop and the savage yell of triumph over fallen foes. And where in days of strife, amid our glades and valleys, the powerful sons of the forest lived and hated, so in days of peace they lived and loved, engaged in their simple, primitive vocations, fishing in the streams, chasing the red deer through bush and bracken, or with mighty strokes paddling their birch canoes over the peaceful waters of our lakes,

> "Free as nature first made man,
> Ere the base law of servitude began,
> When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

CHAPTER IV.

THE MUSCONGUS GRANT.

After the voyage of Capt. Waymouth many adventurers flocked to the coast of Maine, some of whom entered Penobscot Bay. William Strachey wrote a "Historie of Travaile into Virginia," in which is an account of a "colonie sent out to settle within the river Sackadehoc," in the summer of 1607. This is the history of the voyage of the two ships, "Gift of God," commanded by George Popham, and "Mary and John" by Raleigh Gilbert, and the early settlement made at Phippsburg, known as the "Popham colony." He describes the Camden mountains seen from the vessels, as follows: "There be three high mountaynes that lie in on the land, the land called Segohquet, neere about the river Penobscot. They stood towards this high land untill twelve of the clock noone." They afterwards sailed to the west and landed at St. George Island where they found the cross set up by Waymouth, and thus, "having sayled to the westward, they brought the high land before spoken of to be north."

Other adventurers followed, both English and French. In 1603 King Henry IV of France granted to Du Monts the territory called by him Acadia, extending from the fortieth to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude. This claim conflicted with the English claims and difficulties arose between the two peoples that did not fully end until the close of the French and Indian war, a few years prior to the Revolution. The French established posts at Mt. Desert and the mouth of the Penobscot, and the English

alarmed at their encroachments, sent Capt. Samuel Argall from Virginia in 1613 to dislodge them. On his expedition he is supposed to have visited the shores of Camden.

The next year that most romantic and heroic figure of the early history of North America, Capt. John Smith, made his voyage to our coast and gave the name New England to the territory visited. He landed at Monhegan, and after building seven boats explored the coast with eight of his men, from Penobscot Bay to Cape Cod, and made a map of the same. Two years later he wrote an account of his explorations in which he speaks of Camden as quoted in the preceding chapter. He submitted his map of the coast to Prince Charles — afterwards Charles I — and suggested that he give names to the various places to be adopted in place of their Indian names, which the prince graciously consented to do, and therefore on Smith's map, instead of the Indian name Mecaddacut, for the place where Camden now is, we find the name Dunbarton. This name does not seem to be mentioned elsewhere, and later the place took the Indian name of Megunticook. At this time the whole Penobscot Bay region was known as Norumbega.

The next thing that invites our attention in the chronological order of events, is the *Muscongus or Lincolnshire Grant,* from which all the land titles in this section have descended. Primarily all Maine land titles are derived from the Crown of England. Sir Edward Coke thus states the law relating to the feudal system of land tenures that obtained in England:

"It is known that, first, there is no land in England, in the hands of any subject, but it is holden of some lord by some kind of service; secondly, all the lands within this realm were originally derived from the crown, and therefore the king is sovereign lord, or lord paramount, either mediate or immediate, of all and every parcel of land within the realm." [1]

When the English subjects came to America to settle they

1. Commentaries upon Littleton, 65 a, published in 1628.

brought with them this English law, and the newly discovered lands were governed by the same rule. The practice in the early days of colonization was for the king to grant to large companies or councils, immense territories lying between certain parallels of latitude. These companies would apportion various extensive tracts from the territories covered by their charters, to different adventurers who would, in turn, parcel these tracts out to others.

In 1620 King James I chartered the Council of Plymouth, consisting of forty gentlemen, among whom was Sir Ferdinando Gorges whose name is so intimately associated with the early history of the Maine coast, and granted to it all land between the fortieth and the forty-eighth parallels of north latitude which comprises all the territory lying between Philadelphia and the Bay of Chaleur. This council had a somewhat brief existence, but prior to its dissolution it made various grants, to different adventurers, of the Maine territory lying west of the Penobscot river. One of these grants, made March 13, 1629, to John Beauchamp of London and Thomas Leverett of Boston (England), was styled the *Muscongus or Lincolnshire Grant.* This grant embraced the land lying between the Muscongus and Penobscot rivers, and extended back from the seaboard to a line far enough north to give it a superficial area equal to nine hundred square miles. It included nearly the whole of the present Knox and Waldo counties, and a part of Lincoln. It was granted without any consideration being paid by the grantees, and the only reservations to the king made by the granting power, were the rights of government and "one fifth part of all such Oar of Gold and Silver as should be gotten out and obtained in or upon such Premises." The object of making these grants without consideration was to get settlements started in the country, which by their growth would enhance the value of adjacent sections.

The scope of this history does not warrant our going into the many details that have been given in other historical books and papers relative to the Muscongus Grant, nor in following the

history of the various conflicting charters of Maine territory granted by James I to the aforesaid Council of Plymouth; by Charles I to Sir Ferdinando Gorges in 1639; by Charles II to the Duke of York in 1674, etc. Suffice it to say that through all the changes that the government of this territory passed from the date of the Muscongus Grant to the present time the land titles that grew out of it and the "Waldo Patent" that succeeded it, have always been upheld unimpeached and unquestioned.

On the death of Beauchamp, his co-patentee, Leverett, by right of survivorship, succeeded to the whole grant and for several years continued to administer its affairs. He died in 1650, and by the English law of primogeniture, his eldest son, John Leverett, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, succeeded him. From him it descended to Hudson, his son, and in 1714, to the son of Hudson, President John Leverett, of Harvard College.

Of the two original patentees, Beauchamp never came to America and died a short time after receiving the grant from the Plymouth Council. Leverett who was a man of distinction in the English Boston, came to Boston in America in 1633, where he was selectman, etc., and his descendants for several generations, were men of mark, culture and ability in the colony, and the title of all the land in this section was in the family for a long period of time. Notwithstanding this the name of Beauchamp is a familiar one in this county today, it being perpetuated by the point of land in Rockport, known as Beauchamp Point; while the illustrious name of Leverett, though applied for a short time to Jameson's Point in Rockland, has, so far as this section is concerned, long been lost in obscurity and we now seldom hear it mentioned.

In 1719 President Leverett decided to undertake the re-occupation and settlement of the grant, which had previously been ravaged by Indian wars, which that year were happily ended. He found the undertaking one of great magnitude and beset with some difficulties. Among other troubles were certain clouds

upon his title due to conflicting though probably invalid claims of other parties.

In 1694 Governor Phips purchased of Madockawando, sachem of the Penobscot tribe, the Tarratines' title to a large tract of land included within the limits of the Muscongus Grant. The Indians disavowed their chief's right to make this conveyance, but to avoid controversy and quiet his title, Leverett divided his holding into ten shares, granting one share to Spencer Phips, the heir of the governor. The other nine shares were apportioned as follows: to a son of Governor Bradford, one share, to extinguish some intervening claim; to Elisha Cook, two shares; to Nathaniel Hibbard, Hannah Davis, Rebecca Lloyd and Sarah Byfield, one share each, the same being descendants of Thomas Leverett; and the remaining two shares he retained himself. The above persons were henceforth styled the "Ten Proprietors." During the same year these proprietors associated with them twenty others termed the "Twenty Associates," [1] (among whom were Jonathan and Cornelius Waldo, the father and the brother of Gen. Samuel Waldo), and admitted them into the company as tenants in common under mutual obligations to procure settlers for two towns, of eighty families each. [2]

Shortly after the granting of the Muscongus patent, in 1630, Edward Ashley, agent of the patentees, and William Pierce, his

1. The names of the "Twenty Associates" were, Jahleel Benton, John Clark, Samuel Brown, Thomas Fitch, Adam Winthrop, Samuel Thaxter, Oliver Noyes, Stephen Minot, Anthony Stoddard, Thomas Westbrook, Thomas Smith, Jose Appleton and Thomas Fairwether, Henry Franklin, Gilbert Bent and Benjamin Bronsdon, William Clark, John Oulton, Jonathan Waldo, Cornelius Waldo, John Smith and John Jeffries, twenty-two individuals in all—but as Appleton and Fairwether, and Bent and Bronsdon were partners in the transaction, the two partnerships were each reckoned as one of the associates, thus making Twenty Associates.

2. The grant from the Plymouth Council to Beauchamp and Leverett; the Indian deed from Madockawando to Sir William Phips; the release of Spencer Phips to John Leverett; the deed of John Leverett to the "Ten Proprietors;" and the deeds between the "Ten Proprietors" and "Twenty Associates," are printed, in the order mentioned, in York Deeds, Book X, Fol. 237 to 244 inclusive.

assistant, came from England and established a trading post on the St. Georges river at what is now Thomaston, which is regarded as the first settlement in any part of the grant. This post was broken up by the outbreaking of King Philip's war. Henceforward until 1719, the territory comprising the grant was in a state of desolation, but immediately after the "Ten Proprietors" and "Twenty Associates" united in the ownership of the grant, two settlements were begun which afterwards became the towns of Thomaston and Warren. They were destroyed by the Indians shortly afterwards, the strength of the two block houses, erected at Thomaston, alone preventing the total extinction of the settlement. From that time settlements began to grow and flourish in the southern portion of the grant, but no settlement was made in Camden or Rockport until more than forty years later.

CHAPTER V.

THE WALDO PATENT AND TWENTY ASSOCIATES.

While the strongest efforts were being put forth by the owners of the grant, after peace had been declared with the Indians, to get the country settled, and after they had engaged a minister, of the gospel and 120 families to come here as settlers, they met with an unforeseen difficulty in the aggression of one David Dunbar who claimed, as "Surveyor General of the King's Woods," a reservation of all pine trees in Maine having a diameter of over two feet, as masts for the British navy. "Clothed with the royal authority Dunbar seems to have reversed the Scriptural language and regarded every man *in*famous 'according as he had lifted up axes against the thick trees.'" [1] He is also said to have forbidden any settlements to be made except on condition of receiving titles from him. With an armed force he drove the settlers away, seized their timber and destroyed their sawmills. The interests of the proprietors were so damaged by his exactions that they chose as their agent, Samuel Waldo of Boston, the son of one of the Associates and a "gentleman of good capacity and great activity," and sent him to London to undertake to get Dunbar's authority revoked. So ably and persistently did Waldo represent the interests of his clients, that he

1 Collection of the Maine Historical Society, Vol. IX. p. 80. Paper on Brig. Gen. Samuel Waldo, by Joseph Williamson.

succeeded, in 1731, in getting the "Surveyor" removed, and the rights of the Proprietors guaranteed for the future. On his return to America, as a remuneration for his expenses and valuable services, the Thirty Proprietors joined in conveying to him one half of the grant. The estimated area of the whole grant was 600,000 acres, so the thirty original proprietors had 300,000 acres left, and the "Ten Proprietors" and "Twenty Associates," as the two companies were distinguished, agreed to divide the remainder between them in the proportion of 100,000 acres for the "Ten" and 200,000 acres for the "Twenty." Later the "Twenty Associates" in return for being released by Waldo from certain obligations to procure settlement, agreed to take their share in 100,000 acres to be selected by them from whatever part of the grant they might desire. They selected a tract which was to be five and one-quarter miles wide on the coast, and extend back thirty miles into the interior, but the survey was long delayed and when made in 1768, it was found that about twenty miles back from the shore it infringed upon the Plymouth Patent, therefore a portion of what is now the town of Liberty, and the whole of the present town of Montville were added to complete the requisite number of acres. Thus Montville, a part of Liberty and the towns of Appleton, Hope and Camden made up the territory known as the land of the "Twenty Associates of the Lincolnshire Company," as the company was called. The surveys were not made until some nine years after Gen. Waldo's death and were the result of a meeting of the surviving "Associates" and the heirs of some of the others being called on Sept. 6, 1766, at which a committee was chosen to confer with the heirs of Gen. Waldo. This committee subsequently reported that the Waldo heirs were willing to carry out the original understanding, and the following gentlemen were authorized to execute deeds[1] of indenture with the said heirs, viz: Hon. Benjamin

1 The deeds of Waldo heirs and the "Twenty Associates" are recorded in the Lincoln Records of Knox County, Vol. I, at the Knox County Registry of Deeds.

Lynde, Hon. James Bowdoin, Robert Treat Payne, Esq., and Messrs. Henry Liddle and Nath'l Appleton.

The "Ten Proprietors" believing that the grant extended as far north as Bangor, selected as their part of it, Frankfort, Hampden, and a portion of Swanville, Monroe and Bangor; but final surveys of the grant established the fact that it did not reach farther than the northern line of Frankfort, reducing the number of acres of the "Ten Proprietors" to about 43,000. Some resolves were subsequently passed and promises made relative to making up to the "Ten Proprietors" their loss caused by the survey, but nothing resulted and they never received anything in satisfaction of said loss. The rest of the Muscongus Grant (including that part of Lincolnville that was shortly afterwards annexed to Camden), containing some 400,000 acres, was finally set off in severalty to the Waldo heirs, and was known as the "Waldo Patent."

Gen. Waldo was a man of commanding ability, enterprising and energetic, and did much to hasten the growth of this region. He made strong efforts to colonize the grant, of which he was the chief proprietor. Among other things that he did with that end in view, was to circulate advertisements in the German language throughout Germany, at different times, offering inducements to the people of that country to settle in Maine. [1]

In one of his proclamations published in the German Imperial Post, March 23, 1753, he speaks of our climate, etc., as follows: "The climate is acknowledged to be healthy, and the soil exceedingly fruitful, since the wood which grows there is mostly oak, beech, ash, maple, and the like, and it yields all manner of fruit as in Germany, but hemp and flax in greater perfection. Also there is much game in the woods, and many fish in the streams, and everyone is permitted to hunt and fish."

1 Copies of Gen. Waldo's terms of settlement, advertisement and letters, relative to the matter of German emigration to this section, are recorded in the Lincoln Records of Knox County, Vol. I.

These efforts brought forty families from Brunswick and Saxony in 1740, who settled at Broad Bay. They were joined by sixty more families in September, 1753. These Germans laid the foundation of the town of Waldoboro, and their descendants make up a very large proportion of the present population of that town. On the 23d of May, 1759, while exploring the Penobscot river above Bangor, Gen. Waldo died suddenly of apoplexy. His body was interred at Fort Point with military honors, by the expedition which he had accompanied to the Penobscot to establish a fort at the mouth of the river. His remains were shortly afterwards taken to Boston where they now repose in King's Chapel burying ground.

Gen. Waldo left four children, one of whom, Hannah, was the wife of Thomas Flucker, Secretary of the Province. By purchase and inheritance all the Waldo Patent became the property of Hannah Flucker and her husband and her brother Francis.

The story of Lucy Flucker, the daughter of Thomas and Hannah, is well known. This daughter of an aristocratic tory family, insisted upon marrying, against the wishes of her kindred, the young Boston bookseller, Henry Knox, who was noted for his patriotic proclivities. When the Revolution broke out this strong-minded young woman smuggled her husband's sword out of Boston concealed in the folds of her dress, and followed his fortunes through all the vicissitudes of the war. In the meantime all her loyalist relatives had fled to England, and their property had been confiscated by the commonwealth. After the close of the war Mrs. Knox occupied a high position in her native country, while the members of her exiled family were reduced to dependence upon the British government for support.

In November, 1785, the commonwealth, by order of the General Court, quit-claimed its interest in the Waldo Patent [1] to Washington's favorite general, then the distinguished Secretary

1 Deed of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Henry Knox, and other deeds to Knox of the Waldo Patent are recorded in the Lincoln Records of Knox County, Vol. 2.

of War, and through the inheritance of a portion of the estate by his wife, and the purchase by him of the interests of his wife's relatives, he became sole proprietor of the whole Waldo Patent. [1]

In 1793 Gen. Knox sent workmen from Boston, under the superintendence of an architect, who erected at Thomaston a spacious mansion of brick. It was of three stories, including a brick basement and was surmounted by a fourth cupola-like story, in the roof. There were also erected farm buildings, stables and many other out-buildings. This magnificent mansion erected at the cost of $50,000, was completed in 1794. It was superbly located on the bank of the St. Georges river, commanding a magnificent view. Its site was a short distance southerly of the present railroad station at Thomaston, the station building being one of the out-buildings of the estate. When his mansion was completed Gen. Knox, with his family, came from Philadelphia to make his permanent home on his Maine estate which he had named "Montpelier," having previously resigned his position in President Washington's cabinet. Here he entertained sumptuously and dispensed unstinted hospitality until his death which occurred October 25, 1806. His remains lie in the cemetery at Thomaston with only a modest monument to mark the spot. His splendid mansion was, in after years, allowed to fall into decay and finally, about thirty-five years ago, was totally demolished. It

1 Mr. Locke, on page 23 of his Sketches of the History of Camden, on the authority of Dr. B. J. Porter, states that "after the Revolutionary war was over, Gen. Knox went to the General Court of Massachusetts to have his titles confirmed and obtain, if he could, a share of the sequestrated portion of his wife's relatives' claims. He arrived on the day of the adjournment of the Court, and as many representatives had not left Boston, he collected quite a number of them together, and gave them a sumptuous supper, after which they were in a pretty good mood to accede to his proposals. We have been credibly informed that a committee was formed by these members, when a bill was soon framed, which ultimated in his favor. - - - Thus the General, by his adroit manœuvering, principally, came into possession of the confiscated title of the absentees, to which, in fact, he had no right above that of any other citizen." There is, so far as we know, no documentary authority for the above statement, and it has been vigorously denied. There seems to be hardly sufficient foundation for it to be considered absolutely authentic.

is today a source of much regret that this noble old mansion was not preserved as a monument to the memory of the great soldier who lived and died in our neighboring town, and who will always have a place in history as one of the foremost among those grand characters of the Revolution who assisted in the establishment of our great Republic.

From the foregoing account of the descent of the Waldo patent and grant to the "Twenty Associates," it is seen that the land titles of the original town of Camden finally came from two sources, viz.: the title of all land lying northeasterly of the "Twenty Associates' line," being derived from Gen. Knox, and all southwesterly of that line (including part of Camden and all of Rockport) being derived from the "Twenty Associates." Gen. Knox sold the land in the northerly part of the town, from 1798 to shortly before his death, to Benj. Cushing, Joshua and Lemuel Dillingham, William and Joseph Eaton, Joseph Sherman, Benj., Joshua and Bazeleel Palmer and others, and from them the titles have come down to the present owners, in nearly every case without any break in the records. The "Twenty Associates," beginning in 1768 and extending over a period of some thirty years, from time to time authorized their clerks to sell the land in Camden owned by them, which was done, sometimes at private sale and sometimes at auction. In 1769 and for several years afterwards they issued "permits" to settle upon their land, with the promise to convey to the settlers the land taken up. One of these "permits," issued to William Gregory, reads as follows: [1]

BOSTON, May 5, 1769.

PERMISSION TO SETTLE IN THE TOWN OF CAMBDEN.

Whereas, you, William Gregory, have manifested to the Committee of the Propriety, called the Twenty Associates of the Lincolnshire Company, your desire to become a settler in the Town of Cambden, now settling near St. Georges River. I have made a choice of number four as laid down in the Plan of said Township. You are hereby permitted to enter on said Lot num-

1. Lincoln Records of Knox County, Vol. 3, page 244.

ber four and to begin a settlement, provided you do within six months from the date hereof — otherwise this permission to be void, and if you, to all intents and purposes, do perform the conditions of settlement as expressed and mentioned in the proprietors' proposals, herewith given you, according to the full intent and meaning of them, then in that case, you shall have good warrantee Deed of said Lot number four, with all the improvements thereon, subject, however, to such restrictions and duties as are particularly mentioned in the said Proposals.

By order of the Proprietors' Committee.

NATH'L APPLETON, Clerk.

Another "permit" was issued to Abraham Ogier and reads as follows:

BOSTON, June 28th, 1773.

At a meeting of the standing committee of the Proprietors, called the Twenty Associates of the Lincolnshire Company, voted — Whereas, Mr. Abraham Ogier had encouragement, some time past, to come from Quebec and settle upon a front lot in Cambden, which he now applies for, but all those lots being taken up and settled, it is therefore voted, that the said Ogier be permitted to settle upon lot number thirty-three, on Beauchamp Neck, upon the following conditions, viz.: Said Ogier shall perform and do all the duties which other settlers in said town are obliged to do and perform, as mentioned and expressed in the printed conditions of settlement for settling the Town; and, in addition thereto, he shall work two days extraordinary in each year, on the roads and ministerial lot in said Town, so long as the settlers by Articles are obliged to work thereon.

A true copy — Attest:

NATH'L APPLETON, Pro's Clerk.

This is to certify that said Abraham Ogier hath performed all the aforesaid conditions, as witness our hands.

ROBERT THORNDIKE,
SAM'L MCLAUGHLIN,
JOHN GROOS,
JAMES MINOT.

This "permit" was not recorded until July 22, 1806. [1]

This was the beginning of the title in the Ogier family of

1. Lincoln Records of Knox County, Vol. 7, page 72.

the land since known as the "Ogier Farm," and shows one method adopted by the settlers of presenting evidence to the Proprietors that they had fulfilled the conditions of the proposals and were entitled to deeds of their land. The "Associates" also disposed of large tracts to William Molineaux, including "Beauchamp Neck," a tract of 500 acres; to Robert Thorndike; to Charles Barrett; to William Minot; to Joseph Pierce, various lots, at different times, including Negro Island "for faithful services as Clerk of the Company," and to many others. From these original purchasers and their assigns have descended to us in unbroken succession for the most part, the remaining Camden and all the Rockport land titles.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

While settlements were early made on the southern coast of the Muscongus grant, and that region was often visited by adventurers and voyagers from Europe and from other parts of the American coast, we have no authentic account of visits being paid to our vicinity, after those already recorded, until 1696, although both before and after that date it would be strange if some transient fisherman or trader did not occasionally touch the coast. In 1696, Capt. Benj. Church made his fourth expedition against the eastern Indians, who, controlled by Baron de Castine, were in the service of the French and at war with the English. He anchored his vessel at Monhegan, and leaving with his men at night in a whale boat, arrived at Owl's Head in the morning. Finding no Indians there they continued their way up the Penobscot, and came to "Mathebestuck hills," [1] where they "landed and hid their boats." It was not until after the middle of the eighteenth century, however, that white people began to come this way to any account. During the French and Indian war Capt. Blaisdell of Newburyport, while in pursuit of Indians, saw

1. The words Mathebestuck and Mecaddacut are said to be different forms of the same Indian word representing the country about Camden. Probably it is the same as the name Madambettox or Methebesec, applied to Dodge's Mountain in Rockland. Massabesec is another form of the word, and is said to mean "much pond place." Also the names Medumcook and Medomac are probably of kindred origin and meaning.

several on the island at the entrance of Rockport harbor. He gave them pursuit and they disappeared into the forest on Beauchamp Point. He is said, from this incident, to have given the island the name of "Indian Island" by which it is known at the present day. [1] These infrequent visits caused by war or accident, were succeeded by more frequent ones in the late sixties when men came to the Megunticook region for lumber or ship timber and after staying long enough to get a cargo, sailed away; but beautiful as was the scenery, and favorable as was the situation, no one came here to make a permanent settlement until 1769. For more than a century and a half after Pring, Waymouth and Smith beheld our mountains, forests and shores, our primeval woods continued the home of wild beasts and savage men, our lakes continued to reflect, unchanged, the forms of the ancient oak and pine trees, our streams continued to leap unfettered to the sea and the waves of ocean continued their undisturbed centuries-old dash against the rocks along our shores. All this time

> "Changeless march the stars above,
> Changeless morn succeeds to even,
> And the everlasting hills
> Changeless watch the changeless heaven."

But the hour of change is at hand. The moment approaches which shall see the beginning of that awakening of the calm repose of nature that always accompanies the advent of the Anglo Saxon race into new lands; the race that waves its wand at the forests and they vanish, that touches the soil where they stood and it blossoms with fruitful harvests, that plants factories on the rivers, churches on the hilltops and school-houses in the valleys, that carries with it wherever it goes, culture, progress and civilization.

James Richards, a resident of Dover, New Hampshire, came with his family to Bristol, Maine, in 1767. The next year he came down to the wilderness of this township to cut ship timber

1. Another tradition is to the effect that the island got its name from its being used by the Indians as a rendevous or camping place.

at Negunticook or Megunticook harbor.[1] Charmed with the place, as so many have been since his day, he erected a rude log cabin while here, with the determination to make the place his home. The following spring he put his family and household goods aboard a vessel and started for his future residence, arriving here May 8, 1769. As he approached the harbor, today surrounded by business structures, the homes of an independent population and the mansions of wealthy seekers after health and pleasure, we can imagine him standing upon the deck and pointing out to his family the beauties of the country with its towering mountains, its giant forests coming down to the water's edge, its beautiful capes that enclose the harbor and its verdant island between them, calling attention, perhaps, to the Indian canoe scuttling away at the vessel's approach, and pointing to the higher land to the west where he had erected his cabin. As they passed the island at the entrance of the harbor, it is said that the African cook of the vessel, attracted by its beauty, exclaimed, "Dare, dat's my island!" from which incident it has ever since been known as "Negro Island." Mr. Richards' cabin stood somewhere on the land lying between Elm, Mechanic, Washington and Free streets, and one of his descendants fixes the site at a point just back of the Norwood house. He afterward obtained a permit to settle lot 28, but did not get his deed of it from the "Twenty Associates" until 1803. This lot contained mill privileges on Megunticook river and extended back in the Pearl street direction, and quite a considerable portion of it is even to this day owned by his descendants. When he came here a remnant of the brave red men still had a few wigwams on "Eaton's Point," while a few others occupied Beauchamp Point. These Indians were Tarratines who, many years before, superseded the Wawenocks. As a pioneer Mr. Richards proceeded to fell the trees of the forest and kept at his cabin door a grindstone upon

1. In most of the older records and plans the word Negunticook is used. Later Megunticook seems to have been adopted and used altogether.

which to sharpen his axe. In his absence from home, the Indians used often to come and sharpen their knives and tomahawks on this stone, which action at first alarmed Mrs. Richards exceedingly, but as they always treated her with due respect, with the courage of true, self-reliant pioneer womanhood, she soon got over her nervousness and met the savages on friendly terms. Mrs. Richards, whose name was Elizabeth, and who was affectionately called "Betty" by her friends, in her loneliness became much attached to the grand mountains of her new home. The one nearest her cabin she claimed as her own, and it soon began to be called Betty's or Batty's mountain and out of this circumstance grew its present name of "Mt. Battie."

Mr. Richards, our first settler, was not, however, for a long time, the only settler, for the same year his two brothers, Joseph and Dodiphar, joined him, built log houses and formed a little neighborhood which soon began to grow and flourish. These three Richards brothers, were the progenitors of nearly all the numerous population of that name now living in Knox and Waldo counties.

In July, 1769, about two months after James Richards settled at the "Harbour," Robert Thorndike of Cape Elizabeth, a native of Beverly, Mass., came with his family of seven children, and settled at "Goose River," now Rockport village. Like Richards he had been here previously to cut timber. For two or three years prior to this time, he had brought his sloop to Goose River and carried away several cargoes of ash to be used in making vessels' blocks. During his stays here on those occasions he explored the country and decided to return at a future day and make the place his home. Like Richards he possessed the sturdy qualities that made up the characters of the successful pioneers of our early history and transmitted those qualities to his descendants, many of whom inhabit this region. Mr. Thorndike settled on his own land, for when he decided to come here he purchased (Nov. 9, 1768), of the "Twenty Associates" a tract of

land containing about 50 acres, and extending from the easterly shore of Goose Harbor [1] to the "Neck Pond" now known as Lily Pond. A portion of this tract is now covered by Rockport village. Thus, Mr. Thorndike became the first settler of Rockport, and his log house stood near where the Rockport Methodist Episcopal church now stands. Later he built a frame house on almost the same spot, which was the first house of the kind at Goose River.

The next settler at the Harbor was Maj. Wm. Minot of Boston, who in 1771 purchased land and water power of the "Twenty Associates" near the mouth of Megunticook river and erected a grist-mill and saw-mill near where the mill of the Camden Grist Mill Co. now stands. He also built the first frame house in Camden, which stood just back of the house now occupied by Wm. H. Thorndike on Chestnut street. Maj. Minot did not live many years after settling in Camden, for in 1785 we find a record of Stephen Minot deeding to Joseph Eaton "a point of land on the northeast side of Negunticook harbor, that falls within the bounds of the Lincolnshire Co. supposed to contain 7 or 8 acres being the same Land which was granted to Wm. Minot by said Company, A. D. 1771. Also one half of the grist-mill, the same that came to said Stephen as father and heir of said Wm. Minot." [2]

The next settler, it is supposed, was Abraham Ogier [3] who

1. Lincoln Records of Knox Co. Vol 2, p. 384. The name "Goose Harbor," etc., is said to have been derived from the following circumstance: One of the early settlers finding the nest of a wild goose in a tuft of grass on a ledge in the pond now known as "Lake Hosmer," gave it the name of "Goose Pond." This pond being the source of the little river that flows into Rockport harbor, the name of Goose River and Goose Harbor were naturally applied to them. The village also was known as "Goose River" until 1852, when it was officially changed to Rockport, by the P. O. Department.

2. Lincoln Records of Knox Co. Vol. 1, p. 483.

3. Mr. Locke in his "Sketches" and other writers on ancient Camden history, say it was Lewis Ogier who settled in Camden. This is an error, and we are informed by Mr. Joseph W. Ogier and other descendants of the first Camden Ogier, that it was Lewis' father, Abraham Ogier, who was the first

came from Quebec. He was the son of Peter Ogier, a French Huguenot, who fled from France to England to avoid the persecutions then inflicted in France upon the people of his faith. He established a business house in London, and his son, Abraham, went to Quebec to take charge of a branch of the business. From there he came to Camden. As we have already seen, he took up a lot running from the shore on Ogier's Point, over Ogier's Hill to the Lily Pond, being lot 33 of the Fales survey. He built his house on the point near the shore about where the "Hardy cottage" now stands, and traces of the old cellar exist there today.

Paul Thorndike, brother of Robert, next came to Goose River and at the same time came James Simonton, and later John Harkness, Peter Ott, John Ballard and others. Mr. Ballard took up a lot of 100 acres on the westerly side of "Goose Harbor." A part of this lot is where "Ballard Park" is now located, on the shore.

About this time William Gregory, William Porterfield, William Upham, David Nutt and Barak Bucklin settled in the vicinity of Clam Cove, now known as Glen Cove, while Robert and Alexander Jameson settled on Jameson's Point. Thus the town had a gradual growth for a period of some six or seven years, when the Revolutionary War broke out, during which emigration to the township ceased and the population fell off to some degree.

During these pioneer days the settlers, while clearing the forest, lived largely by fishing and hunting. After getting a clearing they planted their seed and soon had a supply of corn

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settler, although he brought with him his son, Lewis, then a lad of about eleven years of age. This is corroborated by the "permit" from the "Twenty Associates" recorded in the preceding chapter and a deed found recorded in Vol. 2, p. 386 of the Lincoln Records of Knox Co. under the date of July 2, 1793, wherein Abraham Ogier deeds to his son, Lewis, one hundred acres of land running from the shore of the harbor to the pond, being lot 33, in consideration of "a cow wintered and summered so long as I and my wife liveth and sixteen dollars per year paid yearly, and to summer a calf when wanted."

and other crops. Prior to the building of Minot's grist-mill, the settlers had to carry their corn on their backs twelve miles through the forest to the mill at Warren, to get it ground. There was no path and they were guided by spotted trees. On one occasion Dodiphar Richards started with his grist for Warren. Darkness coming on he arrived at an isolated cabin and asked for shelter for the night. The master of the house being absent, and his wife alone, she felt timid about admitting the stranger and refused his request. Being obliged to continue his journey he stumbled along through the woods in the darkness until 9 o'clock, when he heard in the distance the howling of wolves. Securing a stout club, he backed up to a large tree and awaited their approach. He had not long to wait before a pack of some thirty yelping beasts surrounded him. As they leaped at him he would strike them with his club, when they would spring back, at which his small dog would jump at them and bark. Then they would come back at him and the dog with renewed howls, to which others in the surrounding forest responded, and the pack gradually increased in numbers until at midnight a hundred hungry, snarling, but cowardly beasts surrounded him and his brave dog. At one time, being harder pressed than usual, he threw his dog at the beasts, but they seemed to fear to attack it, and the little animal ran back and crouched at his master's feet. Not having the heart to repeat the experiment, the stalwart settler fought the wolves off with his club until dawn, when one by one they slunk away and left him to continue his journey in safety. After getting his meal he returned to his cabin none the worse for his disagreeable experience, but in relating the incident afterwards to his friends he said, "I should rather have been at home in my log hut than out in the woods fighting those cussed varmints."

The necessity of carrying corn so far, ceased when the mill was built at the Harbor, and customers came to it from all the surrounding settlements, even as far away as Belfast, whence they came in boats. There is a story of Robert Miller of Belfast,

coming to Camden with grist and on his return stopping at a cabin at "Duck Trap," which was the only house then in Northport, to get his dinner prepared. He found the family sick and destitute, having had nothing to eat but clams for several days. Returning to his boat he brought back and supplied them with half his bag of meal, prepared a repast, of which he partook with them, and went on to his home, happy in the knowledge that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Thus helping one another the early settlers scattered throughout the wilderness, lived their homely but happy lives close to Nature's heart. With all their cares and hardships, they did not forget the scriptural injunction to "multiply and replenish the earth," and soon children began to come to brighten their rude homes of logs. Local historians have disagreed as to who were the first white children, male and female, born within the limits of the old town of Camden. Locke says that Robert Thorndike, born at Goose River, Sept. 17, 1773, was the first white male child born in town and that his sister, Betsey, born subsequently, was the first white female child; [1] while Eaton claims the distinction of being the first white child born in town, for Josiah Gregory, son of William Gregory of Clam Cove, who was born May 5, 1771, and says Bridget Richards, daughter of James Richards, whose birth preceded his, was the first white female child born here. [2] We find, however, that neither of these authorities are altogether correct. It is very probable that Josiah Gregory was the first white male child born here, but there seems to be no question that Mehitable Thorndike, daughter of Robert Thorndike, born April 8, 1770, was the first child of European descent born in Camden. Her sister, Betsey, was born Oct. 4, 1771, [3] while two of the Richards children, Bridget, born May 8, 1771, and Jacob, born June

1. See Locke's Sketches, p. 31.

2. See Eaton's History of Thomaston, Rockland and So. Thomaston Vol. I, p. 84.

3. See First Town Record Book of Births and Deaths.

8, 1773, [1] preceded Robert Thorndike. Bridget and Jacob Richards then were the first white children to see the light within the limits of the present town of Camden.

It is interesting to note one remarkable characteristic of these earliest settlers of our town and their families, and that is their wonderful longevity. James Richards died at the age of 78, his son, James, Jr., at the age of 94, and his grandson, James, third of the name, also at the age of 94, while many others of his descendants lived to be very old. Robert Thorndike lived to be more than 100 years old, and his descendants have been remarkable for their longevity. Among them were the late Alexander Thorndike of Camden, who died a few years ago aged 90 years, and his two sisters, Mrs. Sarah Stetson and Mrs. Clementine Philbrook, who died recently at the ages of 91 and 94 years respectively. The same is also true of the Gregorys. William Gregory died at the age of 93, and one of his sons, Capt. John Gregory lived to the age of 99. Lewis Ogier also lived to be over 88. It is evident that the material of which these old pioneers were made was of the most hardy fibre, and what is true of them applies equally to those who immediately followed them to the wilds of Camden. And what can be said of their physical, can also, as a rule, be said of their mental and moral characteristics. That such should be the character of the founders of our town must necessarily be true. To face the vicissitudes, dangers and hardships of the frontier wilderness required a strength, bravery and fortitude, not possessed by ordinary mortals. Sturdy men! Brave women! We, their progeny and successors, do well to honor their memories, for they put civilization behind them and came to these grand solitudes, to help build up a great state in the wilderness, with no one to welcome them to their new abode but the untutored savages, the beasts of the forests and the wild birds of the mountains.

"The ocean eagle soared
From his nest by the white wave's foam,
And the rocking pines of the forest roared ;
This was their welcome home."

1. See Genealogy of Richards Family, p. 188.

CHAPTER VII.

THE REVOLUTION.

Sturdy as were the early settlers in their physical and moral characteristics, they were no less sturdy in their patriotism. The rule that "mountaineers are always freemen," did not find an exception in the case of the Camden forefathers. Their natures were cast in the same mould as the rugged mountains among which they lived, and the free air of their forest-environed homes bred in them a love of liberty and a spirit of resistance to the tyranny of the despotic rulers across the sea. When the fire of the Revolution, long smouldering, had burst into flame at Lexington, and the "embattled farmers" at Concord "fired the shot heard round the world," its echoes reverberated among the hills of Camden, and awakened our first settlers to the gravity of the situation and found them ready to do their utmost to repel the invader should he land upon their shore or to shoulder the flint-lock and march to the front if called to do so; and during the whole course of the war the men of Camden, with few exceptions, were among its most earnest supporters. Camden was not the scene of any great battle, and on account of its then isolated situation it did not at once feel the effects of the contest being carried on in the older part of the colony, but it was not long before parties of British and their tory sympathizers began to make excursions to our shores, to steal the settlers' sheep, cattle, and other property and often to destroy what they could not carry away. When on these looting expeditions the British came in

barges which were called "shaving mills," and their depredations aroused the righteous wrath of our early settlers, who often proved too much for the robbers. There are several stories, often related in the old days, which illustrate these plundering raids of the enemy, as well as the fearlessness and uncompromising character of the Camden forefathers. They relate to that period of the Revolution before any troops were stationed at Camden, and the settlers had to depend upon themselves to defend their property from marauders, and some of them are of sufficient interest to be recorded here.

Robert Jameson when a boy, had a schoolmate by the name of Pomeroy, who, in later years, had also gone to sea with him. When the Revolutionary struggle commenced, Pomeroy, then living at Friendship, became a tory, and knowing Jameson to be a strenuous patriot, undertook to guide a "shaving mill" to Clam Cove to depredate his property. The barge, guided by Pomeroy, reached Jameson's Point late in the forenoon, and landed a force of nineteen men near Mr. Jameson's log house, seized him as he was mowing in his field, and carried him aboard the barge. Some of the company went into his house and brought away two guns, two firkins of butter and other things of value. Another party shot his oxen and killed his pigs which they dragged to the shore, quartered without taking off the hides, and carried them on board their barge. They then told Jameson that he was free to go home. Under those circumstances most men would have hurried away as soon as possible. Not so Jameson! His heart, which knew no fear, was burning with rage at the loss and indignity he had suffered, and with a determination to get revenge if possible. His seaman's eye had detected an American privateer in the fog near Owl's Head, and thinking that an opportunity to avenge himself was at hand, he resolutely refused to leave the barge. The privateer approached within two miles of Clam Cove, when Jameson, notwithstanding he was ordered to hold his tongue, loudly hailed it, but the increasing density of the fog prevented the privateer's

attention being attracted. The British then offered to take him with them if he would join in their predatory expedition, which offer he contemptuously rejected and said he hoped the privateer would take them that he might wreak his vengeance upon them. Deciding that he was a dangerous man to have with them, they peremptorily ordered him to go ashore, which he as peremptorily refused to do. They then brought his wife aboard the barge to persuade him to go ashore peaceably, but he persistently adhered to his determination to remain aboard as long as there was a chance of the privateer returning to the place. As night was approaching they decided to remain in the Cove until morning and allow their unwelcome guest to stay on board. The morning's light showed no traces of the privateer, and seeing no hope of immediate redress, Jameson strode ashore declaring, as the barge sailed away, that his wrath would be forcibly visited upon the head of the base Pomeroy, when next they met. The story is not complete without the sequel which took place a few years later after peace was declared, when Pomeroy went as pilot to Bangor on board a Waldoboro vessel commanded by Paul Jameson, Robert's brother. On the return trip down river with a cargo of lumber, the vessel put into Clam Cove. While there Robert learned that Pomeroy was on board and told his brother, the captain, that he proposed to have satisfaction, before he left, for the loss and insults he had received. His brother's efforts to dissuade him were of no avail. His injury had rankled in his breast too long and he would not forego his long contemplated revenge. Taking his musket, loaded and with fixed bayonet, he went on board in the absence of the captain, and finding Pomeroy, told him the purpose of his visit. Pomeroy in great fear begged his forgiveness, but regardless of his entreaties, Jameson pitched into him with his fists and lay him unconscious upon the deck and would doubtless have made an end of him but for the interference of others. When leaving to go on shore Jameson gave his fallen enemy a thrust with his bayonet to ascertain if he were

dead. He proved to be alive, however, and the captain hearing of the trouble went on board his vessel and hurriedly sailed away. The people of Camden held Pomeroy in so great contempt, and were so indignant at his unforgotten treachery and treason, that no notice was taken of the assault, and the matter ended.

The British took possession of Castine or Majorbiguyduce, as it was then called, on June 12, 1779. During that year, according to the old tradition recorded by Locke in his sketches of the history of Camden, an English vessel approached Meguntichook harbor from the direction of Castine, evidently on a marauding trip. She was seen by two residents of the harbor, Leonard Metcalf and Andrew Wells, who undertook to prevent by strategem the landing of the enemy. Wells took his drum to the shore and began lustily to beat the "roll call," while Metcalf in a commanding voice, proceeded to give out military orders to an imaginary company of soldiers. This action of the two patriots only resulted, however, in alarming the approaching British, who sent on shore a larger force than they had intended, to dislodge the supposed company of "rebels" in the woods. They landed on the west shore of the harbor, near Wm. Minot's house, dressed in the red uniform of the British soldiers, and charged up the bank where they saw Metcalf and Wells and fired at them. Metcalf returned the fire, and ran, loading his musket as he did so, and not paying proper heed to his steps, fell over a log, when one of the Englishman cried, "There's one of the d—— Yankees dead." Metcalf, however, was far from being dead, for rising to his feet he fired at his pursurers again and retorting, "That's a lie," disappeared into the thicket with his comrade and both hurried to Goose River to spread the alarm. The marauders then turned their attention to Maj. Minot's house, which they burned to the ground, and then visited Abraham Ogier's cabin on Ogier's Point. Mrs. Ogier, being at home alone, and seeing them approaching from the direction of Minot's flaming house, took to her bed and feigned sickness. The soldiers entered and roughly

ordered her to get up and leave, as they were going to burn the house. With a feeble voice she told them that it would be death for her to leave her bed and begged them not to disturb her. Believing her story they spared the house and proceeded back to the Harbor where they burned several houses, among them that of James Richards. They also burned several hay-stacks and destroyed Wm. Minot's saw-mill. They then set fire to his grist-mill, which was saved, according to Eaton's Annals of Warren and Williamson's History of Belfast, by Leonard Metcalf. Mr. Locke, however, claims this to be an error, and gives the following version of the the saving of the mill, which was told by Robert Thorndike, who remembered the circumstance. Belfast had previously been evacuated and many of its settlers had come to Camden and stored their goods in this grist-mill; therefore when the British set it on fire, a cripple from Belfast by the name of Dow, anxious to save his own and his neighbors' property, extinguished the flames. Again it was set on fire and again Dow put it out and persisted in so doing, notwithstanding that he was roughly handled and threatened with personal violence by the soldiers. At last they relinquished their attempts, saying, "Well, we'll let it alone, as the d—— rebels will die if we burn their mill." So the valor of the cripple saved the mill. In the meantime, Mrs. Richards and her children and the other residents of the Harbor had fled to the woods, and with sorrowful hearts saw arising the smoke of their blazing homes. At last the invaders started to return to their boats, and on their way, like their fellows on their retreat from Lexington, they were pursued and hastened by the bullets of the ambushed settlers.

It seemed to be the part of the tories to lead these plunderers against their fellow-countrymen, and in the case just recited the pilot was a tory by the name of John Long. After the war closed Long one day happened to be at Peter Ott's tavern at Goose River, when that tory-hater, the doughty Robert Jameson, rode up and entered the tavern. As the weather was cold he told Ott

to build up a big fire, as he wished to warm himself, at the same time remarking that there was one man present whom he was going to put on to burn. Ott, supposing Jameson was joking, piled on the wood, and in a few minutes had a roaring fire. Jameson, who was a giant in strength, then seized Long and threw him on the fire as if he were a stick of cord wood. Before he could get out of the fireplace his face and hands were badly blistered, his clothing burned and his hair singed. "There," said Jameson, "burn the harbor village again, will you?"

Neither was this incident the last trouble Long had on account of his dastardly conduct, for on one occasion more than twenty years after the burning of the village, Long came to Camden, and according to the old tale, met Leonard Metcalf on the street, and recognizing him, extended his arm to shake hands with him. Metcalf contemptuously ignored his proffered hand, saying, "Let every dog shake his own paw," and pointing in the direction of the destroyed saw-mill, exclaimed, "There, look at that mill, sir." Long turned his head to look, when Metcalf struck him a stunning blow in the face, which felled him to the ground, and then finished paying the old score by giving him a severe pommelling. Col. Erastus Foote hearing the noise caused by the quarrel, rushed out of his office to learn its cause, and when Metcalf explained, he laughed heartily, declared the retaliation to be just, and handing Metcalf a dollar told him to go and drink his health.

On another occasion at about the same time (1779), the active and redoubtable Metcalf had better fortune in repelling the invader. An American coasting vessel being pursued by a British barge, ran ashore at Ogier's Cove. Metcalf, who lived in that vicinity (where, by the way, one of his descendants lives today), gave the alarm and roused the neighboring settlers, who, with the vessel's crew, secreted themselves near the shore and fired a volley into the approaching enemy. Metcalf would then run out from the woods and fire at them, when he

would return, load and repeat the act. The British, kept at bay by the settlers' guns, at last rowed away. The next day the settlers mustered their neighbors at Goose River and stood ready to repel the enemy, should they attempt to take the prize at high tide. The English, however, did not deem it best to return, and on the next tide the vessel sailed for her destination.

It is said that at this time the Scottish commander at Castine, Gen. Campbell, sent his son in an armed vessel to burn the settlement at Camden, but finding nothing but log huts and knowing the temper of their occupants, he failed to do so, excusing himself to his father by declaring that he "wouldn't risk the life of a man for all the *soo hooses* (pig styes) there were in the place."

Eaton in his "Annals of Warren" relates an incident in the history of Camden, that occurred at about this time as follows: "A kind of tavern in a log house was kept at Clam Cove by Wm. Gregory, a jolly, light-minded man, much fonder of a merry story than a political discussion, and more eager to amass a fortune than to maintain the rights of either country. He was reckoned a tory and his house frequented by illicit traders, though he was frequently plundered by both parties. On one occasion about this time, a knocking was heard at night at his door. He, answering, was requested to open his door to a friend. When, as he did so, in rushed a file of men, all, excepting the commander, speaking a foreign tongue, probably the Scotch highland. They inquired if two deserters, whom they described, were in his house; and being satisfied that they were not, compelled Gregory to go with them as a guide, to the ferry at Thomaston. On their arrival the boats were all on the other side, but after a little talk not understood, one stripped off his clothes in an instant, notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, and plunging in, soon returned with a boat. Leaving him to dress and warm himself as he could, the rest went over to Watson's house, found the deserters, returned to Clam Cove and embarked before the dawn."

These stirring events kept our settlers on the *qui vive* during

the first half of the struggle, but the Penobscot was soon to become the scene of real war.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MAJORBIGUYDUCE EXPEDITION.

After the occupation of Majorbiguyduce [1] by the British the Massachusetts government directed that a force of 1200 men be raised in the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln, to dislodge them. The number of men actually raised, however, was less than 1000, the most of whom were raw recruits. Quite a formidable fleet was also collected consisting of the flag-ship Warren, a new frigate of 32 guns, together with nine ships, six brigs and three sloops, all carrying 344 guns, and 24 transports. The fleet and army rendezvoused at Townsend (now Boothbay Harbor), among the soldiers being Camden's quota, consisting of William Gregory, Peter Ott, Andrew Wells and Leonard Metcalf, as shown by the pay-roll in the secretary's office at Boston. On July 24, 1779, the fleet set sail for Penobscot Bay, commanded by Commodore Saltonstall, and having on board in addition to the sailors, between three and four hundred marines and about one hundred Massachusetts artillery-men under the command of Col. Paul Revere. The commander of the land forces was Gen. Solomon Lovell, and the second in command was Gen. Peleg Wadsworth. [2]

1. We also find the forms Majorbagaduce, Majibigwaduce, Biguyduce, Bagaduce, etc., all derived from the Indian name, Matchebiguatus, meaning "At a place where there is no safe harbor"

2. Gen. Wadsworth of Duxbury, Mass., settled in Portland after the war and built the brick house on Congress street, known as the "Longfellow House." He was the grandfather of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

This expedition is of interest to us, both because four of Camden's early settlers took part in it, and because it was one of the important events of the war and took place in our immediate neighborhood. It was a bitter failure owing to the cowardice and incompetency of the commanding naval officer, but the defeat has come down to us in history brightened by one of the most brilliant displays of heroism on the part of the raw recruits, that the annals of the war afford.

When the expedition appeared in sight of Castine on July 25th, the British commander, who had heard several days before that it was coming, and had been doing all in his power to prepare for the attack, decided that he could not defend his position with what force he had, and immediately sent to Halifax for aid. On July 28 the American fleet was drawn up in a line before the British position and four hundred men were sent ashore under the guns of the fleet, to commence the attack. The landing was made under a steep bluff, which is from one to two hundred feet in height, in the face of a galling fire from the ambushed enemy. The force divided itself into three parties, one ascending the declivity in the center and the others at the right and left. So precipitous was the ascent that they were obliged to make it without order, each man depending upon himself. They gained the heights and drove the enemy to the fort, leaving thirty British soldiers killed, wounded and prisoners. This brilliant engagement lasted but twenty minutes, and is but another illustration of the magnificent valor of the Revolutionary heroes. According to Gen. Wadsworth's account, when the victorious Americans found themselves in possession of the heights, they had lost one hundred men. This exploit has been compared to Wolfe's ascent to the plains of Abraham, and Gen. Lovell wrote in his journal: "When I returned to the shore it struck me with admiration to see what a precipice we had ascended, not being able to take such a scrutinous view of it in time of battle; it is at least, where we landed, three hundred feet high & almost perpendicular, and the men

were obliged to pull themselves up by twigs and trees. I don't think such a landing has been made since Wolfe." [1] Had this action been properly followed up by the fleet, the place would have surrendered before succor could have reached the British and the whole expedition would have been a brilliant success. At this point a council of war was held and it was proposed by the officers of the army that a demand be made upon the enemy to surrender immediately, but this was opposed by Commodore Saltonstall. Then the army desired to storm the fort, but the commodore refused to co-operate and threatened to recall his marines who were on shore. Finally it was decided to send to Boston for reinforcements. In the meantime a fortnight was used up in desultory skirmishings, giving time for the enemy to get assistance from Halifax, and on August 14, it was learned with dismay that a British fleet was entering Penobscot Bay. This fleet, commanded by Sir George Collier, proceeded at once to Castine and poured a broadside upon Saltonstall's fleet. Confusion at once ensued. Most of the vessels had been pressed into service and were commanded by their owners who desired to save their property and who fled, some without making any resistance. Some of the vessels ran ashore and were set on fire and abandoned, others were blown up with powder and some escaped up the Penobscot, the soldiers taking to the woods. [2] A part of them made their way with great suffering across the country to the Kennebec, while another party came down along the shore through Belfast and Camden. They came into this settlement worn out and hungry, and ravenously devoured raw green pease and whatever came to their hands, among other things a churn of buttermilk standing at the door of Mr. Richards' house. After obtaining rest and refreshment here, this party, which consisted

1. Coll. of Me. His. Society, Series II, Vol. X, Page 62.

2. Soon afterwards a court of inquiry was held at Boston, and the General Court adjudged that "Commodore Saltonstall be incompetent ever after to hold a commission in the service of the State, and that Generals Lovell and Wadsworth be honorably acquitted."

of about forty men, the most of whom lived in this vicinity, departed for their respective homes.

The Biguyduce disaster caused much consternation throughout this section and along the whole coast, and it was feared that the exultant enemy would commit greater depredations than ever upon our unprotected people, and even attempt to cut off the eastern part of the state and annex it to Nova Scotia, or form it into a separate government under a British administration. [1] This fear led to the sending of troops to the Maine coast for its protection. There had been a force stationed at Clam Cove, under command of Gen. George Ulmer of Lincolnville, just prior to the expedition to Castine. Ulmer had erected a breastwork on Pine Hill [2] and mounted an 18-pound gun. Every vestige of this fortification disappeared long ago, although the logs forming it remained as late as 1837, and grape and chain shot were often found near them. After the defeat at Castine, Camden was looked upon as the best place on the coast for protection and many families left their homes and came here. The people of Belfast, rather than take the British oath of allegiance, evacuated that place on Aug. 15, 1779, and came to Camden, a part remaining here while the rest went on to Warren, Bristol, Saco and some to New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Those who remained in Camden found shelter principally at Clam Cove, at the houses of Gregory, Tolman and others, at Goose River with Mr. Thorndike and at Mr. Richards' house at the Harbor.

The force stationed at Clam Cove under Gen. Ulmer, consisted of two hundred men. The barracks were situated a half-mile back from the fort near the location of the present Hanson Gregory house. The barracks were simply a temporary shed-like structure for the protection of the soldiers, situated on the land of Wm. Gregory, and a part of Mr. Gregory's log house was

1. See Col. Freeman's letter of Aug. 18, 1779, to the council at Boston, Coll. of Me. His. Society, Series II, Vol. X, Page 75.

2. Pine Hill is a beautiful eminence near the shore just below "Oakland Park" and is now the property of Mrs. Sallie H. Henry of Philadelphia.

occupied by the officers. Soon afterwards he gave them possession of the whole house and moved into a new house he had just completed down towards the pond. Mr. Gregory acted as commissary, and some of the officers of the company were Lieut. Kelloch of Warren and Capt. Blunt. There was a company of Penobscot Indians connected with the force [1] and John Marsh of Orono acted as interpreter, being appointed as such by the government, and given charge of all the Indians in the territory between Maine and Rhode Island. His family lodged in the barracks and amid these rude military surroundings, his son, Benjamin, was born Oct. 29, 1780. At the same time that Gen. Ulmer's force was stationed at Clam Cove, Lieut. Benj. Burton with a smaller force was stationed at Camden Harbor. When the settlers left Belfast their unripe crops were left standing in the fields. As harvest time came on it was thought best to undertake to gather a portion of them, so Peletiah Corthell was despatched in a boat for that purpose. Skirting the shore he arrived unmolested at deserted Belfast, filled his boat with the corn of the absent farmers and returned safely with his cargo to Camden.

Notwithstanding the forces stationed in this vicinity, British raiders still skulked about the coast and, when opportunity offered, committed their usual depredation on the patriotic settlers. Goose River was unprotected by soldiers, and on the day that Sir George Collier's British fleet appeared in Penobscot Bay (Aug. 14, 1779), a boat containing twelve men crept into Goose Harbor in search of cattle, and landed near Robert Thorndike's house. Mr. Thorndike and his brother, Paul, were at the time away from home, having gone to the mill at Westkeag (So. Thomaston.) The first intimation that Mrs. Thorndike had of their approach was the report of a gun near the house. Thinking that one of her sons had been shot by the marauders, she seized her son, James, then

1. The Penobscot Indians in the Americans' force, performed good service, and were faithful friends, notwithstanding that the British tried hard to corrupt them.

three weeks old, and awakening a daughter who was asleep, she fled to the woods just back of the house where she remained concealed until morning, when with rapidly beating heart, she cautiously approached the house. To her joy she found the house empty and its contents undisturbed. The shot had killed a calf and the robbers doubtless thinking the noise would alarm the men of the neighborhood, hurriedly left. A few weeks later the name of the leader of this gang was ascertained. As usual he was a tory, although he was not generally known to be such, but "one night," says Fletcher in his Annals of Camden, [1] "his toryism was all knocked out of him by 'vigilantes.'" At this period Goose River seemed to be the favorite resort of the marauders. On another occasion about the time of the one just related a band of these robbers visited the cabin of John Harkness on the western side of the harbor, and despoiled it of everything of value, including his gun. Harkness was then unmarried and occupied his log house alone. He was a veteran of Ticonderoga and afterwards fought at Bunker Hill. Being wounded in the latter engagement, he came to Camden to settle. It may thus readily be understood that he possessed a fearless nature, had no great liking for the English enemy, and would not tamely submit to any indignity or loss at their hands. It seems that the visitors, after rifling Harkness' cottage, carried their plunder to their boat, and leaving three men to guard it, went in search of other booty. While thus guarding their ill-gotten plunder, Harkness espied them from the opposite side of the river, and surmising what they had done, crossed over and approached them unobserved. After getting very near to them, he suddenly rushed out of the thicket, unarmed as he was, leaped into the boat and secured his gun. Cocking it, he aimed it at the men and commanded them to stand quiet or one of them would die. Keeping his gun thus aimed, he moved backwards into the woods and made his escape, leaving his astonished foes to content themselves with what he

1. Printed in the Rockland Opinion in 1883-84.

had left them.

In this connection naturally comes the story of the bravery of Elizabeth Ott, the daughter of Peter Ott, [1] whom Mr. Harkness afterwards married. Another band of British pillagers visited the "River" and going to Mr. Ott's tavern undertook to plunder it. They went into the cellar and began to draw liquor from a barrel, when Miss Ott appeared among them and indignantly exclaimed, "Stop, you villains! Let that alone!" As they paid no attention to her she rushed forward and pushing them to one side placed her hand over the aperture to stop the flow of the liquor from the barrel. One of the band covered her with his gun and threatened to shoot, but the resolute maiden was undismayed and persisted in protecting her father's property. At last, moved with admiration for her beauty and heroism, the plunderers desisted from their attempt to rob and departed without harming the girl or her father's property.

These incidents serve to acquaint us with the many hardships and dangers with which our early settlers had to contend during the struggle for independence and to illustrate the resolute and heroic characters of the noble men and women who laid the foundation upon which the grand superstructure of our free government has been erected.

1. Mr. Ott was one of the German settlers at Broad Bay (Waldoboro), but being dissatisfied with what he found there, he moved to Camden and took up Lot 20. Mr. Harkness had the adjoining lots, No. 21 and No. 22. Some of the descendants of John Harkness and Elizabeth Ott are among the leading inhabitants of Rockport at the present time. The name has since been written and pronounced "Oat" by some of the family.

CHAPTER IX.

OTHER REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS.

Among the events of the Revolution which our early settlers saw "and of which they were an important part," was a cruise of Captain, afterwards Commodore, Samuel Tucker, of Marblehead, in an American privateer on the coast of Maine, in which Robert Thorndike of Goose River was a participant.

Com. Tucker, one of the almost forgotten heroes of the Revolution, who lived for many years and died and was buried in the town of Bremen in Lincoln County, was a native of Marblehead, Mass. He was one of the most distinguished naval officers in the history of our country and had a career never surpassed in its romance and success. He early went to sea and as a boy became an expert navigator. When seventeen years of age he saved the ship in which he sailed, from two Algerine pirates that were chasing it, after both the captain and mate had become too frightened to navigate the vessel. Afterwards he served as midshipman on an English frigate, and then commanded a merchant ship. Being in London when the Revolutionary War began, he was told that his most gracious majesty would give him a command in the British navy if he would accept it, when he is said to have exclaimed, "D—— his most gracious majesty! do you think I would fight against my native country?" For this rash speech he was obliged to conceal himself, but escaped by strategem and came to America. He soon afterwards received from

the Continental Congress one of the first commissions issued authorizing the fitting out of armed vessels to prey upon the enemy. He took command of an armed schooner and in that and other vessels, performed services to his country on the sea second to none of his fellow patriots. Although twice captured and held as a prisoner of war, in both cases he soon, either by exchange or escape, gained his freedom, obtained command of another vessel and again became to the British a scourge of the ocean. So great was the confidence in which he was held by the government, that he was selected to convey Mr. John Adams as envoy to France, which duty he safely and successfully accomplished, although his departure was closely watched by several British men-of-war and although during the voyage he was chased by three frigates of the enemy, and engaged and captured the armed British ship, Martha. During the war he captured sixty-two sail of vessels, more than six hundred pieces of cannon and three thousand prisoners. In 1792 he moved to Bristol, settling in that part of the town that afterwards became Bremen, where he resided until his death in 1833. [1]

During one of his exciting cruises, while in the vicinity of Blue Hill he fell in with an English East Indiaman bound from Halifax to Biguyduce with a rich cargo of East India goods which he took as a prize and headed for Penobscot Bay. News of the capture reached Biguyduce and the infamous and notorious Capt. Mowat started in pursuit of Tucker and his prize. In the meantime, Tucker came across a fishing craft among the islands oppo-

1. Com. Tucker's remains lie in the Bremen cemetery and the grave is marked by a humble slate tablet bearing the following inscription:

In memory of
COM. SAMUEL TUCKER,
who died
March 10, 1833,
A Patriot of the Revolution.

Some exceedingly interesting articles on the life and career of this old hero, written by Lieut. Samuel L. Miller of Waldoboro, were published in the *Lincoln County News*, issues of Sept. 30, Oct. 7 and Oct. 14, 1897.

site Camden, on board of which was Robert Thorndike, and being in need of a pilot he took Thorndike on board somewhat against his wishes, to act in that capacity. The enemy gave Tucker a close chase and fired at him, but the privateer was skillfully piloted up to New Meadows, near Harpswell, and anchored in by the ledges beyond the reach of the British vessel, which was larger and drew more water than the vessels pursued. Fearing to make an attack with boats, Mowat decided to blocade the entrance and await reinforcements. Tucker, fearing he would in the end be captured and his prize be retaken, consulted with his pilot who was thoroughly acquainted with the coast and who told him to wait until the first dark night and he would safely guide him out. After waiting for three days the wished for storm came on, and that night guided by the skillful hand of the pilot the Yankee slipped quietly out past the enemy, driven through the intense darkness by the strong northeast wind, and sailed away to Portland. [1] The next morning Mowat ascertained that his quarry had escaped and started again in pursuit. He was too late, however, and although he caught sight of the fleeing Yankee near Cape Elizabeth, he was unable to overtake him, and soon afterwards Tucker brought his prize safely into Salem. Thorndike was invested with the authority of prize master and was left on board alone, with an empty chest, with the understanding that he might fill it with anything he might find on board the prize as compensation for his valuable services as pilot. Thinking such an irregular method of procedure smacked of piracy, his conscientious scruples would not allow him to accept pay in that manner, so the empty chest was lowered into a boat and taken ashore. The cargo of the prize was then transported by land to Boston, and there disposed of according to the usual rules of war, and Mr. Thorndike received his proper share of the prize money, with which, well satisfied and amply remunerated for his

1. Known as Falmouth before the Revolution and burned by Capt. Mowat on Oct. 18, 1775.

time and trouble, he returned home to Camden.

Capt. Tucker did not forget the skill of his Camden pilot and afterwards when, being in command of the famous "Boston" a sloop of war carrying thirty-six guns, he was despatched to search for and capture Mowat, he first came to Goose River and took Mr. Thorndike on board as pilot. He then sailed to the eastward, but on reaching Cranberry Islands, he learned that spies or tories had apprised Mowat of his danger and that the British captain had hastily departed from the Maine coast. The enemy having made his escape, the expedition was abandoned and Thorndike again returned home.

Not long afterwards an American privateer of about forty or fifty tons had an engagement with an English privateer of about the same size, somewhere to the eastward of Camden. The American was victorious and brought her prize and prisoners into Camden or Goose River harbor. [1] We are not informed of the names of the two vessels, but they both showed evidence that the fight had been a bloody and desperate one. Both decks were covered with blood, spars were splintered with shot, and many balls were embedded in the hulls. One of our settlers is said to have boarded the vessels and on returning to have remarked that the shattered and gory crafts with their wounded sailors, presented a sight that he did not care to behold again.

The winter of 1780 was one of extremely cold weather and the harbor and bay were covered with ice for a long period. Sometime during the previous fall, a young man by the name of Libby, who was a resident of Warren, was taken from an American schooner and carried to Castine as a prisoner. Taking advantage of the ice-bound bay, Lieut. Benj. Burton, who was stationed at Camden Harbor, went over to Castine on the ice with a flag of truce to obtain the prisoner's release, and succeed-

1. Locke in his Sketches of the History of Camden, p. 44, says they came into Goose River. Fletcher in his Annals of Camden, Rockland Opinion, issue of Nov. 9, 1883, says they came into Camden Harbor.

ing in his mission, returned to Camden with Libby in the same manner.

The following year, 1781, the notorious tory, Capt. John Long, who played such a treacherous part in the episode of the burning of the Harbor village before related, imprudently made his appearance at Camden Harbor, where he was captured, and, under charge of Philip Robbins of Union, was taken to Boston as a prisoner. Robbins' bill to meet the expense of going to Boston with Long and return, which bore date of May 1 to May 5, 1781, amounted to 128 pounds and 2 shillings, which would be considerably over $600. This fact illustrates the great depreciation at that time of the continental paper currency. Long afterwards escaped, but Robbins took him again and carried him back.[1]

The end of the war was now at hand and the prospect that hostilities would soon cease and that the American colonies would enter upon their career as a new republic, an independent member of the great family of nations, filled the hearts of our settlers with joy. While they were willing to continue to face danger and sacrifice their material comfort and welfare to help on the great cause of liberty, the long drawn out struggle had become wearisome, and the bright dawn of peace was eagerly welcomed.

Although the death blow to British hope of subduing the colonies was struck at Yorktown on Oct. 19, 1781, when Cornwallis surrendered, definite action towards arranging a treaty of peace was not taken until a year later when the commissioners of the two nations met at Paris and on Nov. 30, 1782, signed a preliminary treaty. It was April before Congress ratified the action of its commissioners, and not until Sept. 3, 1783 that the final treaty was signed, also at Paris, in which England acknowledged the Independence of the United States of America. In those days news traveled slowly, and it was several weeks later that Camden heard the joyful tidings, that the little settlement amid

1. Sibley's History of Union.

the Penobscot mountains, was at last actually a part of the long looked for free, untrammelled and acknowledged republic of the new world. When the news came, however, shouts of joy and acclamations of pleasure were heard on every hand. Guns were fired, drums were beat, and the one eighteen-pounder at Pine Hill thundered the glad tidings from its iron throat which, echoed from our lofty crags, were heard by the British at Biguyduce and by them joyfully echoed back again. The firing of cannon and guns was the signal for the gathering of the clans. In Camden the male population assembled from the Harbor, the River and the Cove, and with officers and soldiers from the barracks, met at the house of Robert Thorndike at Goose River. As night came on a goodly company had assembled, too large no doubt, to be accommodated within Mr. Thorndike's small house, but they had the starry canopy above them, a free soil beneath their feet, and they were citizens of a free and independent republic. Walls or roof, however broad or high, would be too narrow to bound their exhilaration or confine their joy. We are told that when the whole company was gathered, the host called for silence and in simple language related the details of the peace treaty, and told of the great rejoicing in the larger centers of population to which the news had earlier come, and invited his guests to partake of such refreshments as his table afforded, to "eat, drink and be merry" as was the custom in those days on all festive occasions. That they made a merry time, that they were not backward in partaking of the food nor slow in imbibing the liquor that was furnished for the celebration, we verily believe. That there was indeed, a "sound of revelry by night," that toasts were drunk and patriotic songs sung, we have no doubt. What if they raised the "flowing bowl," and marched with hilarity and song around the barrel! A victorious peace which establishes the existence of a new nation, is not concluded every day and no law or sentiment forbade what was then the universal custom at nearly all festive gatherings, to "enkindle the feelings by pota-

tions from the flowing bowl." Is it to be wondered at that our early settlers should on this occasion, if ever, indulge in the common custom? Says Mr. Locke in writing of this celebration, "The actions of men are to be judged by the light of the influence with which they are surrounded, and hence, no further apologies are here required for the way our patriot settlers gave vent to the ebullitions of their feelings at the success of their country's cause." A fragment of one of the songs sung upon this occassion is given us by Fletcher [5] as follows:

"The lords of haughty Albion
May send their hordes for aye,
The venal Hesse may bargain on
And his savage slaves obey;
Yet our fathers' sons will never swerve,
Nor brook a tyrant's sway,
While Freedom's cause our sinews nerve,
Or there's one to shout, Huzza!
While there's left a hand to grasp a sword,
Or a voice to shout, Huzza!

While we breathe the fresh free air,
While our thoughts may wander free,
While our souls disdain the chain to wear,
Shall our bodies bow to thee?
No! While our native sky hangs bright,
While the sun shoots down a ray,
While on our fathers' graves we fight,
We'll battle and Huzza!
We'll make the tigers' blood their grave,
Their knell our loud Huzza!"

The level sunbeams of a new day filtered through the treetops and painted the calm waters of "Goose Harbor" with the red streaks of the morning light, when the glasses were filled for the last time to drink the health of the generous host, and with three rousing cheers for their infant republic, the revelers separated and made their respective ways through the forest to their several homes. Thus closed for the citizens of Camden, the period of the Revolution, through whose trying scenes they had passed with so much credit, and during which each, whenever called to take any share in the great fight for equal rights, had in his own humble way, acted well his part.

5. Fletcher's Annals, Rockland Opinion, issue of Nov. 16, 1883.

CHAPTER X.

Some Hunting Yarns and Other Incidents.

Before proceeding to record the more important events in our history following the close of the Revolution, we will pause and relate a few stories of the chase and other incidents connected with the early days of the plantation that have come down to us by tradition and otherwise. Although these

"Stories are old and oft been told,"

they relate to incidents entering into the lives of our early settlers and deserve a place, we believe, in any history of the days when our fair old town was young. The fathers knew nothing of modern sports. Their time was occupied in winning the soil from the forest, and subduing the rough, rocky, stumpy clearings. Hard work it was, and but little time they had for play. When, however, a day was devoted to recreation, it was not to the races and the ball field that they hastened, but when

"The mist has left the mountain gray
Springlets in the dawn are streaming,
Diamonds on the brake are gleaming,"

then with shouldered guns our settlers joyfully

"To the greenwood haste away,"

and scour the dim aisles of the primeval forest and the sides of the neighboring steeps for the big game then so abundant. There were, of course, some famous hunters in the ranks of the settlers, and among them none was superior to James Richards, the one who first dared to call this mountain wilderness his home. It is

said that he killed, in Camden, at least thirty bears and more than seventy moose.

On one occasion during this early period, Mrs. Richards, late one afternoon, heard a terrible noise upon the mountain and running to her door, saw a desperate conflict going on between a "ranger bear" and one of the common variety. When her husband returned home, she told him of the occurrence, when he replied, "Well, I'll have a merry time with them in the morning." In the morning he took his gun and started for the scene of the battle, accompanied by his little dog. On getting to the western side of the mountain, he saw traces of blood and proceeding farther beheld a large piece of ledge covered with clotted gore. When Mr. Richards arrived in the vicinity of the final struggle of the hairy giants, he found that the ranger bear had evidently had a deadly fight with two others, both of which he had killed, and one of which he had partially devoured. Creeping up behind a large tree, unperceived by bruin, Mr. Richards discharged his piece at him and awaited developments. The bullet took effect in the beast's vitals, and writhing in agony he tore up the earth, wrenched up and broke the roots of trees, and at last, covered with blood and foaming at the mouth, he stretched himself out to his full length and expired. This bear was of immense size, and one old settler, describing him years afterwards, remarked that "one of his fore paws filled a peck measure,"

Another mighty Nimrod among the early settlers, rivalling Mr. Richards in woodcraft, his knowledge of the haunts and habits of the beasts of the forest, and the accuracy of his aim, was Leonard Metcalf. Many stories are told of his hunting exploits, all of which are interesting, although some of them may be of somewhat doubtful authenticity. One of the most familiar of these stories is the one which relates how Metcalf rode the bear down the mountain. This occurrence is said to have been in the winter of 1783-84, immediately after the close of the Revolution, and is told by Locke as follows:

"Leonard Metcalf and —— Webber, in company with James Richards, went one day on a moose hunt. The only gun of the company was that carried by Richards, while the two others went armed with a hatchet each. As the company divided, Richards kept at the base of Mt. Battie, while the others ascended it and kept the same course,—towards Canaan. Mr. Richards' two dogs had scared up an old bear on the western slope of the mountain, and after shooting it, Mr. Richards went in search of his companions, to apprise them of his success. In the meantime, Metcalf and Webber had found the lair, where the two cubs of considerable size, were secreted. They tried to ferret them out of the den by building a fire and smoking the entrance. As one of the cubs essayed to come out, Metcalf made a dab at it with his jack-knife. It then rushed out of the den, when Metcalf seized it by the ears and hallooed to Webber to come and knock it in the head with his hatchet, but through fear he dared not approach to render assistance. Cursing Webber for his cowardice, Metcalf jumped astride the animal, which dashed with fright down the declivity, trying to throw off its tenacious rider. Finally, grasping the bear's neck with one hand, Metcalf tried to cut its throat with his knife, which he held in the other hand, but the blade kept shutting up, so that his attempts to despatch it were in vain. After thus riding down nearly to the base of the mountain, tearing his clothes and scratching his legs badly by the bushes and crust of the snow, he was met by Richards, who quickly approached and knocked the bear in the head with his hatchet, and thus relieved Metcalf from his critical situation. They then returned to the den and shot the other cub, and thus closed the exciting adventure. This occurred on the slope of the mountain near Timothy Fay's place."

Another incident that is said to have occurred soon after the foregoing adventure, is the following, also related by Mr. Locke:

"One day Mr. Richards and Jessum Wintworth (who came from Bristol) went on a bear hunt. The dogs ferreting out a den,

gave the alarm by barking until the men approached. Wintworth came up to the den with his axe, and struck at the bear, but his axe slipped out of his hands and bruin in return, struck at him, and hitting his snowshoes, tripped him up, and was in the act of pouncing on him when Mr. Richards rushed upon the bear, struck it upon the head and killed it. The two cubs then came out of the den and were despatched likewise."

On still another occasion a bear having a white face, — the only one so marked ever seen here, was shot by Mr. Richards and Leonard Metcalf upon Mt. Battie.

Both Mr. Locke in his Sketches of the History of Camden and Mr. Eaton in his Annals of Warren, [1] have an account of one Michael Davis, an old hunter formerly of Dover, N. H., whom they call the "Leatherstocking" of the wilderness. He began to appear in the forests in this vicinity, sometime about 1784, and made occasional visits to the different settlements. He was a very eccentric character, and was always clad in hunting garb and subsisted upon the products of the chase which formed his sole occupation. He wandered through the forests from the Kennebec to the Penobscot and held no intercourse with the settlements except an occasional visit for the purpose of exchanging his fur for ammunition and other necessaries. The hunters often met him in the wilderness and he frequently entertained them with such refreshments as his camp afforded. His grotesque appearance was rendered more marked by a flowing white beard that reached to his waist. His behavior also was whimsical, one of his habits being that of bowing with great reverence when favored with the sight of bread, but whether this act proceeded from religious or other motives, his uncommunicative and taciturn behavior rendered it difficult to determine. All of these things aroused the curiosity of the children of the settlements and his appearances in their midst were considered memorable events. When his occasional guests appeared at his camps he proved a good enter-

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 50; Eaton's Annals of Warren, Page 208.

tainer, and talked socially, relating his many adventures with apparent satisfaction, but it was evident he took the greatest pleasure in his own society, and sighed not at the departure of his visitors. His eccentricities were by some attributed to disappointment in love, but Mr. Locke relates another rumor which was to the effect that he became disgusted at the loss of his property at cards, and disappeared from his home to reappear in the wilds of Maine to spend his life as a hunter. The story is that he had considerable property, principally invested in a farm. Being at a tavern one night with some companions, engaged in a scene of festivity, cards were introduced, and, under the influence of strong drink, and the excitement of the game, he staked his money and lost it. He next staked his farm which he agreed to mortgage for ninety-nine years. His opponent won, the deed was soon after executed and he lost his farm, thus reducing him to poverty and leading him to forsake the society of his fellowmen. One of his stories is that after returning from a hunting tour he built a fire and sat down to silent meditation, when he was startled by a piercing cry proceeding from the fire. At first he thought it must be the foul fiend himself, but a huge tortoise crawling out from the ashes where he had made his bed, relieved his apprehensions and afforded him a delicious repast. At another time he was confined to his camp several weeks by sickness and came near starving. During this sickness his traps were found by a hunting party from Warren, and from their neglected appearance, being supposed to be abandoned, were carried off. Recovering in season, however, the owner observed the tracks of the party, pursued them and obtained his property. One day while in the vicinity of Thomaston, he saw a moose entrapped by a line snare. On firing at him the bullet cut the line and the moose ran off. The settlers at Belfast used to "thorn" him about it, when he would retort, that "if they had their deserts they would all have halters about their necks." He particularly disliked some of the Belfast settlers, and when he would go there to sell moose meat

and could not do so, he would point to the harbor significantly and say, "Yes, there's herring in the bay." With the settlers of Camden he was generally on good terms. He often coined words to express his ideas. One night he sheltered himself under a fallen tree, when a moose came browsing along over him. Turning, he fired at the animal and broke his leg, and he said the last he heard of him, "he was running off with a *ker-shackelling* noise." His long residence in the present town of Montville, gave that place, before it was incorporated, the name of "Davistown." [1] After many years spent as a hunter his range became gradually more limited on account of the encroachments of settlers, and his natural powers failing from age, he abandoned his pursuit of game and fur, and, according to Eaton, ended his life as a pauper supported by his fellowmen with whom he had refused to mingle in the days of his strength. Mr. Locke, however, disputes this statement and claims that he passed his last days at the home of his son-in-law, a man by the name of Partridge, who was a farmer living somewhere near the Penobscot river.

The "Dark Day," May 19, 1780, so celebrated throughout New England, was in Locke's time (1859) well remembered by some of the older citizens of Camden who were children of the first settlers. One of these old people told Mr. Locke that the darkness was so great in Camden that his father who was plowing in his field, was obliged to unyoke his oxen and drive them into the barn. In the house his mother had to light a candle. The hens retired to roost and the domestic animals lay down to rest, as is usual with them at night. Many people believed it was the day of doom and were alarmed and refused to be comforted until their fears were dispersed by the joyfully welcomed re-appearance of the king of day.

1. Montville was described as Davistown in all the early deeds of land sold there by the "Twenty Associates."

CHAPTER XI.

SETTLEMENT REVIVES.

The tide of immigration to this settlement, which had ebbed to a very low point during the war, now began to flow again, and the few early settlers who had come to Camden prior to the Revolution, began to have accessions to their ranks. Gradually the great forest receded before the ringing axes of the sturdy pioneers; one by one, the new cabin homes sprang up on shore and hillside; year by year the waste land, mellowed by the plow and hoe, blossomed and brought forth fruit; corn tasselled in the clearings; grain ripened in the valleys; the millwheel turned by the water-fall; the keel of commerce plowed the waters of the bay; the merchant set up his wares; the doctor and the lawyer came to minister to the material and the preacher to the spiritual needs of the growing people, and

"Health and plenty cheered the laboring swain."

Romance, too, came forth from her mountain cloisters and shed her rose light over the rude scenes of those simple days.

In spite of the many hardships that the early settlers had to endure and the dangers that beset them, especially during the Revolution, so far as we can learn, no one died in the settlement for a period of some fifteen years. What the hardships of the forest, savage beasts and the wild scenes of war failed to accomplish, happened amid peaceful scenes of quiet beauty when Philip Hilt, an early settler living near Negunticook lake,

was drowned in its waters. Thus death came, also, to remind our pioneers of the instability of earthly things, and of the supremacy of its reign, even amid the beautiful scenery of a new land, far from the busy haunts of men.

The "Twenty Associates" being desirous of disposing of their land to actual settlers, agreed with Charles Barrett of New Ipswich, N. H., to grant to him "one half of the upper part of Camden, as then lately surveyed," [1] on condition that he would settle a certain number of families in that section within a certain specified time. At the same time they made with Barrett a similar agreement, relative to what is now the town of Hope, which was divided into 120 lots of 160 acres each. Mr. Barrett was to build a meeting-house and school-house, and settle forty families in Hope and have for his services, 80 of the 120 lots, leaving the remaining 40 lots to the original proprietors. He named the place Barrettstown, which name it retained until 1804 when it was incorporated as a town under the name of Hope. [2]

Barrett at once proceeded to induce settlers to come to his grant, offering in turn to give to each settler 100 acres out of the 160 for settling each lot, with the option of purchasing the remaining 60 acres, inserting, however, as a proviso in the agreement, that every settler taking up land must, within a stipulated time, clear up three acres or forfeit his claim. Among those who were influenced by these inducements to settle in the western part of Camden and in Hope, were Samuel Appleton, the Hosmers, Hodgmans, Russells, Saffords, Barretts, Mansfields and Philbrooks, names yet familiar in this vicinity.

Samuel Appleton became the most distinguished, perhaps, of these settlers, but nearly all of them left memorials to be preferred above great riches, namely, good characters and reputations for sturdy integrity and moral worth. Appleton came here from

1. The Miller survey.

2. A part of the northwestern portion of the original town of Hope was annexed to Appleton in 1843.

Boston about the year 1785 in company with several of the men whose names we have mentioned, all young men full of life and ambition, among them being Nathaniel Hosmer of Mason, N. H., with whom he shared his log cabin, and later several others who were destitute of a home, also found shelter beneath its roof during that winter, all living as one family, while they were complying with the provision in their agreement with the proprietors, which required them to clear three acres of land. This cabin stood on what has since been known as the Elisha Mansfield place now owned by Mrs. Wm. W. Justice of Philadelphia. After remaining in Camden for a year or two, Appleton decided to make a change and removed to Barrettstown, and took up a claim on the proprietors' land, on what was afterwards known as the Thomas Perry place, now owned by Mr. Perry's grandson, Mr. Alvin Perry. This place is on the road from Hope village to No. Appleton and now lies partly in Hope and partly in Appleton. Mr. Appleton, however, was not satisfied with frontier life. He thought that he could find more scope for the exercise of his many talents in the city from whence he came, and after living for about two years in Hope, he disposed of his holdings in this vicinity and returned to Boston where he entered into trade and became one of that city's most successful merchants and distinguished citizens, and after living to a ripe old age, died a millionaire. From him the town of Appleton derived its name.

Nathaniel Hosmer, when he came here with Appleton, had good health, strong arms, shrewdness, common sense and excellent business qualities and very little else. When he had paid the expense of getting here, it was fortunate that his friend had a shelter for him, for he had only twenty-five cents in his pocket; but he had just the qualities calculated to make a man successful in winning his way in the world. He selected as his claim a lot near the beautiful lake and grand old mountain, both of which have ever since borne his name. After living with Appleton for a time he went to work for a man by the name of Brooks who had

taken up a tract of land near the Carle place, and both being unmarried, boarded with the widow Hilt, whose husband had recently been drowned and who lived near the Hope line. That autumn he returned to his home in New Hampshire and in the spring came back to Camden bringing with him his sister Annie and accompanied by Job Hodgman who worked on his place, while his sister acted as housekeeper. Hodgman afterwards, also took of Mr. Barrett a claim in the same neighborhood, and having married Annie Hosmer, also settled down to face the hardships and reap the rewards of a pioneer's life amid the solitary grandeur of the hills and primeval forests of Camden. That summer Mr. Hosmer built a frame house on his farm near where the old Hosmer homestead was afterwards erected, and where his family lived for a century following. He then made another visit to his old home for the purpose of claiming the hand of the lady of his choice, Miss Mary Wheeler, whom he intended to install as the presiding genius of his new home. On arriving at the home of his affianced, he found her ready to return with him as his wife, but an obstacle stood in the way in the strong opposition of her mother and step-father, David Blodgett, not through any objection that they had to the young man, but because they naturally felt unwilling to have their daughter leave a comfortable home to endure the hardships and privations of a pioneer life in a wilderness, then so remote from her native town. In the meantime they had made arrangements for the young lady to marry a young man of means, in the neighborhood, and were urgent in their demands that the wedding take place at once. At last, worn out by the importunities of her suitor and the threats of her parents, and unable to hear from her lover in the distant wilds of Maine, she was forced to submit to the publication of her marriage intention, but was the next day stricken down by a fever. For three months she lay between life and death, but on the opening of spring she was pronounced convalescent. Opportunely at that time, Hosmer returned. Learning what had happened in

his absence, he obtained an interview with his affianced, and made arrangements to thwart the plans of her parents. The next day the young lady went to call upon a friend, who was in the secret, where she met her lover, who, like "young Lochinvar" fled with her on horseback and took her to his mother's house, where she remained until they could be married, after which she left with her husband for his forest home. No more beautiful or romantic spot could have been selected wherein to pursue life's journey so romantically begun, and we feel sure that the years spent by the hero and heroine of this story in their picturesque home, were as happy as any enjoyed by their successors of the present day in their more luxurious surroundings. To give this pretty romance an appropriate ending it is only necessary to add that the young people were forgiven by David Blodgett and his wife, who also, soon afterwards, came here with their family and settled near their daughter.

Mr. Blodgett, who was born in Dunstable, Mass., Dec. 16, 1744, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and a prominent citizen of Mason, N. H., also became prominent in town affairs after coming to Camden, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was one of the founders of the Congregational church, and held various town offices. As we shall see later he served on several important committees of the town. The most of his descendants removed to Aroostook county.

After fifteen years of married life, Mrs. Hosmer died, and some time later Mr. Hosmer married Miss Nancy Fay of Camden. Mr. Hosmer lived many years in the old mansion, built by him on the original farm.

Mr. Hosmer's brother, Asa, and his two sisters, Eunice and Tabitha, soon followed him to the new land. Immediately afterwards came Samuel Russell and John Sartelle, probably drawn here by the same power that had influenced Mary Wheeler to leave her parents and friends for a strange land, for they soon married Eunice and Tabitha and settled in the same neighbor-

hood. Thus the western part of the town began to grow, but for several years the settlers there were shut off from any communication with the Harbor except by a bridle path which crossed over at "Molineaux's" and thence came down the river to the little growing village.

Wild beasts were still numerous in the forest and were often seen boldly approaching the houses. On one occasion Mr. Hosmer was returning from a neighbor's and as he came near his barnyard he heard the lowing of his cattle, when all at once he was confronted with bruin, rushing from the yard with a calf in his mouth. Before he could procure his gun the bear with its prey had escaped into the woods.

Mr. Hosmer was an active man of affairs and left his impression upon the age and community in which he lived. He did not confine his endeavors to the rocky soil of his well loved farm, but in middle life came to the Harbor and engaged in business with Frederick Jacobs. Just before the war of 1812 they built the schooner, Mary, and had another on the stocks, which was burned by the British when the war broke out. After this loss he retired once more to his lakeside farm, and engaged with his sons in tilling the soil. He was the father of seventeen children, seven of them being the sons and daughters of his first wife, Mary Wheeler, and ten of his second wife, Nancy Fay. His grandchildren and great-grandchildren and those of his brother, Asa, still live among us, and the name of Hosmer has ever been respected and honored in this community. The old homestead in more recent years became the property of the town and was used for a time as a Town Farm, but several years ago it went into other hands and the old house was destroyed by fire. The farm is now owned by Mrs. Edward L. Mathews.

The Hodgman place is the one a few years ago owned by Warren Storer and now owned by Ephraim W. Pendleton. It is located on one of the lofty hills of that part of the town and commands a most magnificent view of ocean, lakes and

mountains. The descendants of the first Hodgman, too, are among the most respected citizens of our town. One of his sons was Gen. Amos Hale Hodgman, who was born in the year 1792. He received his education from Dr. Patch and served an apprenticeship at the clothier's trade with Ephraim Wood. In 1814 he went to Warren where he carried on his trade for awhile, but afterwards he went into other business there and engaged largely in shipbuilding. He was a Justice of the Peace, and in 1827 was Colonel of the 14th Regiment, being subsequently promoted to the office of Brigadier General. He was also a member of the Governor's Council and in 1836 was a delegate to the convention at Baltimore that nominated Martin Van Buren for President. He was a prominent Mason. In his later years he retired from business and continued to reside in his adopted town, Warren. He was thrice married and was the father of ten children. He died August 1, 1871.

CHAPTER XII

LAST DAYS OF THE PLANTATION.

At about the same period of which we have been speaking, the first settlements were made in that portion of the old township that lay outside of the limits of the land of the "Twenty Associates" and which had been annexed to it from Lincolnville. [1] This section of the town has been known as the "Harkness Survey" from its having been surveyed by John Harkness.

Those who came earliest to this part of the town were probably the Dillinghams and Palmers, but others may have come at about the same time. The Lincoln Records of Knox County, Vols. I and II show conveyances between the Palmers and Dillinghams of Bristol, Maine, of land on the shore of the bay, some as early as 1782. We have not the exact date when the first settlers came there, but it is evident that Joshua Dillingham came as early as 1782 or 1783. About 1790 his brother, Lemuel, came and settled in the neighborhood, and a few years afterwards a younger brother, Josiah, also came. These three brothers were the sons of Lemuel Dillingham who moved to Bristol from Hanover, Mass. Lemuel, the eldest, was a seaman in the Continental navy, and received a pension in 1831. He moved from Camden to Belfast where he died in 1845. Joshua, the second son, served as a privateer in the Revolutionary war, and after moving to Camden

1. The present town of Lincolnville was formed of the plantations of Canaan and Duck Trap, and incorporated in 1802.

became a prominent citizen of the town. He married Miss Marcy Palmer by whom he had four children, Nathaniel, whom we shall frequently meet hereafter in this history, Rachel, who married Joseph Myrick, Sally, who died in infancy and Joshua, who removed to Ohio where he died in 1848. Josiah, the youngest, was one of the charter members of Amity Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M. He was a master mariner and is said to have been lost at sea.

These early settlers took up their claims in that section, probably under bounty land warrants as Revolutionary veterans. Afterwards when the Waldo Patent came into the hands of Gen. Knox, these titles had to be confirmed by deeds from the general and Mrs. Knox, which were granted after the general moved his family to Thomaston. [1]

When the earliest of these settlers came here the road now known as the "Belfast Road" had not been laid out and the land was only accessible from the water. The experience of Joshua Dillingham will illustrate how these settlers managed. Mr. Dillingham came from Bristol in a vessel and landed on what has since been called "Dillingham's shore." He was twenty-four years of age and brought with him his young wife and they lived at first in a log cabin which he had previously erected near the shore. This cabin stood on the land which has since been a part of the R. D. Kent farm, and which now, by a singular coincidence, is owned by Col. Charles Dillingham of Houston, Texas. Afterwards he built the old Dillingham homestead, up on the road, the same being the original part of the buildings now known as the "Sagamore Farm" buildings. Mr. Dillingham's son, Joshua, lived in the large two-story yellow house which stood about where the "Hill cottage" is now located, a short distance southerly of the "Sagamore" buildings. This house is well remembered by our older people. It finally came into the possession of Mr. Henry Knight and was demolished some forty or fifty years ago. Mr. Dillingham's son, Nathaniel, lived in the "Kent House," as

1. See Life of Henry Knox by Noah Brooks. Page 236.

it is now called, while the old Palmer place is the one now known as "Selbourne," owned by Mr. Harry W. Stearns. Mr. Dillingham died in Camden, May 6, 1820.

Another of the early citizens of Camden who deserves notice at this time, was William Molineaux who came here from Boston in 1786. In 1769 he had become one of the "Twenty Associates" by purchasing the share of the company held by John Oulton, one of the original Associates. Afterwards he purchased large tracts of land in different parts of the township including Beauchamp Point, a good sized section in Camden village where the Baptist church now stands, the Ballard lot at Goose River, lots at Clam Cove and at the outlet of Lake Megunticook. He did not settle here permanently until a number of years afterwards, but came here frequently to attend to his business in this locality and go on hunting and fishing excursions. He possessed a love for nature in her wild, rugged and picturesque aspects, which resulted in inducing him to make his home amid the grand natural scenery of Camden, selecting as the place of his residence an exceedingly beautiful spot at the outlet of Negunticook [1] Lake. In writing of this location in 1859, historian Locke says; "The exquisite beauty of the locality is appreciated by every enthusiastic lover of nature, and by the excursionist it will ever be regarded as a charming place of resort. In front of his house at the outlet of the pond (or lakelet) is a high elevation of land which divides the course of Megunticook stream and is thus made an island. From the rocky summit of this cliffy island can be had a fine view of the lakelet and the meandering stream below, as well as of the surrounding picturesque scenery. Surrounded by such a combination of romantic, rural charms, it was but natural that Molineaux should not only become an admirer, but a deciple of good old Izaak Walton. The angling rod and fowling piece

1. This lake is called Negunticook Pond on the oldest charts of Camden. Afterwards it became successively, Molineaux's Pond, Canaan Pond, Lincolnville Pond, and finally, Lake Megunticook.

were his principal sources of diversion, and for days at a time he would indulge in the sports derived from them." In addition to a house, Mr. Molineaux erected a saw-mill and grist-mill at the water privilege at the source of Megunticook river. The last remnant of the old mill buildings disappeared several years ago, but the location still goes by the name of "Molineaux's Mills," and the dam at the outlet of the lake is still called "Molineaux's dam," although it is now owned by the various manufacturers on the river below and is used simply to hold back the waters of the lake as a reservoir for the water privileges in the village.

Mr. Molineaux is said to have been possessed of considerable wealth. He was born in this country and was, as his name implies, of French extraction. It has been said that he was of noble lineage, of the Huguenot stock, and that his ancestors were among those who fled from the fatherland to escape persecution. There seems, however, to be no definite information relative to his ancestry. It seems to be certain that he was educated, refined and accomplished, and possessed all the old-time grace and charm of manner and courtly accomplishments usually ascribed to the aristocracy of the French "old regime." Previously to coming here he and his brother, John, carried on a mercantile business in Boston where he moved in the society of the *elite* of his day, and was the friend and companion of many of the leading men of New England. In Drake's History and Antiquities of Boston (p. 657) the name of Wm. Molineaux appears signed to a memorial dated Dec. 19, 1760, as being one of the "principal business men of Boston." The name also appears elsewhere in Drake's History associated with the names of John Hancock, Samuel Adams and James Otis. Molineaux is said to have been of a quick and impulsive disposition, which, especially when excited by liquor, of which he sometimes partook to excess, often led him "in his intercourse with his fellows, to use indiscreet language and act with such impropriety as to end the affair with deep regret," but at other times he was punctillious in the

observance of all the courtesies of a gentleman.[1] This was illustrated in his conduct towards the young lad, Robert Thorndike, of Goose River, whom he often took with him on his hunting and fishing rambles. In speaking of these excursions in after years Thorndike always remarked concerning Molineaux's dignity of deportment and the gentlemanly deference with which he treated him by always addressing him as "Master" Thorndike, while at the same time he was always social and a pleasant companion. Locke relates the following anecdote as characteristic of Molineaux: "At one time while a man named Stackpole was at work for him, he intentionally disobeyed Molineaux's commands in several instances and as he knew it irritated him, he again repeated the act, when Molineaux stepped into the house, got his gun, and loading it, rushed towards Stackpole (who was of a fearless disposition) and presented the gun at him, when Stackpole defiantly laid bare his breast and dared him to execute his menace. Finding the ruse would not accomplish the design of intimidating him, Molineaux shouldered his gun, and with a significant look, replied, 'Lucky there were not a flock of such scamps; if there were I would shoot one for an example for the rest!'"

Molineaux made his permanent residence here in the year 1794, shortly prior to which date he was married. Mr. Locke gives the following account of his end: "About the year 1800, [2] while Molineaux was in his canoe with a young man fishing on the pond in sight of his house, the canoe capsized and he was drowned, but the young man was saved by swimming ashore. Molineaux was a good swimmer, but it was supposed that his unfortunate habit had gained the ascendancy over his strength, and thus incapacitated him to put forth proper exertion

1. Sketches of the History of Camden, p. 57.

2. Mr. Molineaux died a little later than this date, as the Lincoln Records of Knox County show that he made conveyances of land in 1801. They also show that his widow and administratrix, Mary Molineaux, was licensed by court to sell his real estate Jan. 10, 1803. He probably died some time in 1802. His grave now unmarked, is in Mountain Cemetery. His widow survived him many years.

to save himself. His hat fitting tightly on his head, thus buoyed him from sinking, and was the means of finding his body." [1]

Until after the Revolution the Camden settlers had to get along without a village "store," but as the place began to grow, traders began to look upon it as a good location in which to settle and in a few years several "merchants" had located here. The first to try his fortune in business here was John Dergin, an Irish sailor, who was cast away in the year 1783, on the island of Grand Manan, where he was badly frost-bitten, whereby he lost the most of his toes and became lame for life. Being rescued he went to Boston, where he fell in with another Irishman by the name of Ward, with whom he entered into a partnership. They turned what small effects both had into cash, and invested the same in merchandise with which to try their fortune in traffic. With their small stock of goods they came in a vessel to Goose River, where they started their store in part of an unfinished frame house belonging to Robert Thorndike. Dergin being lame, attended to the store while Ward traveled about the country as a "pack-peddler." This partnership lasted about nine months when Ward went to Boston, [2] and Dergin moved to Camden Harbor, where a store was fitted up for him by James Richards about on the site of Carleton, Pascal & Co's store building. After trading here for seven or eight years, carrying such goods as were then usually found in a country variety store, he sent for his brother to come over from Ireland to join him. The vessel on which his brother sailed was lost with all on board. Dergin remained here for two years longer, and having accumulated what then seemed a good property, and being unmarried, and feeling himself alone in the world, sold out his business and returned to his native land.

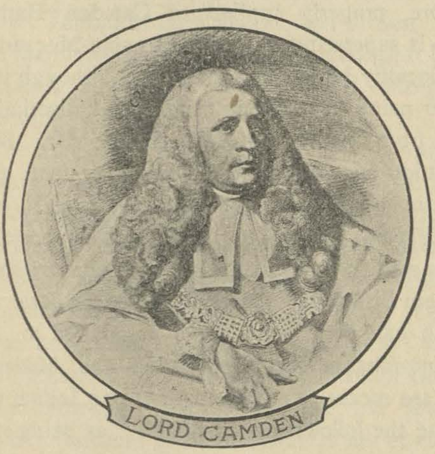
The first physician who settled in town was Dr. Isaac Bar-

1. Sketches of the History of Camden, p. 59.

2. Ward became a fruit dealer in Boston, and became wealthy. Locke's Sketches, p. 60.

nard who came here in 1787, married a Miss Tolman and lived at the Harbor for some five or six years, when he moved to the River. He did not remain long there, but being of a roving nature he shifted from place to place, remaining but a short time in the same town.

We have now completed the plantation history of Camden, and before entering upon the town history it may be interesting to note briefly some of the names that have been applied to the different localities in and about the township.



The name Camden [1] was given to the township as early as 1768, in honor of Charles Pratt, then Baron, afterwards Earl of Camden, [2] who was a strong parliamentary friend of the colonies prior to and during the the Revolutionary war. When parliament and the king proposed measures for the subjugation of the colo-

1. We find it spelled Cambden (occasionally Campden) on the old records, up to 1800. With the beginning of the new century, the present form, Camden, began to be used.

2. Lord Camden's popularity in the colonies is shown by the large number of towns named for him in various parts of the country.

nies by inciting the Indians to wage against them their inhuman mode of warfare, Lord Camden arose in parliament, and in speaking of this barbarous scheme, said: "It ought to be damned — it holds forth a war of revenge such as Moloch in Pandemonium advised; and it will fix an inveterate hatred in Americans against the very name of Englishmen, which will be left a legacy from father to son, to the latest posterity." From such a man Camden may well be proud to have derived its name.

The name Neguntícook [1] (as the oldest charts and records have it) or Megunticook, as it is now written, was given to this locality, (more properly applied to Camden Harbor) by the Tarratines. It superseded the ancient name Mecaddacut applied to the same locality by the Wawenocks, [2] although it would seem that the latter name was sometimes applied indiscriminately to the whole region from Camden to Owl's Head. Mr. Sibley in his History of Union (p. 21) has the following upon this subject: "Bedabedec may have designated the coast and included the Penobscot Hills and Owl's Head. When it is considered that the Indians, giving to the consonants a soft or obscure sound, do not enunciate them distinctly, that Smith gives the name as it sounded to his English ears and Champlain as it sounded to the French, it is not improbable that Bedabedec and Madambattec and Mecaddacut are meant to represent the same Indian word.

We quote the following from Locke [3] as being of interest in this connection.

"In the Mass. Hist. Coll. IV., p. 106, the definition of Megunticook is given as meaning "large bay." In speaking on the terminal syllable in this word, the late David Crockett of Rockland, who had acquired a good knowledge of the language of the Penobscot Indians, says that "cook" is a part of a com-

1. The form Neguntícook was used until about 1794, after which it was written Megunticook.

2. Locke's Sketches, p. 61.

3. Locke's Sketches, p. 62.

pound word and means haven or harbor, and the other part of the compound word designates something which is distinctive in the harbor. Eaton in his Annals of Warren, p. 134, says that Meguntícook signifies "great swells of the sea." Francis Sogabason, an Old Town Indian, gives the same definition, as also does Sogabason Neptune. Other authorities might be cited, but these are sufficient to establish the meaning of the word. * * * * * From a statement made by Lewis Ogier a number of years ago, embodied in a short sketch now before us, we learn that the name was sometimes pronounced, Mar-tac-a-ma-coose, and is thus spelled. James Thorndike says that the first settlers and Indians as far back as his memory goes, used to pronounce it Netuc-hama-coose. Sogabason Neptune pronounced it Me-gun-tar-cook, accent on the third syllable." [1]

Mt. Battie used to be called McGlathry's mountain because Capt. McGlathry once owned a larger part of it. So Mt. Meguntícook in the old days was often spoken of as Dillingham's mountain, because Mr. Dillingham once lived near its base and owned a greater part of its southern side including the "Table Land."

The name Chickawaukie, now applied to the sheet of water formerly known as Tolman's pond, is said to signify "sweet water," although there seems to be no Indian authority for the same.

The other names of localities in the old township have been mentioned elsewhere or their meanings are obvious.

1. In Sibley's History of Union, p. 4, appears the following fable relative to the derivation of certain names in this section: "There is a tradition that several Indians came from the east on a hunting and fishing excursion. At the harbor in Lincolnville they caught some ducks and called the place Duck Trap. They proceeded with their ducks to Camden, which they called Me-gun-ti-cook, because there they began to cook them. On arriving at Friendship, they broke their cooking pot and called the place Me-dun-cook. Proceeding up the St. Georges, they came to Sunnybec Pond, which they named Sunny-bake, because they were obliged to cook their fish and food in the sun on the rocks."

CHAPTER XIII.

THE TOWN INCORPORATED.

1791. In the year 1790 the population of Camden had reached 331, and its citizens believed that it had attained to a sufficient size and importance to be under a town government and determined to apply to the next General Court for an act incorporating the plantation "into a town." This they did the following winter; their petition was granted and the act passed on February 17th, 1791, incorporating Camden as the twenty-second town of Maine. As was appropriate, the act of incorporation was recorded on the first page of the first record book of the town and reads as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An act to incorporate the Plantation of Cambden, in the County of Hancock into a Town by the name of Cambden.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in the General Court assembled and by authority of the same, that the said Plantation called Cambden, included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at a rock marked A. X. on the seashore at the north side of Owl's Head Bay at the southeast corner of Thomaston line; thence running northwest by north, seven miles, thirty-four poles, to a maple stake marked on four sides, and pile of stones; thence running northeast, five miles, ninety-four poles, to a beech tree marked on four sides; thence running east three miles and one half and twenty poles, to a

spruce tree marked on four sides; thence running southeast by south, one mile to a fir tree marked on four sides at little Duck Trap in Penobscot Bay; thence by the sea shore in a westerly direction to the bounds first mentioned; together with the inhabitants thereon, be and they hereby are incorporated into a Town by the name of Cambden; and that the said Town be and hereby is, vested with all the Powers, Privileges and Immunities, which other Towns in this Commonwealth may by law enjoy.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that Oliver Parker Esqr. of Penobscot be and hereby is empowered to issue his warrant, directed to some principal Inhabitant of the said Town of Cambden, requiring him to notify the Inhabitants thereof, to meet at such time and place as he shall therein appoint, to choose such Officers as Towns are by law required to choose at their annual meeting in the month of March or April.

In the House of Representatives, February 16th, 1791, this bill, having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

David Cobb, Speaker.

In Senate, February 17th, 1791, this bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

Samuel Phillips, President.

Approved, John Avery, Junr., Secretary.

As is seen from the foregoing charter Camden was then in the County of Hancock. Since its settlement Camden has been in four different counties. It was in Lincoln County until Hancock County was incorporated in 1789 when it became a part of the latter county.[1] Before the incorporation of the town our citizens petitioned the General Court to be set off to Lincoln. The General Court was at first opposed to granting this petition, but the following year after the incorporation of the town, it was granted and Camden again became a portion of old Lincoln County where it remained until Waldo County was established,

1. When in Hancock County our people used to attend court at Castine (then a part of the town of Penobscot) and when in Lincoln County at Waldoboro, which was the county seat until 1800, when it was changed to Wiscasset. When in Waldo County they had their grievances adjusted at Belfast which was made the shire town of the county, and since the formation of the new County of Knox, they have attended court at Rockland, which has always been the shire town of Knox.

July 4, 1827, at which time it was made a part of the new county. In 1860 Knox County was formed out of a portion of Waldo and a portion of Lincoln, since which year Camden has been in Knox County.

Having attained the dignity to which they aspired, the voters of Camden at once proceeded to organize their new town. [1] The warrant calling the first town meeting was somewhat briefer than the warrants of the present day, was issued by Oliver Parker, addressed to Mr. McGlathery, who was thus shown to be a "principal inhabitant" of the town, and reads as follows:

Hancock ss. To Mr. William McGlathry of Cambden in said County of Hancock, and one of the Principle Inhabitants of said Town.

Greeting—

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts you are hereby Required forthwith to Notify and Warn the Inhabitants of the said Town of Cambden, to Meet at the Dwelling House of Mr. Peter Ott, of said Cambden, innholder, on the forth Day of April next, at Nine of the Clock in the forenoon to Chuse All Such Officers as Towns are by Law Required to Chuse at their Annual Meeting in the Month of March or April, viz:

1. To Chuse a Moderator to Govern said Meeting.
2. To Chuse a Town Clerk for the Ensuing year.
3. To Chuse Selectmen.
4. To Chuse one or More Constables and Collectors.
5. To Chuse all such other officers for said Town as all other Towns in said Commonwealth are by Law Empowered to Chuse.
6. To see which manner the Inhabitants of said Town shall be notified and Warned at future meetings; Do and transact all other matters that Concern the Prudentials of said Town and are for the Interest of the same to do.

Hereof Fail Nott and make Return of this Warrant to said Inhabitants at said Meeting and of your Doings therein.

Dated at Penobscot this Twelfth Day of March in the year of

1. The other towns in this portion of the original Muscongus grant, incorporated prior to the incorporation of Camden, are as follows: Waldoboro, 1773, Warren, 1776, Thomaston, 1777, Union, 1786, Cushing, 1789.

our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

Oliver Parker,
Justice of Peace. [1]

Mr. McGlathry duly notified the inhabitants as required by the warrant, and the first town meeting was held at Mr. Ott's inn at Goose River on April 4, 1791. The first officers of the town chosen at this meeting were, Wm. Gregory, Moderator; John Harkness, Town Clerk; John Harkness, First Selectman; Wm. Gregory, Second Selectman; Wm. McGlathery, Third Selectman; Paul Thorndike, Constable; Nathaniel Palmer, Tax Collector; Joseph Eaton, Treasurer; James Richards, Robert Thorndike, and David Nutt, Surveyors of Lumber; Wm. Gregory, Ephraim Gay, John Harkness, Joseph Eaton, Joshua Dillingham, Nathaniel Hosmer and Thomas Harrup, Highway Surveyors; David Blodgett, Joseph Eaton, Barak Bucklin and Thomas Mace, Tythingmen; Peter Ott and Nath'l Palmer, Hogreeves; David Nutt, Sealer of Leather; and John Harkness, Sealer of Weights and Measures. It was voted "that the Roads shall go where they Now Run till December;" and future town meetings "shall be Warned by putting up Notifications at three publick places."

After disposing of the necessary town business, they proceeded to vote for a Representative to Congress, and Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the state. Quite different to the elections in Camden at the the present day, there was but one candidate for each of these offices, for whom our fathers voted, viz: William Lithgow, Esq., received 32 votes for Congressman; and John Hancock and Samuel Adams each received 26 votes for Governor and Lieut-Governor, respectively, after which "the Afore Said Meeting Dissolved."

The first record book of the town, like all the records up to the year of the division of the town, is in the custody of the town of Rockport. It is in an excellent state of preservation, both as to binding and the legibility of its contents. It covers the period

1. Town Records, Vol. I, Page 2.

from the incorporation of the town to the year 1820, and contains nearly all the records of the town including, in addition to the records of the town meetings, records of the laying out of roads, of marriages, and intentions of marriage, deeds of ministerial land, pews, etc., and of other matters now usually kept in separate books. [1] The penmanship is as a rule plain, the orthography on the whole good, although to some extent, especially in the earlier records, more or less antique, and the use of capitals somewhat erratic. Considering the greater educational advantages enjoyed at the present day, the town records of 1791 and the years immediately following, compare favorably in all respects, with those of recent years.

There seemed to be a great deal of business for the town to transact during this first year of its existence and three other meetings were called, one in May, one in June and one in November. Trouble began early. The warrant for the town meeting held in May, contained six articles, but when the freeholders got together at the meeting they proceeded to act on some sixteen different questions without much regard to the articles in the warrant. This led some of the wise men of the town to object, and the first "remonstrance" signed by citizens of Camden was shortly afterwards presented to the selectmen as follows:

We the Subscribers and Freeholders of said Cambden, forbid and Deny, you, the above Selectmen in transacting or Assessing of any or one Rate or taxes, or acting on any other artical that Was in your Warrant, which you acted on your Last Town meeting, 25 May, it being for several reasons, and one is for Nott having your articles set in your Notification being Different Also which is Not Law. We therefore request you the said Selectmen to Call A Town meeting Amediately according to Law to Act on the

1. The first town record book was lost many years ago, but was found in 1897 under a lot of waste paper in a long unused drawer in the Bangor Court House, by an official and returned to the town The story is that the book was in Bangor to be used in the trial of a pauper case in which Camden was interested, and that Camden's attorney, finding the record unfavorable to his client, quietly slipped it under the rubbish in the Court House drawer where it reposed for years.

same Articles you acted on your Last Townmeeting or any other article you writt in your Notification, that may be beneficent to the said Town.

Peter Ott, Jr., James Richards, John Thorndike, James Richards, Jr., David Blodgett, Nathaniel Hosmer, Charles Demorse, Abraham Ogier, Samuel Jacobs, Sam'l McLaughlin, Robert Thorndike.

A new town meeting was accordingly held in June at which the same and other business was transacted in a business-like manner, and to the better satisfaction of the sticklers for propriety and legality. At this meeting among other things it was voted to "Build a Pound on Mr. Peter Ott's Land and Mr. Peter Ott to be Pound Keeper." It was also voted "the Pound to be 7 feet high and tight enough to Stop Pigs a Month old, a Dore with Iron Hinges, a lock and kee." Also it was voted that "hoggs may go at Large without Ringing and sheep without a Sheppard." Under Article 12, the record says, "Voted to make a publick Charge of All Reasonable expenses for a petition to the General Court, Last January — 23 votes for and 15 Against getting off from Hancock to Lincoln,— and to pay the expenses of the Incorporation of Cambden." They also voted to accept several roads, one leading from the Thomaston line to Clam Cove, another from the county road near Mr. James Richards' by Mr. Samuel Jacobs to Mr. James Simonton's, etc. The county road above mentioned had been laid out on Nov. 10, 1790, from Thomaston (now Rockland) to Camden Harbor, and thence to Little Duck Trap, or across the whole length of the town from south to north. This is the first Camden road of which there is any record. Prior to that as well as for a long time afterwards traveling was principally performed on foot and after a bridle path was worn sufficiently for the purpose, short journeys were made on horseback. Up to the laying out of the county road, [1] there was not a passable road in Camden of the length of three miles.

1. For lay outs of first roads in Camden, see Town Records, Vol. I, Pages 11-18.

There had been a foot path from St. George to Sandy Point in Prospect, which was first indicated by spotted trees—but there was no road that could be traveled a series of miles in vehicles, and even the county road laid out in 1790, was not completed until 1797.[1] The citizens were awake to the necessity of having more and better roads and during the first year of the town's history many roads were laid out in various parts of the town, and at a town meeting held in November about all the business was voting upon the question of roads, some of which were voted down, while others were accepted.

1792. At the annual town meeting held this year on March 5, Wm. Gregory, Jr., was elected Town Clerk; Wm. Gregory, Jr., Robert Thorndike and Samuel Jacobs, Selectmen; and Joseph Eaton, Treasurer. Among the minor officers we notice the following new names, not seen in the records of the year before: Sedate Wadsworth, Benajah Barrows, Thomas Tibbetts, Lewis Ogier, Lemuel Dillingham, John Gross, John Gordon, Wm. Porterfield. Forty pounds were raised for highways and five pounds as a school tax. The town then voted for state officials and there being no opposition, John Hancock had 21 votes for Governor, and Samuel Adams the same for Lieut. Governor.

At this time there was but one bridge in town across the Megunticook river. At first there was a bridge formed by a jam of logs, situated where the Knox Woolen Factory now stands. Afterwards a bridge was built across the stream about where P. H. Thomas' stable is now located, which this year got badly out of repair, and at a town meeting held May 7, it was voted not to "Repair the old bridge at Negunticook," but to build a new one;

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 64. At the time roads were traced by spotted trees, a stranger traveling in the winter, took supper at the house of Robert Thorndike, where he was urged to remain over night. Having urgent business he declined the hospitality tendered him and proceeded on his way intending to go towards Duck Trap. Wandering from his path he came into a meadow where, benumbed with the cold, he crawled into a haystack and fell into a sleep from which he never awoke. He was found sitting there, in the spring, by the settlers.

and at another meeting in September it was voted to raise 150 pounds to pay for building it. This resulted in raising another protest from voters in the other part of the town who, "feeling themselves aggrieved and dissatisfied" at the amount raised, "which we Conceive to be a larger sum than the Nature of the Business Requires," petitioned for another meeting to reconsider the vote. Thus the "bridge question" which Mr. Locke truly says has since, like then, been regarded as a "*vexata quaestio,*" first raised its disquieting countenance in a Camden town meeting. At the subsequent meeting it was voted to reconsider the vote to raise 150 pounds and "to put the Bridge up at vendu, which was struck off to Capt. William McGlathry to build for twelve pounds, ten shillings."

This bridge was below the present Main street bridge. A road was surveyed and opened below and parallel with Main street, which crossed this bridge not far from where the brick building belonging to the Anchor Works, now stands, — back of the Camden Grist Mill Co.'s mill.

At this time there was a law long ago out of vogue, authorizing the selectmen to warn out of town all transient people or new comers who had not made application to the town authorities for the purpose of becoming permanent residents; the object being to prevent persons becoming chargeable as paupers to any place. This warning was given at three different times in the early days of Camden, [1] the first time being in 1792, and among the people thus warned were some who afterwards, in wealth and respectability, were among the first people of the town. There was but one pauper in town at this time and the voters were reluctant to support her, but they finally did so, by paying different persons for her maintenance at the rate of 10 shillings per week.

At the September meeting a Representative to Congress was voted for as follows: George Thatcher 16, Peleg Wadsworth 10,

1. See Town Records, Vol. I, Page 23, 28 and 29.

Daniel Davis 2, William Lithgow 16. At the same meeting it was voted to have three burial places — for the size of the home of the dead always increases with the growth of the abode of the living.

CHAPTER XIV.

EXCERPTA FROM ANCIENT RECORDS.

1793. At the annual meeting held March 4, 1793, John Harkness was again elected Town Clerk; the Selectmen elected were Wm. Gregory, Jr., Samuel Jacobs and Elisha Gibbs; and Joseph Eaton was again made Treasurer. It is interesting to note the names that appeared from year to year, upon the town records of those early days. This year we find John Bowers, Josiah Gregory, Bela Jacobs, Benj. Higgins, Isaac Harrington and Abram Jones. At this meeting twenty pounds were raised for the support of schools. At a meeting held April 1, 16 votes were cast for John Hancock for Governor and the same number for Samuel Adams for Lieut. Governor.

The bridge question came up again this year, but was voted down at the first meeting. Another meeting was called within two weeks to act on the same subject, at which it was voted "to Discharge Capt. William McGlathry from Building the Bridge across the Mill Pond."

1794. At the March meeting this year the old board of town officers — Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer — were re-elected. William Molineaux is about the only new name appearing in the list of minor officers elected. It is evident that the interest in education was growing, for this year the town voted thirty pounds for the support of schools, and a school committee was elected for the first time, this committee being Abram Jones, Samuel

McLaughlin and William McGlathry. At a meeting in April the selectmen were directed to "apply to the Proprietors for the Minister Lots and School Lots in Behalf of the Town." The first school-house in town was located on what is now the land of the estate of Capt. Jesse F. Hosmer, at the corner of Elm and Wood streets, [1] but we are not informed when it was built. The first schoolmaster in town took up his duties this year. He was Mr. Asa Hosmer, who was succeeded by Robert Porterfield and Benj. Stetson, but the record of early educational matters in town is exceedingly meager. At this meeting (April 7) a committee was appointed "for to Look out a meeting house Plot for to Build a meeting House on." Some of the citizens doubtless began to think that it was time for the town to turn its attention somewhat to religious matters, as they were having trouble with the authorities for a continued breach of the law then in force in the Commonwealth providing that any town not supporting a "Gospel minister" should be fined. Camden was indicted under this law at about this time and a meeting was called July 3, "To see what the town will do in Regard of an Inditement against them for neglecting for the space of three years last past, to procure and maintain as the Law obliges, a settled ordained Minister." At the meeting the following action was taken: "Voted that Mr. David Blodgett and Mr. Samuel McLaughlin be a committee to draw a petition for to lay before the Supreme Court next to be holden at Hallowell, against paying a fine for not having a Minister for three years past." [2] The contest resulted in nothing and the town paid a fine of "2 pounds, 14 shillings and 6 pence." However much behind they were in religious matters they were evidently more than a century ahead on the labor question, for at one of their meetings this year it was voted "8 hours to be a day's work."

The first mention of a militia is found upon the records of

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 69.

2. Town Records, Vol. I, Pages 46-47.

this year. The General Court, the year before, had passed an act for the improvement of the militia system and discipline, and a new interest was awakened in military affairs throughout the district and the Camden people hastened to comply with the law by calling a meeting Aug. 28, "To see what sum of money the Town will vote to Pay the soldiers now called for, or what the town will act Relative thereto;" also, "To see what sum of money the town will Vote to purchase a town stock of arms and Ammonition, or what the town will act Relative thereto;" and at the meeting it was "Voted to Pay the minitmen eight Dollars a month with the Continental Pay, for the time they are in the service besides the Clothing." "Voted to pay the minitmen three shillings a day for every day they train," and "Voted to Rase thirty-six Pounds for to Purchase a town stock of arms and Amminition." It was evidently easier for the settlers to obey the admonition to fight than the command to pray.

The agitation of the question of separating Maine from Massachusetts and forming a new state, which began in 1785, and was then denounced as treason by Gov. Bowdoin, first reached Camden this year, and at the August town meeting an article was inserted in the warrant to see if the town would send a representative to Portland "in Regard to a Separate State," but the voters were not yet ready to secede from the mother state and it was voted not to send a representative to Portland.

Up to this year the town meetings were all held at Peter Ott's inn at Goose River, but at a town meeting held Nov. 3, it was voted "to have the Town meetings half the time at Neguntícook for the futer."

In the warrant of one of the meetings called this year, we find the qualifications for voters given as follows: "The freeholders, and other inhabitants of said Town, of twenty-one years and upwards, having a freehold estate within the Commonwealth of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate to the value of sixty pounds, to meet at Mr. Peter Ott's on Monday, the 7th

day of April next, at 12 of the clock at noon," etc. This limitation doubtless accounts for the small size of the vote cast, which was much less, in proportion to the population, than at the present time.

At the state election this year Camden cast 35 votes for Samuel Adams for Governor and the same number for Moses Gill for Lieut. Governor.

Prior to this time the citizens of Camden had but very little mail and no newspapers, except what might occasionally reach them by being brought by the coasters. "The most eastern postoffice had been Wiscasset to which the mail from Portland was brought twice a month. In 1793, a man by the name of Russell was hired by private individuals to go from Castine to Wiscasset, to carry letters and newspapers to the several towns between those places. He went on foot once a fortnight and carried his mail at first in a handkerchief, afterwards in saddle bags. He lived at the Penobscot ferry, and, finding traveling agreed with him so well, he traveled off to the western states, leaving his family and the mail to take care of themselves. The next year in consequence of a petition from the inhabitants, postmasters were appointed, and the mail sent by the government. It was then carried once a week on horseback." [1] Among these postoffices one was established at Camden, and Joseph Eaton was appointed postmaster. The postoffice was in Mr. Eaton's house on Eaton's Point. [2] When within about half a mile of the office the postman used to give the patrons of the office warning of his approach by sounding a post horn. The second postmaster was John Hathaway and on his death his brother-in-law, Benjamin Cushing, was

1. Eaton's Annals of Warren. Page 240.

2. Joseph Eaton's house was on the eastern bank of Camden inner harbor on land now owned by the Camden Yacht Building and Railway Co. Traces of the old cellar can still be seen. When the house stood there the distance between it and the edge of the bank was considerable, but the elements have now worn the bank back to the old cellar itself.

appointed.[1] Mr. Cushing and his brother, Joseph, came to Camden this year (1794) and went into trade, succeeding John Dergin.

1795. There was no change this year in the Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer elected. Some new names appear among the minor offices, to wit: Daniel Andrews, Daniel Mansfield, Samuel Russell, Joseph Sherman, Wm. Perry, Daniel Barrett, Alfred Lindsey and Zealor Palmer. The town raised the usual amounts for the various town expenses, and, with the indictment and fine of the year before fresh in the voters' minds, voted "to Raise thirty Pounds for the support of the Gospel for the year ensuing." We do not know to whom the thirty pounds were paid for preaching that year.

Once more the bridge question. A town meeting was called directly after the annual meeting in March, "To see if the Town will Vote to Build a Bridge over Negunticook stream whair the Butment is Now Laid or open a Road whair the last Committee Laid it out, or what they will do Relative thereto." At the meeting it was voted "to have the Road go over the Butments at Negunticook River."

Feb. 4, 1795, the "Twenty Associates" granted to the town Lot No. 58 of the Fales survey for a school lot, and on March 5 following they also granted to the town Lot No. 57 for a ministerial lot. These were adjoining lots situated westerly of Goose River, and just back of Mr. Ott's lot. The town thanked the donors as follows: "Voted the thanks of this town to the 20 Associates, for the Ministerial Lot No. 57 and School Lot No. 58, in Cambden, Esqr. David fails Survey."[2]

Mr. Locke tells us that it was during this year that the "Old

1. The names of those who have held the office of Postmaster in Camden are as follows: Joseph Eaton, 1794 to 1797. John Hathaway to 1799. Benj. Cushing to 1830. Joseph Hall to 183 . John Eager to 1837. Joseph Hall to 1838. E. K. Smart to 1841. Hiram Bass to 1845. E. K. Smart to 1847. Jonathan Huse to 1849. J. W. K. Norwood to 1853. B. J. Porter to 1861. Hiram Bass to 1876. Alden Miller, Jr., to 1883. W. B. Rich to 1886. E. C. Fletcher to 1890. F. A. D. Singhi to 1894 Isaac Coombs to 1898. Geo. T. Hodgman to the present time.

2. Town Records, Vol. I, Pages 51-54.

Foote House" was erected by John Bowers. [1] Mr. Bowers occupied it for about two years as a hotel, after which it was occupied by Ebenezer Pain in 1797; Philip Crooker, 1797-98, and by Capt. Edward Payson until 1800, when he died. It was then obtained by Erastus Foote through an execution, and while owned by him was used as a dwelling house, tavern, etc. This house stood until 1853, when it was torn down by Mr. Joel Thomas who purchased the house and land. It stood in the present business centre of Camden village and its site is now occupied by the brick blocks, between Main and Mechanic streets. The conveyance of this property to Mr. Foote speaks of its being bounded by the river, the road and the land of James Richards, and says it was purchased by Mr. Bowers of Joseph and Dodiphar Richards.

This year there were but two town meetings. One held at Mr. Ott's inn at the River and the other at John Bowers' inn at the Harbor, agreeably to the vote taken the year before.

1796. At the annual meeting held at Peter Ott's inn March 7, the same Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer were again re-elected. Some of the new names among the minor officers are Benj. Cushing, Jeremiah Farnham, Wm. Upham, Daniel Cheny, Samuel Conklin, Thomas Nash and James Davis. Prior to this year the amounts raised by the town were generally given in denominations of pounds, shillings and pence, but this year we find that the town voted to raise $500 for highways; $130 for support of poor; $130 for support of schools, and $100 for the support of the Gospel. Yet they elected Nath'l Hosmer, Collector, who was to collect for "one penny and three farthings upon the Pound."

We are told by Mr. Locke [2] that the $100 raised for preaching was paid to several transient religious teachers, and he mentions the following reverend gentlemen as being among those who used to preach here at about this time: Elisha Snow (of St.

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 74.
2. Locke's Sketches, Page 74.

George), Isaac Case, Jno. Whitney, Joseph Richards (of Camden), Baptist, Paul Coffin (of Buxton), Jno. Lathrop (of Boston), who was an agent for the Tract Society, Phineas Pillsbury, Congregationalist, Joshua Hall, Joshua Wells, Robt. Yallalee, Aaron Humphery and Ephm. Stinchfield, Methodist. [1]

Following this, Mr. Locke gives an entry made in the journal of the Rev. Paul Coffin, D. D., when at Camden, under the date of Aug. 15, 1796, which is of interest and is as follows: "Camden, formerly Megunticook. Squire McGlathry treated me with true and simple politeness and hospitality. This is a place beautiful for situation and promising for trade. The harbor, a mill for boards and corn, on a fresh stream, and the adjacent gently rising lands make a good appearance, and are quite convenient. The back country east and west, have no market but this. One ship and a schooner have this year been launched here, and six or seven heavy vessels are on the stocks. The streets are beaten and worn. The place looks more like home, and a seat of trade, than Ducktrap, Northport or Belfast. Eight years have done all this. The Squire has sold one-fourth of an acre of land for $100. About fifteen neat houses, some large, with other buildings, make the appearance of a compact town. The harbor is full of pleasant islands." [2] Thus the early wanderers to our town, like those of the present day, remark upon the beauty of its situation, and are struck with its prosperity and business activity.

This year the first library was established in town. It contained 200 volumes. Pretty good for those days. It was known as the "Federal Society's Library" and had an existence of thirty-four years when it was closed and the books sold at auction.

1. From this it would seem that religious teachers had greatly increased in this section during the preceding five or six years, for in 1790, Gen. Lincoln writing concerning the "Religious State of the Eastern Counties of the District of Maine," said, "There are not more than three ordained ministers from Penobscot river to Passamaquoddy, an extent of more than one hundred miles."

2. Locke's Sketches, Page 75.

The election for Governor and Lieut. Governor, held April 4, resulted in 40 votes for Samuel Adams for the former office and 39 votes for Moses Gill for the latter. Apparently one man went home while the votes for Governor were being counted.

On Nov. 7 a town meeting was called "at the School House Near Negunticook harbor," to see about building a meeting-house, at which meeting it was voted "to Build a Meeting House at the crotch of the Road on Mr. Isaac Harrington's land, Provided that said Land is given to the Town." [1] It seems, however, that this meeting-house was never built, the project having failed, either because the land was not given or for some other cause.

1. Town Records, Vol. I, Page 58.

CHAPTER XV.

EVENTS OF THE WANING CENTURY.

1797. There was a law of the Commonwealth at this time requiring every citizen to pay a tax for the support of the standing religious denomination of the town in which he resided unless the fact that he belonged to some other denomination and contributed to the support of the same, was duly recorded in the Town Clerk's office. Accordingly we find the following under date of Feb. 14, 1797, recorded in the town records:

To the Inhabitants of the town of Cambden, members of the annual meeting of said town, Gentlemen: We the subscribers, citizens of America, willing to bair our Proportionable part of Charges for the Support, both of Religion and Civic Government, and belonging to the Denomination of Baptists, do Request of you Brethren an Exemption from being taxed for the support of any Preacher of the Gospel but those of our own Denomination, and for your health and happiness as in Duty bound we shall ever pray.

SEDATE WADSWORTH,	JOHN GROSE,
GIDEON YOUNG,	WILLIAM PERRY,
GEORGE ROBINSON,	CHARLES DEMORSE,
JAMES SIMONTON,	JAMES SIMONTON, JR.

ALEXANDER JAMESON.

Similar protests were afterwards, from time to time frequently recorded from persons of the Baptist, Free Will Baptist, Methodist and Universalist denominations.

At the annual meeting, March 6, 1797, there was again no change in the Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer. George

Robinson, Joshua Dillingham and Hosea Bates, are among the new names appearing in the list of other officers. About the same amounts of money were raised for the various town purposes as in the year before.

April 3 a "legal meeting" was held at the house of Ebenezer Pain, innholder, at the Harbor, to vote for Governor, etc., when Increase Sumner had 38 votes for Governor, and Moses Gill 34 votes for Lieut. Governor.

On May 10 a meeting was called at the same place, to vote upon the question of separation from Massachusetts. Apparently there had been a change of sentiment since the matter was previously voted upon, for the result of the ballot was 26 votes for separation and 4 against it. During the autumn of this year the town found itself again indicted for failing to comply with the laws of the Commonwealth, and a meeting was held October 2 to raise money to purchase a town stock of powder "and to Defray the charges of two Indightments that is against the town of Cambden, one for not having a town stock of amminition, the other for not having good Passable Roads," and John Hathaway, Esq., was employed to defend the town in the Lincoln County Court.

1798. After this trouble, the perversity of the early Camden voters is shown by the fact, that at their next annual meeting, March 5, 1798, they voted "not to Rase money to the gospel this year." The principal officers elected this year were the same as the year before except that Benj. Cushing was elected 3d Selectman. Joel Mansfield, Wm. Spring and Thomas Roberts are new men among the remaining officers elected. John Hathaway was elected one of the "hog reeves." April 2, Increase Sumner and Moses Gill received all the votes cast for Governor and Lieut. Governor, the former having 30 votes and the latter 38.

May 7, a meeting convened at the house of Philip Crooker at the Harbor, for the purpose of electing a Representative to the

General Court. Camden had not elected a Representative before this year, and the choice of a citizen for that office was doubtless considered a momentous question. After the moderator was elected, the meeting adjourned for half an hour to meet at Benj. Cushing's store. The reason for the adjournment is not stated, but it was doubtless to give the politicians a chance to talk over the candidates, or to prevail upon some unwilling or modest candidate to accept the office, for when they reassembled the voters elected Samuel Jacobs their first representative.

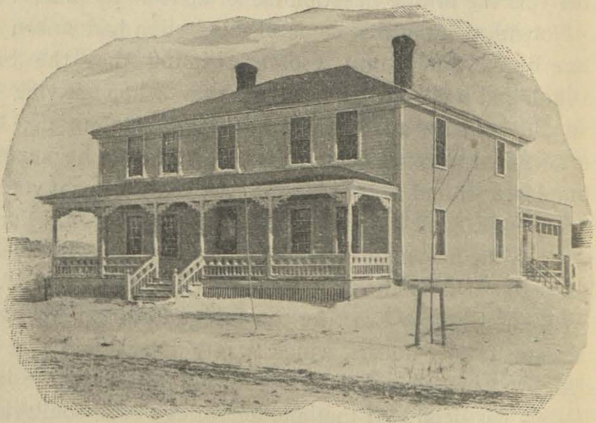
This year the bridge question came up for its final settlement. Notwithstanding that some dissatisfaction had arisen over work done by Mr. McGlathry, (some claiming that the bridge was too high and frail as teams made it sway when driving over it, that it did not have a substantial railing and was unsafe, etc.) and the town had revoked his contract, nevertheless he seems to have completed it, and demanded his pay, but the town voted at the meeting held April 2, "not to pay Wm. McGlathry for the Bridge." In the following October, however, at another meeting the affair was settled by the passage of the following vote: "Voted to pay Wm. McGlathry, Esqr. for the Bridge built across Neguncicook stream, twenty dollars, which twenty dollars was due from him for highway tax, provided he will give a full Discharge for sd. bridge." It has been said that another bridge was built across the river where the present Main street bridge stands as early as 1795. The town records, however, are so indefinite on this subject that it is impossible to be certain about it.

It was in 1798 that the first church was organized in town by the Free Will Baptist denomination at West Camden. The first pastor of the church was Elder John Whitney. [1]

At about this time Capt. William McGlathry removed to Winterport, (then Frankfort) and Camden lost one of its foremost citizens. Capt. McGlathry was born in Belfast, Ireland, and was

1. We shall in another place, give a sketch of the history of all the churches in the original town since its incorporation.

of what is known as the Scotch-Irish stock. When a boy his parents came to Bristol, where they settled. Later Mr. McGlathry went to sea and rose to the command of large vessels. During the Revolution he was in command of a vessel that was captured by a British privateer, and three men were put on board to sail her, as a prize, to Halifax. Capt. McGlathry, being manacled, was placed on the quarter deck. He determined, however, to escape if possible, and after thinking over various plans for so doing, all of which seemed untenable, he at last thought of the



The Old McGlathry House.

following expedient: The water casks being within his reach, he succeeded in turning the bung side down without being observed, so that the contents ran out. Soon afterwards the prize master found that there was nothing on board to drink, and being unacquainted with the locality, began to find the necessity of having someone besides his equally ignorant crew to guide him to a watering place. McGlathry being the only one aboard who was acquainted with the neighboring coast, was given the helm with directions to steer to the nearest place for water. It was foggy, and

McGlathry steered for the Maine coast, and before his captors were aware, he had taken the vessel into Machias, where they found the tables turned upon them, being captured and held as prisoners of war by a small number of the citizens of that place. McGlathry then took command of his vessel and sailed for home where he safely arrived. Capt. McGlathry came to Camden soon after the Revolution. In 1786 he bought Lot No. 75 of the "Twenty Associates." Later he bought other lots in the same vicinity among them being a lot of Leonard Metcalf in 1793 "on stony brook" and running back to the mountain. His land was principally on the shore at the head of the inner harbor, crossing the present Atlantic avenue and extending to Mt. Battie. He erected a large colonial house on the lot where the Methodist Episcopal church now stands, where he resided. [1] Two of his sisters married Camden men and some of their descendants now live in town. After removing to Frankfort he erected a large house there which was demolished a few years ago. He was one of the leading citizens of Frankfort for many years. He died in 1834, at the age of 85 years. He had six children, five sons and one daughter.

1799. On Jan. 2 of this year the members of the Masonic fraternity in this vicinity held their first meeting in Camden, for the purpose of instituting a new lodge. [2] They formed a temporary organization, by making choice of the following officers: Philip Ulmer, Master; Jno. Hathaway, Secretary; Philip Ulmer, Thurston Whiting and George Ulmer, "a committee to address a petition to the Grand Lodge for a charter." Four weeks later (Jan. 30, 1799) the petitioners met again and decided to recommend that the new lodge be called "the Federal Lodge." At the same time they voted the sum of fifty

1. The McGlathry house was moved from its original location when the Methodist church was built in 1893, to Sea street, where it is now owned by Mr. F. H. Wilbur. It is probably the oldest building in the two towns.

2. For a detailed history of Freemasonry in Camden, see Robinson's History of Amity Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M.

dollars to pay for the charter and defray necessary expenses. For some unknown reason the charter was not granted to the new lodge until two years later.

This year the annual town meeting was held at the "dwelling house of Capt. Edward Payson," at Camden Harbor, and the same Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer that served the preceding year, were re-elected. Among the Highway Surveyors and other officers we find the following new names: Simeon Hilyard, Waterman Hewett, Elisha Gibbs, John Bucklin, Joshua Palmer, Benj. Palmer, Winchester Farnham, Ephraim Wood, John Thorndike and Lewis Derry. Among the votes taken was one to raise $60 for the "support of gospel," and that "David Blodgett Esq., Joseph Cushing and Elisha Gibbs bee a committee to hire a minister." We find also the following: "Voted John Gregory, Constable, to collect for nothing." It would be hard to find a man who would be willing to do that in these modern days of "commercialism." The state election this year was held April 1, when there seemed to be a slight rift in the perfect harmony that had up to that time existed in town on matters political, for while Increase Sumner received all the votes (33) cast for Governor, the vote for Lieut. Governor was divided between Moses Gill, who received 11 votes and Samuel Phillips, who received 27.

A meeting was called May 13 to elect a representative to the General Court, but when the voters assembled, they were apparently unable to find a candidate, for they voted "Not to Choose a Representative to said Court."

From Locke's Sketches of the History of Camden (Page 78) we take the following concerning the first meeting-house erected in town, which was built in 1799 from contributions of private individuals: "It was situated on the old post road exactly half a mile from J. H. Curtis, Esq's store. [1] It had a vestibule on the

1. The location was on the northerly side of Elm street, not far from the corner of Park street, near where the house of the late Charles Watson now stands.

front end which extended to the eaves. The roof was flat, and in the center was a belfry that rose to an altitude of about twenty feet, and was pointed at the top. The outside was clapboarded and painted yellow. The house was entered through the vestibule, the door of which opened into the central of the three aisles. The body of the church contained 75 pews which were of the high, old-fashioned kind. The gallery which encircled the room, was entered by a flight of stairs leading from the porch. In the gallery directly in front of the pulpit, were the singing seats. The pulpit was nearly on a line with the topping of the gallery, thus placing the preacher in a lofty position enough to scan the whole audience. Directly over the pulpit was a sounding-board of the size and shape of a mill stone, which was suspended by an inch and a half iron bar. Among the juvenile hearers it used to tend to enforce the precepts given by the preacher, from the fact that they (as one of them avers) used to reverently believe that if the incumbent of the sacred desk deviated from the truth during his ministrations therefrom, said sounding-board would fall upon his head instanter, as a token of Divine disapproval. This meeting-house was used as a place of worship until 1834, when the Congregational church was erected. It was afterwards sold, and falling into a dilapidated condition, was torn down about the year 1838."

This year a most promising career was blighted in the death of John Hathaway, Esq., of typhus fever, on Oct. 6, 1799. Mr. Hathaway was Camden's first lawyer. He was the son of Abraham Hathaway, and was born in Wrentham, Mass. He graduated at Brown University, and, while teaching school, studied law with Judge Benj. Whitman of Hanover, Mass. Soon after completing his legal studies, he decided to come to Camden to settle, probably being induced to do so by the representations of the Cushings who came here from Hanover two years before he did. He came in 1796, and being well satisfied with his prospects here, determined to make Camden his permanent home. With this in view

he returned to Hanover, and, on Sept. 21, 1797, married Deborah, sister of Benjamin Cushing. He had already purchased of Wm. Molineaux, (July 5, 1797) a lot of land 20 feet long by 15 feet wide, on what is now Chestnut street, upon which he built a small building for a law office. Through doing business for the "Twenty Associates" he quickly became well known as a lawyer and rose rapidly in his profession. That his talents were appreciated by his fellow-citizens is shown by the fact that he soon had a large practice in the courts in different parts of the state. He was an eloquent advocate, convincing in argument, and always held the attention of his auditors. With a bright mind, a sound body, a growing practice and a young wife, he entered upon his career with the most flattering promises of a long life of success and happiness. The next spring after his marriage he purchased another lot in the same locality upon which he was erecting a stately residence, [1] when he was stricken down by disease, and died at the early age of 26 years. He was buried in Mountain cemetery and the slate colored stone at the head of his grave bears the following inscription:

> "How strange, O God, who reigns on high,
> That I should come so far to die,
> And leave my friends where I was bred,
> To lay my bones with strangers' dead;
> But I have hope, when I arise,
> To meet my God in yonder skies."

By its side stands a more modern marble slab, which tells the sequel of this pathetic romance of our early history, for it was erected to the memory of Deborah Hathaway, who died March 2, 1863, aged 91 years and 10 months. For more than 63 years this stricken bride lived true to the memory of her first love, in the house he was building when his hand refused longer to labor, caring for their only son until he reached man's estate,

1. This house is the one known as the "Cushing Homestead," now owned by Mrs. John Tufts, daughter of the late Hon. Edward Cushing, who was Mrs. Hathaway's nephew. The Hathaway law office was the small hip-roofed building which joins the southerly end of the T. H. Hunt harness shop.

and, at the age of 23 years, was lost at sea, then bowed down by the burden of her double sorrow, she waited through the years, until, in the fullness of time, the summons came for her to join the loved ones long gone before, and to be laid in her last resting place under the shadow of Mt. Battie where her youthful husband had awaited her coming for so long.

CHAPTER XVI.

Opening of the Turnpike.

1800. During the preceding decade, Camden had had an excellent growth. Its population had much more than doubled, the census showing that in 1800 it contained 872 souls within its borders. Many houses and other buildings had been erected at the Harbor, and elsewhere throughout the town. New farms had been taken up and cleared of the forest. Gen. Knox had taken great interest in disposing of his holdings in the northern portion of the town. Wm. Eaton and his brother, Joseph Eaton, Jr., had purchased of him a large tract adjoining the "Twenty Associates" line. Benj. Cushing had purchased a tract adjoining the Eaton land. As has already been said Joshua and Lemuel Dillingham and the Palmers, together with Joseph Sherman and others, had secured large tracts farther up the shore, and the "Belfast Road" region had become a settled farming community. The same was true of other sections of the growing town. So large and important had Camden village become, that it was thought worthy of being supplied with water works, and this year Camden's first water company was established by Micah and William Hobbs, who came here from Princeton, Mass., April 7, 1800, and shortly afterwards contracted with Jacob Reed to lay an aqueduct to supply the Harbor village. The pipes were of hemlock, spruce and cedar in sections of about ten feet in length, connected by chamfering the ends, so as to fit one into the other. The

spring from which these conduits led was at the base of the mountain, back of the present Hillyer cottage. The company supplied several houses north of the bridge and crossed the river near where P. H. Thomas' stable now stands, about midway between Main and Washington streets, thence branching off to supply several houses south of the bridge. It may be well to note here that between the years 1812 and 1818 another aqueduct was laid from a spring in Mr. James Richards' field, supplying the more southerly part of the village. Some of the old conduits have been found as late as 1893 in making excavations for buildings on the Bisbee block lot and elsewhere. This is said to have been a stock company of which Mr. Reed was the manager, and only such houses were supplied with water as complied with the terms of the company.

So large, too, had become the town that it began to have the dream that disturbed its tranquility so much in later years, viz.: that of becoming divided into two municipalities.

The annual town meeting of "Camden" (for the first time spelled that way on the records) was this year held on March 27, and for the first time since 1792, John Harkness was not elected Town Clerk, but Moses Trussell was elected to that office; while Wm. Gregory, Jr., Joshua Dillingham and Benj. Cushing were elected Selectmen, and Samuel Jacobs, Treasurer. Among the new men elected to office were Elisha Snow, Tithingman, and Dr. Joseph Huse and John Horton, Hogreeves.

At the state election on April 7, harmony still prevailed, Caleb Strong receiving all the votes (59) for Governor and Moses Gill all (51) for Lieut. Governor.

In the warrant calling this meeting was an article as follows: "To see what the Town will do in regard to Setting off a part of Camden, Joining the Northerly part of Thomaston to make another Town." At the meeting it was voted to refer this article to a meeting to be held in May. A committee was appointed to make a survey, which reported to the town a dividing line begin-

ning on the shore between Goose River and Clam Cove and extending to the Hope line, but at the said May meeting it was voted "Not to Accept the Return Laid before the Town by the Committee Respecting the Division of the Town." At the same meeting a Representative to the General Court was elected. "Capt. Wm. Gregory, Jr., 38 votes, Sam'l Jacobs, Esq., 52 votes and Chosen."

The question of having a "settled minister" now began to be seriously discussed, and a town meeting was called for Sept. 1 to be held "at the Meeting House in said Camden, near Neguntícook Harbour," to see, among other things, "if the Town is Disposed to agree on the Settling of Mr. Pillsbury as a Preacher of the Gospel in Camden, and if so agreed, then to Choose a Committee to see on what terms he will agree on." At the meeting a committee was chosen to confer with Mr. Pillsbury which reported at a subsequent meeting, when the town voted "Not to accept the Report of the Committee Respecting the Settling of Mr. Pillsbury as a Publick Teacher." At this same meeting it was also voted "to sett off the westerly Part of the Town to the Northerly Part of Thomaston," but nothing further seems to have been done about it.

At about this time Dr. David Angell left Camden and settled at North West Harbor, Deer Isle. Dr. Angell, who was a direct descendant of Roger Williams, was born in 1770, at Providence, R. I., where he obtained his education. He came to Camden about the year 1795 to settle in the practice of his profession and remained here about five years. At that time Deer Isle was a growing and prosperous community, and thinking to better himself, he removed there, where he married Abigail, daughter of Ignatius Haskell, and lived and practiced there during the remainder of his life. He became an able and celebrated physician, known and employed throughout the whole Penobscot Bay region. He died in 1843.

1801. This year the state election and the annual town

meeting came on the same day, March 6. A serious political division now appeared in town for the first time. The Federal party had, in the past, been adhered to by all the Camden voters. This year, however, the Democratic party seemed to have many adherents, and the vote resulted as follows: For Governor, Caleb Strong, 31 votes, Elbridge Gerry, 26 votes. For Lieut. Governor, Sam'l Phillips 35 votes, Wm. Heath 18 votes. At the town election Moses Trussell was elected Town Clerk, William Gregory, Jr., Samuel Jacobs and Benj. Cushing, Selectmen, and Samuel Jacobs, Treasurer. Some new names among the other officers were: Samuel Russell, William Eaton, John Eells, Joseph Bailey, Abel Whitman, Stephen Frost, Andrew Elliot, Tilson Gould, John Melvin, Jr., Belcher Sylvester and Simeon Tyler.

The small-pox broke out in the town shortly before this, and this year we find the town instructing the Selectmen to settle the expense of the same.

On March 10, 1801, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts issued to the petitioning Masons a charter for a new Lodge to be located here. The name, "the Federal Lodge," selected by the petitioners, did not appear in the charter, but in the place of it was the name "Amity," which the Grand Lodge doubtless thought to be more appropriate, as comporting better with the principles and objects of the order, than the name of a political party. April 2, 1801, the Lodge held its first meeting under its charter at Benj. Palmer's hall [1] and made choice of officers as follows: Geo. Ulmer, W. M., Hezekiah Prince, S. W., Samuel Thatcher, J. W., Erastus Foote, Sec., Wm. Gregory, Sr., Treas., Benj. Cushing, S. D., Joshua Adams, J. D., Simeon Barrett, S. S., Bela Jacobs, J. S., Christopher Dailey, Tyler. On the first meeting night 18 petitions for membership were received. The officers were duly installed July 30, when an address was delivered

1. Benj. Palmer's hall was in the inn kept by him, the same being a part of what was afterwards the Meguntícook House, and which, enlarged, is now the Bay View House.

by Rev. Thurston Whiting of Warren. Thus was launched old Amity Lodge, No. 6, which is one of the strongest of the Lodges of the state at the present day.

1802. This year the annual town meeting was held on April 5 and the same Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer were elected as the year before. Rather more money was raised than had been the custom, the several amounts aggregating $2400, divided as follows: $1200 for repair of highways; $300 for the support of the poor; $100 for the support of the ministry; and $800 for the support of schools. It was voted that "two Bridges over Negunticook stream and one over Goose River be built at the Town's expense." On the same date the town voted for state and county officers, the result being 42 votes for Caleb Strong and 9 for Elbridge Gerry for Governor, the other candidates of each party receiving about the same support, among them being Henry Knox for senator, 41 votes. At a meeting held May 15, Samuel Jacobs was again elected to represent the town in the General Court.

This year is notable as being the year in which our now famous "Turnpike" had its origin in a charter, being granted by the General Court to Daniel Barrett, to build a turnpike along the base of Megunticook mountain from his land to Smelt Brook, a distance of one mile. This act was passed June 23, 1802. [1] Prior to this time the road from Camden Harbor to Lincolnville Center passed over Megunticook mountain, from near where the "William Barrett House" now stands. This road could not be traveled with a vehicle, and was dangerous for a horse, passing as it did through narrow defiles, over lofty cliffs and on the edges of precipices, where a mis-step might result in the traveler's being hurled into rocky chasms, hundreds of feet below. Those who had to travel this way always dreaded this portion of the journey, especially after nightfall. Yet, says Locke, "its romantic picturesque-

1. Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, (published in 1807) Vol. III, Page 80.

ness constituted it a lovely place for the admirers of Nature, who could there gratify their taste for the sublime and beautiful to its fullest extent." [1] As business and travel between the two towns increased, it became important to have an easier and safer road, and Mr. Barrett conceived the bold plan of filling in at the foot of the cliff against which washed the waters of Lake Megunticook, and making a broad and passable road between the lake and the mountain. Many difficulties were in the way of carrying out the undertaking, but they all yielded to the intelligent and energetic treatment of Mr. Barrett. The following interesting account of the construction of the Turnpike is found on Page 81 of Locke's Sketches: "The plan Mr. Barrett devised was to roll large rocks from the mountain to make a wall, and then form the road by filling in with debris and dirt. Every common expedient was used in detaching rocks, undermining boulders and blasting granite. Among the workmen employed, were four manumitted slaves; of one of them the following incident is related, tending to illustrate the manner and hazardousness with which the work was often wrought: A very large rock had been undermined and one prop after another, which were placed under it to shore it up, were taken away, until it rested upon one support. This stay required to be knocked from under by a workman. The crew at work at the time numbered about forty, but when the proposition with a liberal offer was made them, not one was found willing to risk his chance of life for the reward offered. The silence was finally broken by Sambo, who stepped forward and said to Mr. Barrett, "Massa, dare's only one ting I axk; if I dies in the venture just gib me a decent burryin and dat'll do." Being thus assured, Sambo shouldered an ax and boldly marched up the slope to the rock, watched from below by the workmen, who observed his movements with fear, expecting to soon see him crushed beneath the mass. Dealing a few heavy blows, the prop soon gave way, and the rock started from its bed, when Sambo

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 80.

quickly sprang aside, and just escaped it as it went with a loud crash down the declivity into the pond below. As the dust cleared away Sambo was seen displaying his ivory in a broad grin, and in great glee he cheered lustily, as the workmen beneath sent up their hurrahs with simultaneous voice at the favorable result."

It took from three to six years to complete the undertaking and the cost is said to have been from $5000 to $6000. The men employed varied at different times from five to fifty, many from Camden and Lincolnville working a certain length of time for a perpetual free pass, while some worked for passes for limited periods. Thus was completed the now beautiful and renowned "Turnpike Drive." In after years, it was from time to time, broadened and improved until it became one of the best roads in this vicinity. The toll house and gate were opposite the William Barrett house, the toll rates being 3 cents for a foot passenger, 8 cents on horseback, 12 1-2 cents horse and wagon, 17 cents, horses and chaise, 1 cent each for sheep and swine, etc. It was used as a toll road until 1834, when it was purchased by Benj. Cushing and Ephraim Wood of Camden and Moses Young of Lincolnville, for $300. This town became responsible for the $200 paid by Messrs. Cushing and Wood, and Lincolnville for a part of the $100 paid by Mr. Young. The Turnpike was an expensive experiment for Mr. Barrett, as he did not collect enough to pay the interest on the money he invested, and as it cost much to keep it in repair, it was sold for the small sum mentioned. If he lost money in the scheme, Mr. Barrett gained a grateful and lasting remembrance and his name will ever be associated with one of the most beautiful spots in New England scenery.

To the minds of those who have not visited the Turnpike words are inadequate to give an appropriate impression of its romantic scenery. It must be seen to be properly appreciated. Riding along this drive the traveler sees on one hand the steep

and rocky cliff rising to a height of nearly one thousand feet, with rocks and boulders of all sizes and descriptions .lying at its base as if hurled there by the hand of Jove, and Maiden Cliff standing clear cut against the sky; while on the other hand, lie the sparkling waters of Lake Megunticook, gemmed with green capes and islets, with the western mountains rising from its opposite shores. Grandeur and loveliness combined make the Turnpike a unique spot in our scenery, which has been celebrated often in prose and verse.

> "There is beauty in the rounded woods, dark with heavy foliage,
> In laughing fields and dinted hills, the valley and its lake."

At a town meeting held Sept. 21, an article in the warrant called for a vote "to see if the Town will Agree with the Rev. Joshua Hall to Preach with them and keep school for one year." It seems that the Selectmen and others had requested Mr. Hall to become the minister for this place and had made him an offer which he had accepted. It was necessary, however, to have a ratification of the agreement by the town, hence the foregoing article in the warrant. At the meeting the town voted as follows: "Voted to Rase the words (& keep School) in the Third article in this warrant." "Voted to pass Over the Remainder of said 3d Article." This would certainly seem to have kliled the proposition to have Mr. Hall preach here, so far as the town was concerned, but his friends insisted upon his coming, which he did. His denomination was Methodist. He also taught school for one season, teaching one term at the Harbor and another at Goose River. At another meeting held Dec. 14, 1802, Joshua Dillingham, Sam'l Jacobs, John Harkness, Josiah Gregory, John Preble, Banajah Barrows and Wm. Brown were chosen a committee to divide the town into school districts, and lay their plan before the town at its next annual meeting. This was the first step towards the formation of the old District System in town, which continued until abolished by the Legislature a few years ago.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE FIRST SETTLED MINISTER.

1803. Moses Trussel, Town Clerk; John Harkness, Joshua Dillingham and Moses Trussell, Selectmen; and Samuel Jacobs, Treasurer, were the officers elected this year at the annual town meeting held April 4. We find the names of John Pendleton, Benj. Barnes, Jr., Asa Gay, Thomas Fay, Ebenezer Start, Abner Howe and Farnham Hall appearing for the first time upon the records among the minor officers elected. It was voted again "Not to Raise any Money at all for the support of the Gospel." It view of this it is not a source of wonder that the Rev. "Father" Sewall, a Congregational minister, who visited Camden during this year, should afterwards say in his memoirs, that Camden contained "somewhat more than a hundred families, having a decent meeting-house, but no church of any denomination, and only a few scattering professors." [1] As has already been stated there was a church organization in the town at that time, the Free-Will Baptist, which was organized in 1798, but as this society was located at West Camden, it probably did not come to Father Sewall's notice.

At the state election held on this day, April 4, there was no opposition to Caleb Strong for Governor, who received 60 votes, but there were two candidates for some of the other offices; for example, the vote for Lieut. Governor being 41 for Edward H.

1. Memoirs of Rev. Jotham Sewall, Page 130.

Robbins and 20 for James Bowdoin.

At a meeting held May 4, the voters repented of their unrighteousness in refusing to support preaching of the Gospel, and voted to raise $150 for that purpose.

At another meeting held Aug. 15, Erastus Foote, Esq., was directed to act in behalf of the town at the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden at Wiscasset, "Respecting an Information filed against said Town for Neglecting to Repair the Roads and Bridges or Common Highways."

During this year a bridge was built across Goose River. This bridge was situated about a quarter of a mile above the present iron bridge, the road crossing it being used as the post road until the year 1844.

1804. A town meeting was called this year in January, to see, among other things, if the town would "build a Bridge over Megunticook stream below Molineaux Mill." This seems to be the first time that the modern form "Megunticook" is used in the town records.

The annual town meeting and state election were held on April 2. Caleb Strong this year had opposition in town for Governor, receiving 51 votes to 44 for James Sullivan.

The Selectmen, Town Clerk and Treasurer of the year before were re-elected, and we notice the new names of Johnson Pillsbury, Richard Wilson, Jona. Merriam, Nath'l Martin, Isaac Bartlett, Royal Monroe, Robert Bailey and Mather Withington, among the remaining officers elected. A bounty of 12 cents was voted for each crow's head brought to the selectmen if killed within the limits of the town, with the hope thereby to exterminate those pests of the corn field.

During this year definite action was for the first time taken relative to the employment of a settled minister by the town. The Rev. Thomas Cochran had preached here several times during the year, and on Nov. 5, at a town meeting, the following votes were recorded: "1. Voted That the Town highly approves

of Mr. Cochran as a Minister of the Gospel. 2. That it is the wish of the Town to Settle him if Terms can be agreed on to their Mutual Satisfaction. 3. That a committee of five, viz.: Capt. John Pendleton, Erastus Foote, Esq., David Blodgett, Esq., Sam'l Jacobs, Esq., Mr. Nath'l Martin, be chosen to forward a Copy of the foregoing vote to the Rev. Mr. Cochran, and request, an answer to know his Terms."

1805. As a result of these negotiations another meeting was convened Feb. 11, 1805, and the following votes were passed: "Voted to raise the sum of five hundred dollars for the support of Mr. Thomas Cochran, if a Settled Minister in sd. Town." "Voted that the first settled Minister in said Town have the improvement of one-third part of the lot near Goose River (given by the Proprietors to said town of Camden for the use of the Ministry) as Long as he remains a Minister of said Town." The committee already chosen was directed to notify Mr. Cochran of these votes and give him a call. This action of the town did not meet the approval of all the voters, and we find Richard Wilson and eleven others, immediately petitioning for a town meeting to reconsider the foregoing votes. The reason for the protest was doubtless due to the fact that Mr. Cochran was a Congregationalist and the dissenters belonged to other sects, and wanted the money raised for support of the Gospel divided among the preachers of the different denominations. A meeting was called Feb. 21 agreeably to the foregoing request, and doubtless our fathers had quite a lively discussion on the ministerial question, but when the vote was taken it resulted as follows: "50 votes for reconsidering; 57 votes against it." So Mr. Cochran was "called," and was ordained Sept. 11, 1805. Regarding the ordination and other exercises of that day, we quote the following from Locke's Sketches, Page 85: "There was an unusual stir about town. Many had come by sea and land from not only all the neighboring towns, but some as far as Brooksville, so it may be seen that the occasion was regarded as a 'great day' in this

section.[1] Besides being a 'high day' to the moral and religious part of the community, it was improved by 'the baser sort' in horse racing, drinking, and carousing. One John N—— of Lincolnville, who was a 'Revolutioner,' made an unnatural fool of himself by imbibing to excess, and, while endeavoring, at a public dinner, to accomplish the feat of a glutton, swallowed a piece of unmasticated meat and choked to death. * * * * * But we will now notice the installation occasion. The church was crowded in the pews, galleries and aisles and many were unable to obtain admittance at all. The meeting was called to order by making choice of Rev. Josiah Winship of Woolwich as moderator, and Rev. Hezekiah Packard, A. M., of Wiscasset, secretary. The following persons were then formed into a Congregationalist church: Thos. Cochran, Robert Thorndike, Jos. Eaton, David Blodgett, Lewis Ogier, Bathsheba Thorndike, Elizabeth Hosmer, Lucy Eaton, Lucy Blodgett, Mary Keyes. [2] After the church was formed, the council gave opportunity to them to call and invite Mr. Thos. Cochran to take charge and oversight of them in the Lord. Having examined the candidate and being satisfied, the council proceeded to ordain him as pastor of the church and minister of the town of Camden. The sermon preached on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Packard, the charge by Rev. Mr. Winship, and the hand of fellowship by Rev. Mighill Blood, were printed in Buckstown (now Bucksport) by Wm. W. Clapp." [3]

At the state election held this year on April 1, the political pendulum took a swing to the other side, and Caleb Strong had

1. On the return home of the Brooksville party a sad accident occurred in the capsizing of the boat, and the drowning of Miss Nichols, a member of the party.

2. The church celebrated the centennial anniversary of its organization on Sept. 10, 11 and 12, 1905, with most interesting exercises. The fine historical address on that occasion was delivered by the present pastor, Rev. Lewis D. Evans. See Centennial First Congregational Church, Camden, Maine, Page 27.

3. It is said that the first newspaper printed in the region of the Penobscot was at Buckstown. Locke's Sketches, Page 86, note.

only 54 votes for Governor, while his Democratic opponent, James Sullivan, had 80. At the town election on the same day, Moses Trussell was again elected Town Clerk, John Harkness, Moses Trussell and Samuel Brown were elected Selectmen, and Joshua Dillingham was elected Treasurer. For new names in the list of minor officers we find David and Benj. Fisk, Abraham Norwood, Wm. Paul and Ephraim Barrett.

1806. The political election this year again showed a sharp division, the two parties being of nearly the same strength, Caleb Strong receiving 78 votes for Governor, and James Sullivan 86. At the town election held the same day (April 7) we miss for the first time a name that had always, up to this year, appeared upon the town records, that of John Harkness, who had been a faithful servant of the town since its incorporation, serving nearly every year in the capacity of Town Clerk or Selectman and often as both, besides sometimes holding other offices. This year, on account of a serious illness, he was unable to serve in any capacity. Moses Trussell was again elected Town Clerk. Moses Trussell, Joshua Dillingham and Ephraim Gay were elected Selectmen, and Samuel Jacobs was elected Treasurer. But few new names appear upon the records this year. This year the town was again indicted in consequence of certain bridges being out of repair, and Erastus Foote, Esq., was appointed to look after the matter in the court.

About this time other religious denominations than the Congregationalists began to flourish here. This year Rev. Samuel Buker preached the first Universalist sermon ever delivered in town. The next of that denomination to preach here is said to be Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, afterwards editor of the "Christian Freeman." Other transient preachers of this sect also preached here and a church was shortly organized. The Free-Will Baptists had for their preacher Rev. Ephraim Stinchfield at this time, who had formerly been a Methodist. Among the certificates of individuals recorded in the Town Clerk's office, declaring themselves

supporters of the Free-Will Baptist preaching are those of Waterman Hewett, John May, Joab Brown, James Keen, Wm. Spring, Richard Wilson, Reuben Keen, Zadock Brewster, Elisha Bradford, John Grose and Peter Barrows. At this time, also, there were the following Quakers in town: Reuben Hussey and wife and Ephraim Gray and wife, but there was no preaching by the Friends here for many years.

This year Lieut. John Harkness died of cancer on May 14. Lieut. Harkness was a native of Lunenburg, Mass., and was born in June, 1750. He began learning the shoemaker's trade in New Ipswich, N. H., when eighteen years of age. Soon after serving his apprenticeship, the war clouds of the Revolution began to darken, and like the patriot that he was, Mr. Harkness enlisted for the struggle as a lieutenant in Captain Ezra Towne's company and took part in the battles of Bunker Hill and Ticonderoga. He was always in the thick of the battle and on one occasion he was in such close contact with the enemy that a tow wad of a gun lodged in his cocade hat and burned a hole in it. The hardships of the war brought on fever and ague and greatly impaired his health and unfitted him for further military duty. He was advised to recruit his strength by a visit to the sea coast and embarked on board a vessel for "Lermond's Cove," as Rockland was then called, and in 1779 came to Camden, settling at Goose River, as has already been related. In his biographical sketch of Lieut. Harkness, Mr. Locke relates the following incident: "Soon after he settled here an expedition of twenty patriots from the vicinity of Lermond's and Clam Cove, resolved on inflicting upon Gen. Thomas Goldthwait, a noted tory, who then resided in Hampden, we think, due chastisement for the obnoxious manner in which he proved his disloyalty to the American cause. Thinking favorably of the plan proposed to get rid of the annoying General, Harkness entered heartily into the scheme and joined the party. Approaching the General's dwelling at night, they were discerned by the inmates, consisting of the General, wife and two daughters and

Archibald Bowles, his son-in-law, who at once fled to the woods for safety. After the manner of the times of war, the house was then ransacked of its valuables, and the cattle driven from the barn, after which the party proceeded homeward with their spoil. A book then obtained by Mr. Harkness, containing Gen. Goldthwait's autograph, is now in possession of his descendants, who properly regard it as a choice relic. We are not aware that this raid has been noticed in print before. For reasons quite apparent, the expedition was kept a secret for some years, by those who were engaged in it." [1] The cattle taken in this raid were afterwards used in this vicinity for the improvement of stock.

After the close of the war, as has already been stated, Mr. Harkness married Elizabeth Ott, by whom he had six children, and many of their descendants live in this vicinity today. As illustrative of Mr. Harkness' fondness for books, it is related that after the institution of the "Federal Library," he read day and night for a week until he had completed reading Rollins' Ancient History. Mr. Harkness was one of the most prominent and useful of the citizens of Camden of his day. His wife survived him for more than half a century, and died Nov. 9, 1856, at the age of 92 years.

Upon his tombstone now standing in the Rockport cemetery, was inscribed the following quaint epitaph:

> "Come, honest sexton, take thy spade,
> And let my grave be quickly made.
> Thou still art ready for the dead—
> Like a kind host to make their bed;
> I now am come to be thy guest,
> In some dark lodging give me rest,
> For I am weary, full of pain,
> And of my pilgrimage complain;
> On Heaven's decree I waiting lie
> And all my wishes are to die."

The children of John and Elizabeth Harkness were, John

1. Gen. Goldthwait was, prior to this incident, commandant at Fort Point. On making his escape to the Provinces, with other Tories, at the close of the war, his vessel was wrecked and he was lost.

W., Mary, (who married Calvin Curtis) William, Robert, Thomas and Eliza, (who married Silas Piper.)

1807. The state election held this year, April 6, showed an increase in the opposition vote, Caleb Strong having 75 votes for Governor, and James Sullivan 103. Henceforth there was to be little more political harmony in town, party lines being strictly drawn, and party spirit in election times usually running high.

At the town election held on this day, the Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer of the preceding year were re-elected.

We notice in the list of officers elected the names of Abel Tyler and Jonah Howe, which seem to be the only new names on the record this year. "Mr. Isaac Harrington bid off the collectorship at two cents on the dollar," the same commission now paid for collecting taxes.

At a meeting in May the town voted to pay for building two bridges in town, "one near Joshua Dillingham's house and the other near Joshua Palmer's house." Also "voted to give twenty-five cents for crows' heads." At the same meeting the incorrigible town voted, "That Erastus Foote, Esq., be an agent to act in behalf of the town at the Court of Sessions, to be holden at Wiscasset on the second Monday of May next, respecting an indictment against said Town in consequence of bad Roads." In this connection, however, it is to be noted that the territory of the town was large, and the inhabitants being thinly scattered over the whole of it, made it necessary to lay out many long roads. As the population of the town was small, the most of the people comparatively poor, and the expense of keeping the roads in repair large, it is no wonder that they were often in bad condition.

This year the question of separating from Massachusetts again came up in Maine, and the citizens of Camden called a town meeting to vote on the following question, viz.: "Shall the Senators and Representatives of the District of Maine make application to the Legislature for their consent to a Separation of the District of Maine from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that the

same may be created into a state." Like many other towns at that time, Camden was opposed to cutting loose from the mother commonwealth, and the proposition was overwhelmingly defeated here, there being 7 votes for a separation and 133 votes against it.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A PERIOD OF DEPRESSION.

1808. With this year began a period distinguished for its embarrassed commerce, and great business depression. For several years Napoleon had been emperor of France and had "held all Europe trembling in his presence." England had joined the continental powers against him and the hostilities between that country and France had been fiercely waged. The United States maintained a strict neutrality, and American shipping being allowed free intercourse between English and French ports, enjoyed the great advantages of an exceedingly profitable carrying trade between them. From this state of affairs the coast towns of Maine had been enjoying a period of great prosperity. Both countries, however, at last became jealous of the United States which was reaping so valuable a harvest from their necessities, and notwithstanding our neutrality, each accused us of favoring the other, and soon it became difficult for American vessels to sail to any part of the world without being subjected to the danger of capture by one nation or the other. Finally a British order was issued in November, 1807, forbidding neutral nations to trade with France without paying tribute to Great Britain. Napoleon retaliated in the following December by issuing a decree forbidding all trade with England, and authorizing the confiscation of any vessel found in his ports, which had submitted to British search, or paid the British tribute. The result of these orders

and decrees upon American foreign commerce can readily be imagined. At this crisis, President Jefferson sent a message to Congress, recommending the passage of an act levying a commercial embargo, which act was passed Dec. 22, 1807. It provided for the detention in American ports of all vessels, domestic and foreign, and ordered all American vessels abroad to return home forthwith, that the seamen might be trained for the war that even then seemed inevitable.

This embargo act was exceedingly unpopular at the North, New England being especially opposed to it because of the fatal blow it struck to its commerce. Eaton sums up the results of the embargo as follows: "Vessels were confined in port; seamen were thrown out of employment; lumber found no sale; timber designed for exportation, remained upon the shores, landings or in the holds of vessels; and a general embarrassment and stagnation of business ensued. The only resource of merchants was to keep their vessels which were already abroad, from returning, and some even ventured to get them abroad in violation of the embargo. The conduct of the administration was severely censured by the Federalist party who * * * imputed to a secret partiality to France, and to a jealousy in the South of the prosperity of the northern states, a measure, which, under the pretense of arresting foreign aggressions, only injured ourselves. The other party, on the contrary, justified the measure as a means of coercing England into an abandonment of her pretensions, by depriving her of the supply of provisions, which, it was alleged, she could obtain only from this country. It was advocated also as a means of encouraging domestic manufactures, rendering us independent of England and destroying the influence which she exercised by the credit she afforded our merchants. * * * * Party spirit acquired new virulence; the community was thrown into a ferment; meetings were held, resolutions and petitions adopted, and other measures, expressive of the public feeling, resorted to." [1]

1. Annals of Warren, Page 281.

Camden suffered with the other coast towns and cities and her citizens partook of the general indignation against the embargo. There have always been people in town who have been inclined to rebel against constituted authority, whose acts have not met their approval, and such people were not lacking at this time. It is not surprising, therefore, when our shipping began to feel the effects of the embargo, that ship owners and traders should be found here who would attempt to elude the vigilance of the Custom House officials and surreptiously sail, richly laden for foreign ports.

John Nicholson who had just gone into trade here, fitted out a schooner for the West Indies, of which Capt. Benj. Thomas took command. On a favorable night the captain clandestinely slipped his moorings and shaped his course for the West Indies. He disposed of his cargo to great advantage and returned. On his way home, fearful of a search and seizure by the authorities, he bored into the stanchions of the schooner, and there concealed the proceeds of his venture. When he reached here his vessel was searched by the Custom House officials, but nothing tangible being found to prove a breach of the embargo act, no further action was taken.

At about the same time several Camden men jointly fitted out a vessel for a foreign voyage. While she lay in the harbor waiting for a favorable breeze, Collector Joseph Farley of Waldoboro, then collector of customs for this district, heard of the intended voyage and despatched a revenue cutter to apprehend the vessel. Her sails were stripped from her and a keeper placed on board. When the sails were carried ashore, the officer tried to get someone to take them to a place of security, but no one could be found to do it. The story goes that Simeon Tyler, then a lad, told his father he would get them in the night and secrete them, which he did, hiding them in his father's cellar. In about a week the owners of the vessel succeeded in getting signers to a bond as security against the clearance of the vessel, and

the keeper was removed. The sails were then restored to the vessel and at the first favorable breeze they were raised and the vessel with her valuable cargo sailed away to France, where both the cargo and vessel were sold, and the captain and crew returned to this country in another vessel. Of course the bond was defaulted, but it is said that the signers proved to be irresponsible and, therefore, no indemnity was ever obtained.

Camden was among the towns that held town meetings on the subject of the embargo and petitioned the national authorities to have it removed. At the same time our people felt that war was imminent and prepared for the worst.

This year the Baptists in town had become so numerous and were in so flourishing a condition that two churches of that denomination were organized, viz: the First Baptist Church at West Camden, and the Second Baptist Church at the Harbor.

There was no change made this year in the principal town officers. Among the other officers we find the names of Jesse Fay, Calvin Curtis, Bazeleel Palmer, Samuel Jones, Isaac Russ, Robert Chase, Dr. Jacob Patch, Charles Porter, Jonas Blanden and Moses Prescott, not before appearing. As indicating the unsettled condition of the times, we find the following vote passed: "Voted In addition to the Military articles with which each town in this Commonwealth is Obliged by Law to be constantly furnished, that the Selectmen cause forthwith to be Purchased and made into Cartridges at the expense of the Town, good powder and balls, Sufficient for twenty-four cartridges for each Soldier enrolled in the Militia of sd. Town to be kept with Military stores of the Town in safe and separate Boxes for each Company."

Notwithstanding the dislike that our people had for the embargo act, the Democratic party still held the ascendancy here as is shown by the state election April 4, when James Sullivan received 96 votes for Governor, Christopher Gore, 63. As our people felt the effect of the embargo more and more, with the passage of time, however, there began to be a change in political

sentiment. In September a meeting was called, at which a committee was chosen to draw a petition to the President to suspend the embargo act. This petition as adopted by the town is as follows:

To the President of the United States:

The citizens and freeholders of the Town of Camden situated on the Bay of Penobscot in the District of Maine, in legal town meeting assembled, respectfully represent,

That, influenced by patriotic desire of subserving to the laws and Government of their Country, they have hitherto submitted to the distress and embarrassment of the Embargo without opposition, and still influenced by the purest motives, their greatest sense of the love of their Country never shall be found wanting in promoting the public safety and welfare; but the evils we are now experiencing and the dismal prospect before us make it, in our opinion, a duty incumbent on us to be no longer silent. Being thus situated in a new, rough, and in a great measure an uncultured part of the Country, and depending on the fisheries and lumber trade principally for subsistence, our fish and lumber remaining on our hands in a perishable condition, having no market for the one nor the other; added to this the severe restrictions on our coasting trade, the Embargo presses peculiarly hard on your Petitioners, depriving them of the means of discharging their debts with punctuality, and of supporting themselves and families with decency:

We now, therefore, look up to your Excellency, as our political head, with the most satisfactory expectations that our foreign relations have so far changed with respect to Spain and Portugal and their dependencies, as that you can legally grant us a speedy relief by suspending the Act of Congress, laying an Embargo on all the ships and vessels in the harbors of the United States, in which, or in part, as you by your superior means of information may judge most conducive to the welfare of our common country. From their distress and embarrassment your Petitioners anxiously solicit you to relieve them.

(Signed) NATH'L MARTIN, PHINEAS BOWERS,
SAMUEL JACOBS, JOHN PENDLETON,
WM. PARKMAN. [1]

1. Town Record, Vol. I, Page 173.

This patriotic and well worded address was duly forwarded to the President, and the prostrated business interests of Camden waited anxiously for some relief to be granted by the government.

1809. The national government, however, continued the embargo and on Jan. 30, 1809, another town meeting was called and another committee chosen to draft an address to the Massachusetts Legislature, to use its influence with the general government to remove the Embargo. This address was duly adopted by the meeting and is as follows:

To the Hon. the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The Inhabitants of the Town of Camden in regular meeting assembled, beg leave to represent:

In common with our fellow Citizens we have suffered and are still suffering very severely under the operation of the several Embargo Acts. We are willing to make great sacrifices and submit patiently to any privations which appear to be necessary for the true honor and prosperity of our country. We cannot, however, perceive and are yet to learn that the system pursued by our General Government is likely to procure for our Country honor abroad or safety and prosperity at home. We have, in common with many other towns in this Commonwealth, petitioned the President and Congress for redress of our heavy grievances, and have seriously to lament that instead of being attended to, new and greater restrictions are imposed, and we cannot but view with alarm the late Act of Congress to enforce the Embargo,—an act which, in our opinion, strikes home at the civil rights of the People, and threatens a total subversion of our Liberties. We are convinced the existing Embargo Laws cannot be carried into effect in this part of the Country except by military force, and we dread the consequences that may ensue from fire arms being put into the hands of unprincipled men acting under the authority of the officers of Government against the united and deliberate sentiments of the most respectable part of our Citizens. This being the situation of our Country, and this our opinion respecting it, our only hope rests in the exertion and patriotism of our State Government, and we earnestly request your Honorable Body to interpose in our behalf, and to take such steps as you in your

wisdom may judge expedient in order to relieve us from our present distress.

(Signed) PHINEAS BOWERS, NATH'L MARTIN,
BENJ. CUSHING, DAVID BLODGETT,
HOSEA BATES, JNO. PENDLETON,
NATH'L HOSMER, JR. [1]

It would be difficult for us at the present day, with all our learning, to frame a petition in more forcible, adroit, and appropriate language.

The Embargo Act failing to obtain from England and France any acknowledgment of American rights, thus corroborating the judgment of the Camden petitioners, was repealed by Congress March 9, 1809, and in place of it a law was passed forbidding all American intercourse with England and France until their "orders" and "decrees" should be repealed. This action of Congress came as a great relief to many of our citizens who depended for their living either directly or indirectly upon shipping, but the agitation due to the Embargo carried the government of the state back into the hands of the Federalists, in the election of Christopher Gore, Governor. Camden, too, went back to its old love and cast a majority of its votes for the Federal party, the vote standing, (April 3, 1809), 99 for Gore and 88 for Levi Lincoln.

At the annual town election [2] the same Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer were again re-elected. Among the new names appearing upon the record as officers this year, we notice those of Stephen Coombs, Nehemiah Porter, Isaac Orbeton, Joel Mansfield, John Harkness, (son of the first John) and John May.

The following of our most eminent and respectable citizens were elected "Hogreeves," who were generally elected, it is

1. Town Record, Vol. I, Page 178.

2. The town meetings this year were held at John Eager's inn, which was where the Masonic Lodge held its early meetings. The house has successively been known as Benj. Palmer's Inn, John Eager's Inn, The Megunticook House, Clark's Tavern and finally, the Bay View House. It has been enlarged and at the present time is greatly changed from the original Benj. Palmer's Inn, which was a smaller structure and in which was a public hall.

said, from the newly married men: Rev. Thomas Cochran, Arthur Pendleton, Josiah Howe, Jesse Fay, John Grose, Jr., Edward Hanford, Benj. Jones, Abraham Brown, Joseph Gordon, Abraham Ogier, Charles Porter, Israel Thorndike, Robert Lassell, John Gordon, Jr., Isaac Orbeton, John Eager, Peter Sanderson, Robert Chase, William Mansfield and Isaac Bartlett. It can be imagined with what gusto and merriment our fathers nominated and elected these, for the most part, young men, including the two ministers, Messrs. Cochran and Jones, to this ridiculous office. [1]

This year a Universalist society was organized. The members met around at their various houses where one of the party would read to the meeting the sermons of Ballou and Murray. The principal members of the society at that time were Lemuel Dillingham, Joseph Sherman, Joseph Dillingham, Simeon Tyler, John Harkness and Benajah Barrows.

A town meeting was called for Oct. 13, "To choose a Town Treasurer to act in Stead of the late Treasurer deceased," when Nathaniel Dillingham was elected to that office. The deceased Treasurer was that distinguished and valuable citizen of the town who had held that office for so many years, Samuel Jacobs, Esq., who departed this life Sept. 5, 1809.

Mr. Jacobs was born in Scituate, Mass., March 4, 1762, and was a shipwright by trade. He came to Camden, according to Locke, about the year 1792, but the Lincoln Records of Knox County show that he bought of Wm. McGlathry on July 2, 1789, a lot of 143 acres on the westerly shore of Camden Harbor. The place is still known as the "Jacobs Farm," although the "Farm" was long ago divided among a score of owners. The stately

1. The duties of a hogreeve required him to take possession of all swine which had escaped from their enclosure, or were suffered to go at large by their owners without permission from the town, and to impound and hold them until the owner should pay all costs and charges of keeping. It was doubtless considered a good joke by our forefathers to elect to that office men of dignity and high social standing, and especially "newly married men."

old homestead erected by him has, within a few years, been purchased by Hon. Chas. T. Gallagher of Boston, and is now occupied by him as a summer residence. Mr. Jacobs was twice married, his first wife being Margaret Stinson and his second, Margaret McGlathry. As has been seen, he was the first Representative sent from Camden to the General Court, and he held many town offices. He was also a Justice of the Peace and Quorum. Upon his farm were situated the famous lime quarries, now worked by the Rockland-Rockport Lime Co., on Union street between Camden and Rockport villages, and for many years the "Jacob Lime" has been considered about the best in the market. Mr. Jacobs was one of the most influential men of his day in Camden, and his name is found connected with the most important business transacted by the town. By his second wife he had five children, vis.: Samuel, Frederick, (who married Julia, daughter of Benj. Cushing) Bela, and Caroline, (who married Dr. J. H. Estabrook.)

Mr. Jacobs' brother, Bela Jacobs, who was born about the year 1770, and probably came to Camden at about the same time that Samuel did, married Mary Eaton, one of the daughters of Joseph Eaton, and lived in a house that stood back of where Mrs. W. V. Farnsworth's house now stands on land then belonging to the Eaton farm. Bela was one of the charter members of Amity Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M., and was its first Junior Steward. He died in Camden, Jan. 22, 1822, at the age of 57 years.

CHAPTER XIX.

Concerning Military Affairs.

1810. During the decade ending this year, the population of the town had doubled, the census showing 1607 inhabitants in 1810. The voting population had increased proportionally. The number of votes for Governor cast, April 2, was 213, of which Christopher Gore received 102, and Elbridge Gerry, 111, showing that the town had swung back to the Democratic party.

At the annual town election held the same day the same Town Clerk and Selectmen were again re-elected, and Nathan Brown was elected Treasurer. The names of Nehemiah Porter, Joab Brown, Sam'l Annis, Joseph Mirick, Geo. Ulmer and William Carleton began to appear upon the records this year.

May 2 the town elected Farnham Hall Representative to the General Court.

1811. The state election this year, held April 1, showed a still stronger reaction toward the Democratic party, Elbridge Gerry receiving 118 votes and Christopher Gore 68.

At the town election Calvin Curtis was elected Town Clerk, and Farnham Hall, Samuel Brown and Robert Chase, Selectmen. The records do not seem to state who the Treasurer was, but Nathan Brown was probably re-elected.

The names of Joseph Jordan, Thomas Cobb, Robert Bucklin, Wm. Spinney, Amos Foster, Simon Hunt, Jesse Whitmore, David G. Trott, Joseph Waterman and Isaac Flagg appear among

the minor officers elected. In May Farnham Hall was again elected Representative, and the town voted to give a bounty of $10 "for each Wild Cat's Head killed in Town the present year."

This year Major Joseph Pierce, before mentioned as being clerk of the "Twenty Associates," and to whom the said Associates had conveyed large tracts of land in Camden in consideration of his "faithful services," came here to reside. Several years before Mr. Isaac Harrington had started to build what was known during the first half of the nineteenth century as the "Old Mansion House," but before it was completed it passed into the hands of Major Pierce and was used by him as a residence while he remained in Camden. Major Pierce proved not to be so "faithful" to his employers in the end, for getting badly involved in debt and having illegally speculated in the lands of the "Twenty Associates," he decamped from Boston about the year 1816, for parts unknown, taking with him the records of the Company and thereby causing much vexation and trouble both to the "Associates" and some of the settlers on their land, relative to the titles of the same. The "Mansion House" remained one of the landmarks of the town until 1852, when it was destroyed by fire. It was located on the hill on the southerly side of Elm street, upon land now owned by Mrs. Ada B. Tremaine.

1812. We have now arrived at an important period in the history both of this town and the nation, as this year began the second and fortunately, the "last war" between the United States and Great Britain. The trouble between the two countries that had been brewing for a number of years, became acute when four seamen on board the United States frigate, Chesapeake, were claimed as deserters from the British ship, Melampus, and on account of their not being given up, the Chesapeake was attacked by the British frigate, Leopard, and the four men taken by force. This and similar acts were justified by the British under the doctrine maintained by them that a British subject never became an alien and that, therefore, they had the right to take their native-

born subjects wherever found and place them in their army or navy, even though they had become the naturalized citizens of another country. Our government, which gives protection equally to native and naturalized citizens, could not permit these outrages; besides, the British press gangs were not always particular, in their anxiety to secure men for their navy, to confine their seizures to men of English nativity, but often seized sailors of American birth. At last a time arrived when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and on the 4th of April, 1812, Congress laid another embargo on vessels in American waters for a period of ninety days. This embargo and the prospect of war, again resulted in the prostration of business and cast a deep gloom over the maritime portion of the country, and again raised party animosity to a fever heat. Meetings were held by one party denouncing the war policy of the other, which proceedings were in turn denounced in the meetings of the other party as unpatriotic and treasonable. Camden shared with the other seaboard towns in this depression of business and political ferment, but proved itself ready to do its share in prosecuting the approaching conflict.

The state election in the spring of 1812 showed the Democrats still in the ascendency here, Elbridge Gerry receiving 140 votes for Governor, while the Federalists cast 104 for Caleb Strong.

The record of the town election shows a few changes in officers. Calvin Curtis was again elected Town Clerk, and Nathan Brown, Treasurer, while the Selectmen were Joshua Dillingham, Robert Chase and Banajah Barrows. Among the names not already mentioned, appearing upon the records of this year, are, Ira Brewster, Job Ingraham, Noah Brooks, Peter Josselyn, Eben'r Cleveland and Joseph Trafton.

In apprehension of the coming war, the town voted, May 30, "That the Town allow the Musicians, officers and privates, Detailed or Drafted, five dollars per month in addition to the pay allowed by the Government, after being Called into active service." On June 19 the President issued a proclamation formally declar-

ing war against Great Britain, and on that date the war sometimes called the "Seaman's War," but known in history as the "War of 1812," legally began. The citizens of Camden, thoroughly alive to the fact that their exposed situation in an unfortified coast town made them liable to attacks from their sea-going enemy, began at once to consider means of protection. On July 2, a few days after the declaration of war, a town meeting was called, at which it was voted "that a Committee of seven be chosen to draft a memorial to be sent to the proper authority to request some assistance for the safety of said Town against foreign invasion." After choosing this committee, the following gentlemen were chosen a "Committee of Public Safety:" Erastus Foote, Benj. Cushing, Phineas Bowers, Nath'l Martin, Wm. Eaton, Nath'l Hosmer, Thomas Mansfield, Daniel Mansfield, Nath'l Dillingham, Wm. Gregory, Jr., John Pendleton, Charles Morse, Hosea Bates, Wm. Porterfield, Wm. Brown, Joseph Sherman, Sam'l McLaughlin, Calvin Curtis, John Eager, Eben'r Thorndike and John Gregory. "Voted unanimously that every Citizen (whether exempt from Military Duty or not) forthwith arm and equip himself for actual service, to be ready at a moment's warning to assist in repelling foreign invasions or any other emergency for the defense of the Town." It was also voted to purchase fifty good muskets and other equipments for the use of those not able to equip themselves, and on July 13 the town raised $150 to purchase ammunition in addition to the town stock required by law.

The military spirit had for a number of years been strong in Camden. As early as 1806 and 1807 our people seemed to have premonitions of trouble with a foreign power and in the former year had petitioned the General Court as follows:

To the Hon. the Senate & House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled, in the year 1806. The undersigned Inhabitants of Camden and vicinity, in the 4th Regt., First Brig., Eighth Division of the Militia of the Commonwealth, beg leave to state the necessity of raising a

Company of Artillery in said Regt., Although there is the number of Companies contemplated by law in the Brigade, having an extent of at least sixty miles of sea coast — To wit: From Lincolnville to Wiscasset — in which are two Regiments of Militia and no Company of Artillery. From this local situation, the raising and disciplining of Artillery may eventually be of public utility. Your Petitioners, with many others, some of whom are exempted from military duty, considering the importance of a well arranged and disciplined Militia, are anxious to be authorized by the Legislature to raise another Company of Artillery within the Brigade and Regiment aforesaid, and flatter ourselves the request of Your petitioners will be more readily granted when it is understood that such a Company may be raised without reducing the Standing Companies below the number pointed out by law. Wherefore your Petitioners Pray the Legislature to take the subject into consideration, and authorize the raising of a Company of Artillery as aforesaid, and make the necessary provision for Field Pieces, Apparatus and Ordinance Stores, to enable your Petitioners to discipline themselves in a Soldier-like manner.

(Signed) Ephraim Wood, Erastus Foote, John Harkness, Farnham Hall, Calvin Curtis, Abner Howe, Nathaniel Dillingham, Oakes Perry, Alden Bass, William Parkman, Samuel Jacobs, Moses Trussel, John Simonton, Noah Brooks, Jr., Jonathan Merriam, Sam'l Jacobs, Jr., Tilson Gould, Jonah Howe, Joseph Mirick, Nathan Brown, Simeon Tyler, Jr., Simeon Morse, Job Morse, Samuel Tyler, Jacob Patch, Abel Brown, Benjamin Reed, Nathaniel Hosmer, Jr., Hosea Bates, Robert Chase, A. Tyler, Joseph Sherman, Jr., Arthur Pendleton, Stephen Rollins, John M. Thorndike, Ephraim Barrett, William Hewett, Dudley Tyler, Simon Barrett, Benjamin Cushing, Eben Thorndike, Joseph Eaton, Jr., Lewis Ogier, Joshua Palmer, B. Jacobs.

We, the undersigned Commissioned Officers of Camden, within the before mentioned Regiment, do hereby Signify our full appropriation of the Prayer of this Petition.

DANIEL MANSFIELD, Capt.
ISAAC BARRETT, Lieut.
SAMUEL JONES, Ensign.

Samuel Thatcher, Esq., Lieut. Commanding, being absent, we, the Commanding officers of the 4th Regiment in the First Brigade & Eighth Division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of

Mass., hereby certify that in our opinion, it will be advantageous to the Militia of this Brigade, and Regiment in particular, to authorize the Petitioners to raise a Company of Artillery agreeably to the Prayer of this Petition.

OTIS ROBBINS,

Major Commanding 4th Reg., 1st Brigade and 8th Div.

The following year (1807) another petition was sent to the General Court, asking that the petitioners be incorporated into a Company of Light Infantry as follows:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The undersigned petitioners of Camden, humbly Represent that they consider a certain proportion of Light Infantry as requisite to the complete organization of every Regiment of foot in Militia. The several Militia laws expressly recognize this principle. Your Petitioners would also represent, that there is but one Company of Light Infantry in the Fourth Regiment, First Brigade and Eighth Division, to which they belong. Your Petitioners would further represent that a Light Infantry can be raised in Camden, and not reduce the Militia Companies below the number required by law. They therefore, humbly pray your Honors, to incorporate your petitioners and their associates into a company of Light Infantry, and so in duty bound will ever pray.

Camden, April 21st, 1807.

(Signed) Tilson Gould, Robert Chase, John Eells, Farnham Hall, William Brown, Jr., Alden Bass, Stephen Rollins, Amos Foster, Jonathan Merriam, David Rollins, William Carleton, Benj. Burns, Simeon Morse, Jno. Bowers, Jr., Eleazer Hart, Eben Thorndike, Israel Thorndike, Joseph W. Thorndike, Ephraim Barrett, Abel Tyler, Royal Munro, Abram Ogier, Arthur Pendleton, Samuel Jones, Eben Hobbs, Luther Blodgett, George Start, Eben Goodnow, Asa Hosmer, Joseph Mirick, Nathaniel Dillingham, Abel Brown, John Harkness, Dudley Tyler, Oakes Perry, Royal Prescott, Hosea Bates, Nathaniel Withington, William Brown, Jacob Read, Noah Brooks, Abner Howe, Simeon Foster, Jr., Calvin Curtis, Samuel Richards, Joseph Bowers.

We, the undersigned Field Officers of the within mentioned Regiment, do hereby signify our full approbation of the prayer of

this petition.

JOSHUA ADAMS, Major,
SAMUEL THATCHER,
Lt. Col. Commanding 4th Reg., 1st Brig., 8th Reg. [1]

We understand that the prayers of both the above petitions were granted and the companies formed. And thus, by drilling these and the regular militia companies, did our fathers "in time of peace prepare for war," and put themselves in readiness for the exciting and important events in which they were about to participate.

Prior to the year 1812, the militia of Massachusetts consisted of eleven divisions, four of which were in Maine. The different companies had been arranged into brigades called the 1st and 2d Brigades. Hon. William King of Bath was chosen Major General of the divisions in Maine. Feb. 12, 1812, a new arrangement was made by creating a fifth regiment, which was composed of three companies in Camden, two companies in Thomaston, one company in St. George, and two companies in Hope and Appleton, and was annexed to the 2d Brigade and 11th Division of the militia. This division was made out of Lieut. Col. Sam'l Thatcher's third regiment, which then left under his command, two companies in Warren, two in Union and one in each of the towns of Cushing, Friendship and Putnam. [2]

After the declaration of war on Aug. 4, 1812, Wm. Carleton of Camden, Adjutant of the 5th Regiment, 2d Brigade, 11th Division, issued a Regimental Order, calling upon the Military and Light Infantry Companies of Camden, Hope, Thomaston and St. George to assemble at places designated in their respective towns, between the 17th and 19th days of August "armed and equipped, as the law directs," prepared to fill all the vacancies of officers, and parade on the occasion. Pursuant to this notice, the Camden companies met at John Eager's tavern on the 17th

1. These petitions were copied from the records of the Legislature of Massachusetts by N. C. Fletcher and printed in Chap. XXIV of his Annals of Camden, Rockland Opinion, issue of February, 8, 1884.

2. Washington.

where vacancies were filled, and the troops inspected and paraded. The companies present were Calvin Curtis' [1] Light Infantry, the 1st Infantry (which had a captain's vacancy to fill to which Asha Palmer was elected) and Capt. Wm. Brown's 2d Infantry. [2] But the above were not the only companies ready to engage in the conflict when called to do so. Soon after war was declared, Lieut. Isaac Russ raised a company of volunteers in Camden and adjacent towns, which numbered about 70, a quarter of them belonging in Camden. John Spear of Thomaston was captain of this new company; Isaac Russ of Camden, 1st Lient.; Leonard Smith of Camden, 2d Lieut.; Thomas Tolman of Thomaston, ensign. Asa Richards and Asa Sartelle are mentioned as being among the Camden members of the company. This company was stationed in St. George during the following winter and in March sailed for Castine, where they were joined by a Montville company under Col. Cummings. From Castine they sailed to Machias and on the passage thither saw the Rattler, a British ship of 20 guns, which was lying in wait for them near the Machias river. Keeping close to the shore, they avoided the enemy's ship and reached Machias in safety. A month later they sailed by night for Eastport, where they remained until about the following Christmas, engaged principally in detecting and suppressing contraband trade, finding quarters in houses that had been deserted from fear of the enemy. They were then discharged without a cent of pay to take them home. Some of them found it necessary to go to work chopping wood, etc., to earn money with which to return home, but we think they afterwards received a bounty from the government.

During the year 1812 a recruiting station was established in a part of the Moses Richards house. [3] Capt. Caleb Young was

1. Capt. Curtis received his commission Jan. 2, 1811, and resigned it April 20, 1815.

2. See Locke's Sketches, Pages 94-95.

3. This house stood on the corner of Mechanic street in Camden Village, on a part of the lot known as the "Johnson Knight lot." The lot where this

recruiting officer. The men enlisted were to serve as "one year men," and to be annexed to the 9th Regiment. This company numbering about 30, was sent to Portland and thence to Plattsburg, N. Y., where they participated in the battle fought there. They also engaged in the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater. In the company was Chesley Blake, a brother of Capt. Wm. Blake, who distinguished himself at the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater and at the siege of Fort Erie and was promoted by Gen. Scott to a lieutenancy. After the war he remained in that section taking up his residence at Detroit, Mich., and commanded the first steamboat that plied between Buffalo and Detroit. Afterwards he was familiarly known on the lakes by the *sobriquet* of "The Lake King." He died at Detroit about 1855.

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house was located is the same now owned by the Camden Odd Fellows' Building Association.

CHAPTER XX.

"THE WAR FOR SEAMEN'S RIGHTS."

1813. It has been said that the war of 1812 was waged to maintain the rights of our sailors, and nobly did the American sailors sustain their part of the conflict. While the army, for a time, had many reverses, the little American navy displayed a skill, bravery and heroism, both on the sea and the great lakes, never surpassed by the sailors of any other nation. Their magnificent success in battle, especially when it is remembered that they were fighting the mistress of the sea in her own dominion, was phenomenal. One of the great sea fights of this war, which took place on September 5, 1813, was the engagement between the British brig, Boxer, and the American brig, Enterprise, off our coast, between Monhegan Island and Pemaquid. The fight lasted forty minutes, the Enterprise being the victor and capturing the Boxer. In this battle both of the captains were slain and carried to Portland and buried in one grave. The firing was distinctly heard in Camden and some of our people witnessed the fight from the summit of Mt. Battie. Of this battle Longfellow wrote:

> "I remember the sea-fight far away,
>   How it thundered o'er the tide;
> And the dead captains as they lay
> In their graves o'erlooking the tranquil bay,
>   Where they in battle died."

During the war Penobscot Bay was infested with British war

vessels of all classes, from the battleship down to the small privateer, making it extremely hazardous, and much of the time practically impossible, for our shipping to put to sea, and this state of affairs completed what the embargo began, viz.: the utter prostration of our commerce. As our people at that time depended largely upon the ocean for their means of livelihood, many of them were deprived of their support, and often felt obliged to undertake some dangerous venture to gain the means of maintaining their families and themselves. An illustration of the risks they ran on such occasions is the story of Capt. Charles Fogler's attempt to make a trip to Boston in his coaster with a cargo of wood. Capt. Fogler, who was a resident of Camden, started out under apparently favorable circumstances, but before he reached Owl's Head [1] he was pursued by a British privateer and seeing no avenue of escape, he put on all sail and beached his craft on Owl's Head.

This same summer Capt. Hosea Bates was captured by a British privateer and he and his crew set ashore below Camden, and a prize crew put aboard the vessel, which, however, did not hold her long, for, while in the vicinity of Islesboro, a crew of armed citizens of that place re-took her and brought her into Camden harbor within about four hours from the time she was taken by the British. In the following September, Capt. Bates sailed again for Boston in the sloop, Sea Flower, of about 90 tons, with a cargo of wood. He had a crew of two men, and a young lady passenger. After passing Owl's Head, with most favorable prospects, he was suddenly brought to and seized by the British privateering schooner, Fly, which had been lying back of the Head flying the American flag as a decoy. Capt. Bates was again put on shore with his crew and passenger, while the privateer kept her former position until she had captured two other coasters, one from Isles-

1. Owl's Head received its name from Gov. Thos. Pownall, who visited Penobscot Bay in 1759 in the Province sloop-of-war, King George. He says in his account: "The sailors imagined it to bear some resemblance to an owl's head."

boro and the other the schooner, Oliver, of East Thomaston, [1] Capt. Wm. Spear of that town, master. Mr. Locke gives an account of the affair which he had clipped from the East Thomaston *Recorder,* narrated by an eye witness, as follows:

"During the afternoon of the same day that the schooner was taken, the privateer made signals to her prizes to get under weigh and follow. The privateer standing on the wind endeavored to beat out of the N. E. entrance of the harbor. In executing this summons of John Bull, some two or three of his prizes managed to have their sails fill on the wrong tack, and by so doing plumped them purposely on the beach. Capt. Spear was managing to execute the same manœuvre, when the privateer opened her battery, and peremptorily ordered him to desist and follow, or 'he would blow him out of the water,' and with reluctance, Capt. S. was compelled to obey the command. Disappointment, perhaps, or a malicious feeling towards the shrewdness of those who had eluded his grasp, provoked the captain of the privateer to give vent to his feelings by firing a parting broadside. A spent round shot lodging against the sill of the house on the point, and another bespattering with mud the garments of its occupant, were the only visible effects of this outward mark of civility. With her three prizes the privateer stood out of the harbor and stretched across the bay towards the southern extremity of the South Fox Islands, where, in one of the most romantic havens (White Island Harbor) on our coast, they all came to anchor. The sun had now set and a brisk N. E. wind which had been sweeping over the water during the day, had now died away, leaving a long ground swell heaving in upon this rockbound, and apparently uninhabited island. In this secluded harbor, in anticipation of uninterrupted security, the privateer commenced putting goods on board the schooner, which were taken from the other prizes. Not a Yankee fisherman could

1. East Thomaston was incorporated as a separate town, July 28, 1848. In August, 1850, the name was changed to Rockland, and the present city government was organized in 1854.

be seen from the deck of either vessel, for it may be well to observe that the inhabitants of this island, at the time, were, almost to a man, fishermen. There was something ominous in the silence which prevailed ashore — it seemed as though every human being had deserted and left it a solitary isle in the ocean. A small whale boat, it is true, was seen to enter the harbor, but was soon lost sight of among the rocks amid the intricate windings of some narrow passage. From this boat the inhabitants had been warned of the proximity in which they were to a privateer. But as soon as the dusk of the evening had begun to gather around, men collected from every nook and corner, with muskets, fusee and fowling pieces, ready to give the privateer battle at early dawn. Morning came, and the men of the privateer were busily engaged in finishing the transportation of the goods. The fishermen watched unconcernedly the operations, having, during the night, taken positions to best annoy or capture the enemy.

"'What schooner is that?' cried a voice from the shore.

"'The Shear Water of Baltimore; won't you come on board?' replied the privateer.

"'No, but we invite you to come ashore.'

"'I'll see you d—— d first,' replied the officer.

"This abrupt answer caused a simultaneous fire from land in all directions. The captain of the privateer fell at the first discharge, having two balls shot through his body. Taken so completely were the officers and crew, by surprise, that they sought safety below. The boat, in the meantime, was ordered ashore and captured. In this predicament many were the ways and plans devised to effect an escape. * * * * The dying injunction of the captain, 'not to be taken,' had the effect to arouse the courage of one of the crew who volunteered his services to cut the cable. * * * But while in the act of passing below the halliards of the jib and mainsail, he dearly paid for this act of temerity, for the luckless bullet of some correct sighted fisherman, shattered his under jaw — he fell, but succeeded in

creeping below. * * * * * A gentle breeze and favorable current came to their assistance, and by hoisting the jib and mainsail and protruding through the skylight a bayonet affixed to a musket, (by which device they managed to steer the vessel) they got out of harm's way and finally made their escape.

"Of this gallant skirmish, in which were recaptured three vessels and a boat's crew of the privateer, too much commendation cannot be bestowed upon the hardy sons of Neptune, the fishermen sailors of Fox Islands.

"On board the privateer, confined below, were two American prisoners. Their apartment was adjacent to the cabin — so near they could easily hear the groans of the dying captain and wounded seamen. The pattering of bullets against the wooden sides of their prison, like hail from some distant cloud, with the wailing of the wounded and dying, caused mingled emotions of sorrow and ecstatic joy. The wind now being S. W., the privateer shaped her course for the Wooden Ball, an uninhabited island in Penobscot Bay. While pursuing her way thither the lieutenant allowed the prisoners to come on deck, and perceiving a small boat at some distance, they requested the lieutenant to hail the boat and give them their liberty.

"One object in being thus minute in this narrative is to exhibit the true character of the Yankee sailor — one of whom was taken from the schooner, Oliver, and possessed a good share of that universal shrewdness, which characterizes the Yankee nation. This man [1] made a request or desire to see the corpse of the captain. This human feeling, of course, could not but meet with approbation from the lieutenant, who escorted him to the cabin. Pistols, sabers, pikes, boarding-axes and all the minor implements of marine warfare were arrayed about the cabin in such a manner as to aid in giving it an appearance of wild embellishment, while at the same time each was convenient to the hand. Around the mast was placed a stand of muskets. The

1. Capt. B. Webb of Thomaston, the narrator of this adventure.

entire arrangement proclaimed that the cabin was considered a citadel of itself. In a berth lay the corpse of the captain. * * * The unfortunate result of the late encounter was freely discussed, the disastrous effects of the fishermen's fire was pointed at by the downcast looking lieutenant, who thus gave vent to the turbulent state of his feelings: 'There, you can see the murderous design of your countrymen;' pointing to some charts which hung in the beckets on the side of the cabin, and while in the act of taking them from their places of security, two leaden bullets rolled out at his feet. 'Oh, my God!' ejaculated he, 'what a miracle that we have thus escaped with the loss of no more lives.'

"'I should think there must also be some *visible* effects on the vessel's deck, if I were to judge from the rattling of the bullets and buckshot against the side of the privateer from my place of confinement,' rejoined the sailor.

"'Yes, truly there is evidence to satisfy the most skeptical, for *sixty-two balls are lodged in our masts, and sixty-four can be counted as having passed through our mainsail below the two reef gearings!*'

"'You have lost your captain and received other damage which you charge against my countrymen. I might retort by saying, you have taken from my captain his vessel—his only means of support to a large family. But, sir, it is the fortune of war and we must submit to the good or ill which befalls us,' continued the shrewd Yankee; and perceiving now was the time to carry into effect the object of his visit to the officer's cabin, respectfully asked the lieutenant if he would *restore the papers* of the captured vessels, as they might relieve the distresses of many a poor family (not forgetting at the same time his heartfelt sorrow for the bereaved family of the deceased captain). The desired object was accomplished—the papers were restored. On ascending to the deck, the boat was found in waiting; and the prisoners stepping into the boat with inward feelings of satisfaction, the 'hat was raised' and a cordial salutation given—and thus parted the rival sailors of the two belligerent nations." [4]

4. Locke's Sketches, Page 100.

The captured vessels were shortly afterwards taken from Fox Islands to the places whence they had sailed and delivered to their owners.

Capt. Bates soon afterwards made a trip in the lucky Sea Flower to Portland, and had the surprise and satisfaction of lying alongside the Fly whose guns had summoned him to surrender a short time before. Thus was the happy ending of one of the most interesting of the episodes of the war on the Knox County coast.

As many of the men of Camden followed the sea, naturally a portion of them found themselves on board of American war vessels and privateers. Among them William Metcalf and William Tarr were in their country's service on board of a man-of-war, the name of which history has not given us. Falling in with a British frigate they began pouring broadsides into each other and continued to do so until the ships came near together, when preparations for boarding were made. When the vessels were sufficiently near to each other, Metcalf was the first to board, leaping alone on the enemy's deck, where he was assailed on all sides. Fighting desperately, after killing several of the enemy, he was wounded in the knee and taken prisoner. His comrade, Tarr, was mortally wounded and the rest of the American crew were made prisoners. Metcalf was held a prisoner until the close of the war, when he was released and returned home.

Another one of our citizens, Paul Thorndike, Jr., sailed in an American privateer, and, at about this same time, while his vessel was cruising near the English coast, it fell in with a British merchant ship bound for Quebec. She was captured, and Thorndike was put on board as a prize master. He started homeward with his prize, but while in the English Channel it was recaptured by a British cruiser and all on board taken ashore and incarcerated in Dartmoor prison. While on their way to the prison, the officers in charge of the prisoners stopped a short time at an inn for rest and refreshment, and while there, many gathered around and

looked with curiosity upon the Yankees. One of the crowd began to interrogate Thorndike about the "rebels" (as they still called them) in America, asking what our strength was, what kind of fortifications we had, etc. "Why, sir," replied Thorndike, "every stump is a place of defense, and every pile of rocks is a fortification, and you might as well think of subduing Satan in tophet as to try to subdue the Yankees by fighting them." Thorndike and his shipmates remained in Dartmoor prison until the close of the war, when they, too, were released and allowed to return to their native land.

Another Camden man, Moses Thorndike, was also this same year on aboard an American privateer in the capacity of pilot. Imitating the practice of the enemy, the privateer had hoisted the English ensign so as to thereby deceive English vessels and entrap them and at the same time escape the enemy's cruisers and privateers. Seeing an American coaster, belonging in this vicinity, the privateer bore down upon her to learn if those on board knew of any English vessels being in the vicinity, but the British flag deceived the coaster and she headed under full sail for the main land. The privateer then ran up the American colors, but this only confirmed the captain of the coaster in his belief that he was being pursued by a British privateer. The privateer then tried to head her off to prevent her being beached, but it was of no avail, and the frightened captain stranded his coaster, and seizing his pocketbook containing his money and papers, with his crew went over the bow, and fled to the near-by woods. The privateer sent a boat ashore, with the pilot, and several of the crew, to apprise their countrymen of the mistake they had made. Peeping from behind stumps and bushes at the landing boat's crew, and finding that they were showing no disposition to plunder their vessel, and that they appeared to be of a friendly character, one by one the coaster's crew approached the beach. Recognizing the pilot, one of them sang out to him, "Hello, Thorndike, is that you?" "Yes," replied Thorndike, "come

here you scarecrows, what d'ye run your vessel aground for?" Explanations then followed, the coaster was soon gotten off and continued on her voyage, while the privateer again started in search of her legitimate prey.

Thus did the sailors of Camden do their part in prosecuting the war upon the sea during this second year of the war for sailors' rights.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE ALARMS OF WAR.

1813. While affairs were thus progressing on the sea, our citizens were not idle on the land. Among other things done for defense against the invader was the formation of a company of cavalry composed of men from Camden and Thomaston, of which Dr. Isaac Barnard of Thomaston was appointed captain. He was succeeded in that office by Philip Ulmer. While the troops were being gathered and disciplined, the older citizens of the town felt desirous of doing their part in defending their homes, and organized a volunteer Alarm List, composed of men of all ages from 45 to 65, some of whom had seen service in the Revolution, and all of whom were exempt by law from military duty. This veteran company numbered about 40 men, and they elected John Pendleton their captain.

This year the political parties were very evenly matched as is shown by the gubernatorial election held April 5, 1813, at which Gov. Strong received 111 votes and Joseph B. Varnum 113.

At the town election held the same day, Moses Trussell was elected Town Clerk, Robert Chase, Joshua Dillingham and Moses Trussel, Selectmen, and Nathan Brown, Treasurer. We notice but few new names in the list of officers elected this year, among them being Moses Parker, John Nicholson, Zach'r Wood, Enos Cobb, James Blossom and Aaron Stackpole.

May 3 the voters met to choose a Representative to the Gen-

eral Court, when Nathan Brown received 72 votes and Moses Trussell 105 votes, and was elected.

This year died James Simonton, on March 4, at the age of 78 years and 3 months. Mr. Simonton was an early settler, coming here among the very first, and settling in that part of the town that is now Rockport. He is the ancestor of all the Simontons living in this section. He came from Falmouth (now Portland) and his three sons, John, James Jr., and Abraham, all settled in this section. John in So. Thomaston, James Jr., in Camden, and Abraham in Rockland. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Capt. John Gregory.

A greater portion of the Knox County Simontons are the progeny of James Simonton, Jr., who married Susan Gross. He settled on the farm at Simonton's Corner, now owned by his great grandson, Abram S. Buzzell. A portion of the large Buzzell farmhouse is the old original Simonton house. James Simonton, Jr., was the father of ten children. William, Margaret, (who married a Mr. Fiske and removed to Ohio, but who afterwards returned and married Daniel Howard of St. George) James (3d), Susan, (who married Josiah Hemingway) Abraham, Joanna, (who married Deacon Wm. Brown) John, Sarah, (who married Daniel Ames) Dr. Putnam and Charlotte, (who married Wm. Burkett). James Simonton, Jr., died in Camden, Dec. 2, 1839, at the age of 72 years and 8 months

1814. The state election this year was held April 4 and showed a stronger Democratic sentiment among our voters than the year before, Gov. Strong having 104 of the votes cast, and Samuel Dexter 142, while two of the voters evidently preferred to have someone nearer home for chief magistrate, as one of them voted for Erastus Foote and the other for John Nicholson, both of Camden. The same day the old Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer were re-elected, except 2d Selectman, to which office Banajah Barrows was elected.

At a meeting of the selectmen held April 16, various citizens

"bid off" ten town charges to keep at the rate of from $1.00 to $1.80 per week, it being the custom at that time to "put up" the support of town's poor to be "auctioned off" to the lowest bidder, a proceeding that is today forbidden by statute.

This year Alden Bass was elected Representative receiving 96 votes to 78 for Moses Trussel.

For some time there had been growing a feeling of dissatisfaction regarding the town's settled minister, Rev. Thomas Cochran, which culminated this year in a town meeting being called with the following article in the warrant: "To see if the town will appoint a committee, honorably to dissolve the connection between the town and the Minister, agreeble to the call & articles of Settlement — of the Rev. Thomas Cochran." It was voted to appoint such a committee by a "yea and nay vote," 109 voting in favor and 26 against the proposition. The committee chosen consisted of Samuel Brown, Joshua Dillingham, Robert Chase, Hosea Bates, Nath'l Martin, Nathan Brown and Erastus Foote. These gentlemen were also instructed to consult with "the Church Respecting a Council and to give the Necessary notice agreeable to the articles of Settlement."

In the meantime, military affairs in this section were being prosecuted with vigor. At a town meeting held July 6, it was voted to "pay the Militia draughted for the defense of said town, Six dollars pr. month in addition to the Regular pay, for 2 months from the first day of July Inst., should they not be discharged sooner;" and the sum of $200 was raised for that purpose. At this time the officers in command of our military companies were as follows: Light Infantry Company: Calvin Curtis, Captain; Edward Hanford, Lieutenant; Arthur Pendleton, Ensign; Wm. Brown, 1st Sergeant; Simeon Tyler, 1st Corporal. This company numbered 27, including officers. 1st Infantry Company: Asha Palmer, Captain; Noah Brooks, Lieutenant; Joseph Hall, Ensign; 2d Infantry Company, West Camden: Sam'l Tolman, Captain; James Packard, Lieutenant. The Camden companies belonged to the 5th

Regiment as has been stated, which regiment, Col. Erastus Foote of Camden commanded.

It was during this year that the town was thrown into alarm causing the militia to turn out and march to the south, expecting to face the enemy in battle, only, however, to find that the alarm was a false one. It happened in this wise. About two miles south of Broad Cove, at McCobb's Narrows, of the St. Georges river, there had been erected a stone garrison to protect Thomaston and the river from British attack. One evening it was the turn of a soldier by the name of Daniel Payson to stand guard, but he being anxious to visit a neighboring farmhouse for the purpose of telling the "old story ever new," to the farmer's rosy cheeked daughter, prevailed upon his friend, Thomas Rivers, to stand guard for him for a certain specified period, at the end of which he promised to return. Absorbed in his romantic occupation, Payson stayed beyond the time appointed, and his tired and sleepy substitute becoming impatient, discharged his gun to remind the lover of his forgotten duty. Rivers had forgotten for the moment that a gunshot was a signal, understood throughout the whole section, that the British were coming. The alarm was taken up by sentries the entire distance from there to Camden, and the militia turned out ready to repel the invaders, giving to the courtship of Daniel Payson a notoriety, undoubtedly embarrassing to the couple.

During this year occurred many events and incidents of interest and importance connected with the war in which the people of Camden or some of them were actors. In March an American vessel belonging in New York, was cruising in this vicinity under letters of marque and reprisal, and captured an English merchantman, called the Victory, which was also sailing under letters of marque. [1] A Yankee prize crew was put on board, with one James Scott as prize master, and the

1. It was found after her capture that the Victory had on board ten carronades.

Victory was brought into Camden and moored at Pierce's wharf at the head of the harbor. Her cargo consisted principally of coffee, cocoa and logwood and the ship was evidently direct from Jamaica. Ten days later the owner of the New York vessel that had captured her, came in to arrange about disposing of the cargo. Collector Farley of Waldoboro, gave a permit for landing the cargo on March 26, but the owner or agent did not arrive until April 5, and circumstances making it necessary to make a new entry, the lading was not delivered until between the 6th and 12th of the month. The prize master, Scott, was for landing certain articles without paying the duties on them, on pretense that they belonged to the list of articles not subject to duty. Mr. Farley, in a letter of instruction to Deputy Collector Curtis, dated April 11, said: "The prize master must not land handkerchiefs or anything else without entering and paying the duties. The customary cabin stores and cabin furniture we shall not exact the duty upon, nor upon the wearing apparel or personal baggage of the officers or crew, but *67 flag handkerchiefs* look too much like merchandise to be landed without permit." The owner decided to dispose of the cargo at auction, and on the day of the sale several merchants from Boston and elsewhere were in attendance and the bidding was brisk. Much of the cargo was stored in the cellar of the old Masonic building and other places. The Boston merchants immediately started the transportation of the goods bid off by them across the country in ox teams, which made good jobs for our farmers. It took them about two months to make the round trip to Boston and return, which would seem pretty slow work to modern transportation companies. A great deal of the merchandise had been injured by leakage of the vessel, and these damaged goods were disposed of to the poorer people of the neighborhood, while a large quantity of damaged coffee was thrown away or used around apple trees, etc., as a fertilizer. After the cargo had been discharged the Victory remained in port until the latter part of the following August, when she was taken up river

to Hampden to be secure from the reach of the enemy, as the United States corvette, Adams, was at that place undergoing repairs. A week or so later, the enemy entered Penobscot river and for the second time in its history, took possession of Castine, and a few days later went up the river to dispose of the disabled Adams, which had been a most troublesome enemy to British shipping. As in the case of the Revolutionary "Biguyduce" disaster, a diversity of counsel resulted calamitously to the Americans and the British drove away the militia, captured and looted the village of Hampden, and when they departed took away with them the vessels, including the Victory, to Castine. When the news of the Victory's re-capture reached Camden, a dozen of our citizens, under the lead of Nathaniel Martin, went to Castine with the plan to re-take her by strategem, under cover of the night. In some way the British learned of their intentions, and took the ship around by the fort and adopted the necessary precautions to prevent a surprise. The Camden adventurers went to where she was first anchored, intending to get possession of the vessel by overcoming the keepers, but finding that she had been moved and that their plans were known to the enemy, returned home empty handed.

In 1813 the government had levied a property tax of $3,000,000 to assist in carrying on the war, and $74,220 of that sum was apportioned to be raised by the District of Maine, collectors being appointed to collect the assessments in the different localities. For this and several of the neighboring towns, Robert Chase was appointed Collector and these duties were collected here in 1814 and the following year. Our people were willing as a rule, to contribute their proportion of the money needed to pay the expense of fighting the enemy, but, as is always the case, a few were found by whom the money was paid with great reluctance. Mr. Locke tells the following amusing incident that happened when Mr. Chase was on one occasion trying to collect

this tax in the town of Appleton: [1] "Calling at a house when the woman's husband was absent, he announced to her his business, and walked in. Sitting down he began to take an inventtory of the taxable articles in the room. He next inquired about the furniture, etc., in the other part of the house, taking the matron's statement for granted. 'Have you any time piece, madam, except that watch?' said Mr. C., pointing to one over the mantel-piece. 'No,' replied she, 'we have no other watch, nor clock in the house.' As it was near dinner time, Mr. Chase remarked that he guessed he would tarry and dine with the family, as it was some distance to an inn. Acquiescing in his proposal, the woman tendered him a seat at the table. No sooner were the family seated with their guest, than a clock in the adjoining room, with strokes, loud and clear, began to announce the hour of twelve! The woman's face began to assume alternate hues of ruddy and pale, while her daughter, partaking of her mother's irrepressible emotion, began to grow agitated and cast furtive glances at the stranger, and then at her guilt-like looking mother. The clock kept striking like a faithful sentinel; eyes glanced askance, but not a word was spoken. When the bell hammer concluded its strokes, there was a silence of some moments. Chase continued eating, and seeing the mental pertubation of his entertainers, he deemed it improper to make 'confusion worse confounded,' and so left the matron to the upbraidings of her own conscience. After finishing his repast, Mr. C. departed without making the slightest allusion to the fact that there *was* a clock in the house, and that it was not entered on his schedule. It was always with peculiar zest and a hearty laugh that Mr. Chase used to relate the above incident."

While the British occupied Castine, many of the people along the coast continued to trade with them to a considerable extent, by the use of Swedish neutral vessels; there were also methods of trading with the enemy by the purchase of British

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 107.

goods by a partner abroad, to be captured at a given place and signal, by a partner at home, and other expedients. To what extent the people of Camden engaged in this illicit trade, we have no record, which would seem to indicate that they had very little connection with it. The duties and alarms of war, among them the necessity of defending their exposed town from threatened destruction from the many vessels of the enemy patrolling these waters, and rendezvousing just across the bay at Castine, kept the citizens of this town continually on the alert and doubtless gave them little time or inclination to dabble in forbidden traffic with their country's enemy.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE TOWN FORTIFIED.

1814. In July, 1814, two British armed vessels appeared off the mouth of the St. Georges river and after dark, sent two or three barges filled with men, to take the fort below Thomaston, which they easily accomplished, from the fact that the block-house was tenanted only by an old man and his wife. They destroyed the powder in the magazine there and spiked four 18-pound guns and two brass artillery pieces, and set fire to the building and one vessel, towing away two others. Upon one of these vessels was a young man by the name of Christopher Curtis, who was compelled, with a pistol at his breast, to act as pilot for the enemy on the way up river to Thomaston, which was their objective point. Notwithstanding the duress he was under, young Curtis represented the distance to Thomaston to be so great that the enemy became discouraged, as morning began to dawn, and returned to their ships after setting Curtis ashore. [1] This adventure alarmed the country-side and Col. Erastus Foote called out a greater part of his regiment to defend this town. Our citizens were aroused to taking greater precautions against a surprise from the enemy and guards were stationed from Camden Harbor to Clam Cove, the strictest military surveillance being maintained. At about the same time it was determined to fortify the town by erecting forts

1. See Eaton's History of Thomaston, Rockland and South Thomaston, Vol. I, Page 297.

at the harbor, one on Eaton's Point and the other opposite on Jacobs' Point. Both forts were erected at the same time and something like a hundred men are said to have worked upon them, completing their construction in two or three days. The fort on Jacobs' Point was situated just southerly of the lime kilns about where the house owned by Mr. Ralph E. Richards, on the easterly side of Bay View street, now stands. It is described by Mr. Locke as being of crescent form and about 40 feet in length. It was made in part of timbers belonging to Capt. Nathaniel Hosmer, who had procured them for the building of a vessel, which enterprise was blocked by the embargo. [1] The height of the fortress was 8 or 10 feet and its thickness 3 or 4 feet, the space between the outer and inner walls being filled with dirt. A platform was built inside which raised the soldiers to the right elevation to enable them to rest their muskets on the top of the breastwork. On this platform were two 12-pounders mounted on carriages, pointing through embrasures. Barracks were built on the northerly side of the fort, while twenty rods to the south, near the shore, was a guard house from which the movements of the enemy could be more easily observed. The fort on Eaton's Point was located near the steamboat wharf on land now owned by Mr. Williston Grinnell. It was practically a counterpart in size, armament, etc., of the one on Jacobs' Point. Much of the bank near where it was located has since been worn away by the elements, and the lapse of time, aided by the "hand of utilitarianism," has now destroyed all traces of these old forts, portions of which remained for many years to remind our people of the strenuous times that tried the souls of their forefathers. Having completed these fortification, a party of Camden men with several yoke of oxen went down to Fort George and got one of the 18-pounders that had been spiked by the British and hauled it to Camden. This and two 12-pounders were then placed on the

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 109.

summit of Mt. Battie.[1] It was something of an undertaking to get them up there, and John Grose took the contract for $25. He cleared a road up the western slope of the mountain from near the old "Fay House" to the summit, over which the guns were taken up and planted on the summit.[2]

Barracks were also erected on the mountain and the necessary munitions of war provided, and six men were stationed there. Locke, however, gives us the names of but five, viz.: Jona. Leighton, corporal; Jesse Derry, Isaac Sheldon, James Metcalf and Robert Corthell, privates. Guards were stationed throughout the town as follows: The main guard was stationed in an old red building that stood in Camden village, not far from where Mr. Eugene Clark's store now stands on Bay View street, a picket guard was stationed on Ogier's Hill and another guard was located at Clam Cove.[3] Having made these preparations for defense, our people breathed more easily and felt capable of giving the enemy a warm reception should he intrude upon them.

At about this time the American sloop-of-war, Adams, of 24 guns, commanded by Capt. Charles Morris, which had been cruising about between Savannah and Maine, and which had been a scourge to British vessels, arrived on our coast and ran ashore in the fog on Isle au Haut, August 17, damaging her to a considerable extent. She was gotten off in a critical condition and brought to Camden for repairs, firing a signal gun as she arrived off the harbor. Camden being too much exposed to view, it was afterwards decided to take the Adams up the Penobscot both for repairs and safety. After landing here about 25 men disabled

1. Many years afterwards an 18 pound ball, probably belonging to this 18-pounder, was found on Mt. Battie, and a 12 pound shot was found in James Richards' field. Afterwards a smaller sized ball was found by workmen while digging near the Capt. Isaac Sherman house on Union street. The two latter were probably fired by the British during the Revolution.

2. The six 12-pounders (two in each fort and two on the mountain) are said to have been sent here from Boston by Gen. Dearborn.

3. The soldiers on duty in the forts and as guards were designated as "the 30 days men."

by the scurvy, and about 60 prisoners, she sailed for Hampden, where she arrived Aug. 20, and where she was afterwards captured, as has been already related. The sick from the Adams' crew and the prisoners were landed at Eaton's Point, the former being conveyed by Nathan Hobbs in an ox team to an old house in town, where they were cared for until they regained their health. The prisoners, five of whom were officers, being under parole, were allowed to go at large to different parts of the town. Shortly after being landed one of the prisoners died, his death being caused, according to the belief of his comrades, by his being deprived of his customary "grog," which, being a hard drinker, had become necessary to his existence. After his burial, Lieut. Edward Hanford with an armed guard of about 30 men, with Asa Richards as orderly sergeant, prepared to take the prisoners to the jail at Wiscasset, but the British officers had broken their parole and were not present, nor after an extended search could they be found, so the guard proceeded to Wiscasset with the rest of the prisoners. After a short incarceration in the jail there they were taken to Portland and thence to Salem, where they were exchanged.

In the meantime the recalcitrant officers were planning to escape. While walking about the town they had met a Camden man who was an expert pilot, whom they had succeeded in bribing to agree to take them to Eastport in a boat. When all arrangements were made, the officers went aboard — just below Negro Island, and the pilot was about to shape his course for Eastport, when it was discovered that there was no liquor aboard. This was a sad oversight and must be remedied, and one of their number was sent ashore to procure a supply of the indispensable article. Lieut. Hanford had been gone with the other prisoners but a short time, and search was still being made for the fugitives and as soon as the returning officer made his appearance, Capt. Calvin Curtis was notified of his presence in the village. Eager to obtain his liquor and be gone, the officer entered a store, when Capt. Curtis came forward and arrested him. He tried in vain to

plead off and was sent on in charge of keepers to the main guard, which was overtaken at Blackington's Corner. Ascertaining the whereabouts of the remaining officers, a fast sailing boat, owned by Richard Conway, was manned for the pursuit by the following well armed party: Capt. Asha Palmer, Richard Conway, Capt. Robbins, a young Camden man by the name of John Tarr, and one Brown, who came to town in the prize, Victory. The British officers, in the meantime, having awaited the return of their comrade for a longer time than they thought necessary for him to do his errand, and suspecting that he had fallen into trouble, decided to depart without him. They had not made much progress when they were espied by Capt. Palmer, and then the race began in earnest. For some time the contest seemed to be an equal one, but the superior speed of Conway's boat began to close up the space between pursurer and pursued and in spite of the utmost endeavors of the Englishmen and their pilot, the Yankee crew gained upon them until, near the upper end of Deer Isle, in Eggemoggin Reach, the Conway boat came alongside, captured the prisoners who, with the pilot, were bound and disposed of as follows: Two of the officers were placed in Conway's boat under charge of Capt. Palmer, Robbins and Brown, while the other two and the pilot were left in the other boat in the custody of Conway and Tarr. They then started for Camden, the faster boat taking the lead and soon getting far ahead of the prize. Supposing the prisoners were securely bound, Conway placed his gun on the thwart and stepped forward for some purpose, when the pilot succeeded in freeing himself from his bonds, and seizing the gun, threatened to shoot Tarr unless he instantly surrendered his musket. Tarr, seeing no alternative, complied with the demand, when the pilot cut loose the two Englishmen, and handing a gun to one of them kept the other himself. Conway and Tarr, astonished at the sudden turn of affairs, deemed "discretion the better part of valor," and submitted with the best grace possible. The officers and their bribed pilot with their coerced prisoners

then plied the oars with vigor to overtake the unsuspecting crew of the other boat and rescue their companions. Coming within hailing distance, one of the officers shouted, "Heave to or we'll shoot you." As there seemed nothing else to do, Capt. Palmer surrendered and the officers in his boat were released and supplied with guns. While our men were at their mercy, the British officers had but one object in view, viz.: to escape. They therefore took all the guns and Conway's boat, it being the better and faster, surrendered their pilot for whom they had no further use, and giving the crestfallen Camden men three hearty cheers, waved their hats in adieu and sailed away towards Eastport, while our friends dejectedly headed for Camden, where they had to meet the curiosity, questions and comments of the large crowd that had gathered at the wharf to ascertain the result of the chase. The pilot was taken into custody by Lewis Ogier, Deputy Sheriff, and sent to Portland, where he was tried and found guilty of treason and sentenced to death, which sentence, however, was never executed. A petition, based upon extenuating circumstances and the fact that the pilot had a family dependent upon him for support, was circulated and quite generally signed by our citizens, which being presented to the proper authorities, resulted in a pardon being granted and the "decoyed pilot" returned to his family.

Castine was occupied by the British Sept. 1. The invading expedition sailed from Halifax on Aug. 26, with between three and four thousand men under command of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Coape Sherwood, Governor of Nova Scotia, Major Gen. Gerard Gosselin and Col. Douglass. The fleet consisted of the Bulwark, Dragon and Spencer, 74 guns each, the Buchante, Tenedos, Sylph and Peruvian, 18 guns each; and the schooner, Pictou and 10 transports, under command of Rear Admiral Edward Griffith. The original intention was to take Machias on their way to the Penobscot, but learning that the Adams was at Hampden, they proceeded directly to Castine, leaving Machias in peace. This

fleet came into the bay before daybreak, Sept. 1, and as they passed among the islands, took fishermen from their crafts and compelled them to pilot the fleet to Castine. Soon after sunrise the British fleet entered the harbor of Castine, and sent Lieut Nichols in a small schooner to reconnoiter the fort and demand its surrender. Although the American officer in command, Lieut. Lewis, had a garrison of only about 40 men, he bravely refused to obey the summons and at once opened fire upon the vessels from four 24-pounders. Finding, however, that it would be impossible for him to hold the fort against the great force opposed to him, Lieut. Lewis blew up the fort, [1] and with his men, carrying two field pieces, made his escape in boats to Hampden. Col. Douglass then took possession of Castine and the following proclamation of the commander of the army and the admiral of the fleet, was issued:

> Proclamation by Lieut. Gen. Sir John Coape Sherwood, K. B., commanding a body of his British Majesty's land forces, and Edward Griffith, Esq., Rear Admiral of the White, commanding a squadron of his Majesty's ships, now arrived in the Penobscot.

WHEREAS, It is the intention of the British commanders to take possession of the country lying between the Penobscot River and Passamaquoddy Bay, the peaceable inhabitants to that district are hereby notified, that if they remain quietly at their respective homes, and carry on their useful occupations, every protection will be afforded them so long as they shall comply with such regulations as may be established for their conduct and guidance by the authority of the British commanders. All persons taken in arms, or employed in conveying intelligence to the enemy, or in assisting him, in any way, shall be treated accordingly. Such of the inhabitants as may wish to avail themselves of the terms offered in the preceding part of this Proclamation, will be required to give up their arms and demean themselves in a quiet and peaceable manner; and those who may be willing to supply the British forces with provisions, etc., will be

1. The explosion was distinctly seen by several of our citizens who were on Mt. Battie watching the manœuvres of the British ships.

regularly paid for the articles furnished, and will receive every encouragement and protection in so doing.

(Signed)

T. F.[1] ADDISON, Military Secretary,

By Command CHAS. MARTYR, Naval Secretary.

Given at Castine, Sept. 1, 1814.

Thus our unfortunate neighbor for the second time in its history, was held by the forces of a foreign invader.

The same day an armed vessel was sent across to Belfast, with a flag informing the inhabitants that the British purposed to land a body of troops for four days' rest to recruit their strength, and if, during that time, a gun was fired, they would burn the town, but if left unmolested they would peaceably depart at the time stated. Six hundred troops were then landed under command of Gen. Gosselin. A part of the fleet then proceeded without delay up the Penobscot, with the inglorious and disastrous result to the American cause and the severe loss to the town of Hampden, related in the preceding chapter. [1]

In the meantime the people of Camden were observing the important events that were occuring in their neighborhood with curiosity and apprehension. While the British vessels were sailing up the bay, a party of our young men, among whom were Alden Bass, Robert Chase, Simon Hunt and Perley F. Pike, went out in a boat with Capt. Oliver Pendleton to observe the operations of the hostile fleet, and were seen by one of the vessels of the enemy, which took them for spies and demanded that they heave to, which order being obeyed, the boat and all on board were taken in charge and carried to Castine, where they remained for several days, until the town sent over Capt. Isaac Russ who obtained their release. The English desired Pike to remain and enlist with them as he was a stout, lusty fellow, but he could not be coaxed nor hired to do so and returned with his companions. The next day after the occupation of Castine, our people were

1. The losses sustained by the people of Hampden on account of this British raid amounted to $44,000.

expecting a visit from the enemy, and quite a number of them sought safety by retiring to the neighboring inland towns.

The following Brigade Order was at once issued:

2D BRIGADE, 11TH DIVISION.

CAMDEN, Sept. 2, 1814.

The enemy have occupied Castine and Belfast. The commanding officer of the Brigade considers the time as now arrived when it becomes the indispensable duty of the Militia to fly to arms.

Lieutenant Col. Foote of the 5th Regiment will order his whole Regiment immediately to assemble near Camden Harbor in Camden.

The troops must all be well equipped for actual service and with three days' provision.

(Signed)

DAVID PAYSON, Brigadier General, &c.

The commanding officer of the 5th Regiment directs the above Order to be forthwith carried into effect.

The field and staff officers of the Regiment will immediately repair to Camden.

By Order Lieut. Col. Commanding 5th Regiment, 2d Brigade, 11th Division.

(Signed) WM. CARLETON, Adjutant.

At the same time the forts were put into a better defensive condition and the selectmen were notified immediately to furnish the necessary supply of ammunition, etc.

One of the orders issued by Capt. Curtis reads as follows:

TO THE SELECTMEN OF CAMDEN:

Deliver to Sergeant Harkness 6 Cannon Cartridges; 6 Cannon Ball; 6 do. Grape; 4 Cannister Shot; 2 Rammers and sponges; 1 Spoon and Worm; 2 Lint Stocks; 2 part fine Stocks; 2 Powder Horns and priming wires, for use of the Parapet at Jacobs' Point.

C. CURTIS,

Capt. commanding parapets at Camden Harbor, Camden, Sept. 2, 1814.

The same day another order was issued requesting the same ammunition, etc., to be furnished "for the use of the Parapet at Eaton's Point."

CHAPTER XXIII.

SUNDRY WARLIKE ADVENTURES.

1814. Col. Foote's regiment reached Camden on Sept. 3, "armed and equipped as the law directs," and the town was in a state of commotion, excitement and anxiety. Speaking of this occasion, Mr Locke says: [1] "Everyone felt and manifested a deep concern in the anticipated visit of the enemy. The martial display on the occasion by the different companies, the sound of the drum and fife as they sent forth solemn music to the tune of Roslin Castle or Boyne Water, begat in the minds of the old and young, feelings peculiar to the times of war. The Alarm List or Exempts, composed in part of veterans who had seen actual service, tended to inflame the military ardor of the younger troops, and infuse into the minds of the more timid, feelings of confidence and resolution. Matrons and maidens repressed their fears as they witnessed the firm steps and determined looks of their husbands, brothers and sons, as they marched along the streets, keeping pace to the sound of martial music. Boys and girls were running to and fro, recognizing familiar faces, suggesting many queries, and enlivening the scenes by their juvenile actions. The day was principally spent in military parade, and towards night the following order was promulgated by the Colonel of the Regiment:

'Sept. 3, 1814. Capt. Curtis will take command of the

1. See Locke's Sketches, Page 121.

Parapets at Eaton's and Jacobs' Points, and will, for this purpose, take the whole of his Company and his officers, and will have a detachment from Capt. Palmer's Company, making the force equal to 50 men,—will station Guards and Pickets and Sentinels.

Lieut. Brooks will assemble the residue of Capt. Palmer's Company, near the meeting-house, and arrange quarters for the night, for his and other Troops.

The Companies from Thomaston and St. George will meet at the Camden meeting-house and take quarters for the night, also the Troops from Hope and Appleton.

By order E. FOOTE,

Lt. Col. Com. 5th Reg. 2d Brig. 11th Division.' "

From the foregoing it seems that the companies of Camden, Thomaston, St. George, Hope and Appleton, were all assembled on this day. On the next day Col. Thatcher of Warren, ordered out his regiment, and on the 5th, Maj. Reed of Waldoboro, with one battalion proceeded to Thomaston, where they took quarters, and the next day marched to Camden, followed in the afternoon by the rest of Thatcher's regiment under Major Howes of Union. That night an alarm was given that the enemy was preparing to land, the troops were called out, muskets were loaded and councils held, but it appeared later that the fleet, instead of getting ready to make an attack, was getting under way, and sailing, as it afterward appeared, for Halifax. The Belfast company under Col. Thomas Cunningham, the Montville companies under Capt. James Wallace, and companies from other adjacent towns, also apprehensive from the manœuvring of the fleet, that an attack upon Camden was contemplated, turned out and marched as far as Dickey's Bluff in Northport, where they reconnoitered a few hours and then returned to Belfast. Capt. Curtis ordered the Selectmen "To deliver to Sergeant Harkness 20 twelve-pound cartridges, 20 ditto shot, for the use of the Parapets at Eaton's and Jacobs' Points," and having done all possible, the troops awaited the British attack. When it was found that the fleet had actually sailed out of the bay, the soldiers returned to their repose

and the next day the out of town companies marched to their respective homes. The expenses incurred on this occasion, as well as the soldiers' wages, were afterwards paid by the state.

The excitement having subsided, and the outside troops departed, matters went along more quietly for a time, although many warlike incidents were continually happening. On Sept. 21, Asa Richards and Peter Oat [1] went in a whale boat to the Mussel Ridges to get a supply of fish for our soldiers at the forts. They had loaded their boat with cod, hake and haddock and turned its prow towards Camden, and were passing Fisherman's Island, when they saw an English cutter carrying a one-pound swivel mounted on its bow, and accompanying six English barges. Discovering Richards and Oat they gave chase and soon overhauled them, although they pulled hard in an effort to escape. As they came alongside, the Englishmen inquired, "Where do you hail from?" "From Camden," answered Richards. "Why, that place is taken," continued the English spokesman. "No, it ain't," replied Richards. Without further remark the English barge took the whale boat in tow and taking it to Fisherman's Islands, unloaded the fish, and preparing a meal, the 100 men, which the barges and cutter contained, sat upon the ground and partook of the same. After finishing their meal, the marauders started off in pursuit of an American schooner which was approaching, and having taken her, beached her on the island. She proved to be an East Thomaston vessel commanded by Capt. Thomas Crockett of that place. Shortly afterwards they captured a "pinky" stern fishing craft from the same place. When dusk of evening came an English officer, Lieut. Robbins, with four marines, stepped into the whale boat and ordered Richards to assist in rowing. Richards replied that being a prisoner he should not row. The others rowed and Oat steered for Owl's Head, being ordered to do so. They then stood in for Lermond's Cove,

1. His father spelled his name after the German mode, viz.: Ott. By some of the family it has also been spelled Ote.

(Rockland) but on being told by Richards that they were liable to run into danger there from the artillery on guard, they waited for the other boats to come up and headed for Clam Cove. Ira Brewster and Crowell Jones were on guard as minute men, on Jameson's Point, and hearing the splashing of oars, but being unable to see the boat in the darkness, they fired at random, one of the shot striking an oar. One of the barges coming up, the inquiry was made as to what the trouble might be, when Lieut. Robbins exclaimed, "Why, the d——d Yankees are bush fighting us! Pull to your oars, boys, and get out of the reach of them." The surgeon's boat next coming up declared that they were near being taken. Oat's vision being poor he declared that he could not steer any longer with safety, so Richards took the helm and steered for Beauchamp Neck, hoping that they might be overhauled by our minute men. None, however, appeared and he was next ordered to steer for Mark Island; thence for Laisdell's Island, the lieutenant continually flashing his pistol as a guide for the barges. They then landed, and Richards, with four of his men, went to the house on the island, occupied by one Whaling, while the rest remained in the boat. Arousing the inmates of the house, with whom Richards was acquainted, they were admitted and beds prepared on the floor, where Richards and the officers lay down to sleep, while the rest returned to the barges. In the morning the officers sent the boy of the house to the potato patch to dig potatoes for their breakfast, for which they paid a liberal price. They also purchased all the butter they could get for the force at Castine, the woman of the house churning an additional quantity, making the whole amount to $45. The reason for the care taken by the officers to pay liberally for all they got, was, that the islands were considered neutral territory. A month later, as shown by a proclamation of Gen. Gosselin dated at Castine, Oct. 31, the islands were considered British territory. When the company was ready to leave the island, the officers wished to retain Richards as a pilot and offered

him five guineas for his services for a four days' cruise on a foraging expedition, but he told them that they did not have money enough to bribe him to thus prove a traitor to his country. Finding that his loyalty to his native land could not be purchased, they gave him a guinea for piloting them the day before, paid for the fish they had taken, put a dozen oars, taken from some of their prizes, into the boat and allowed Richards and Oat to return home. Arriving safely in Camden, they at once notified the military authorities of the intention of the marauders to land at Northport the following morning.

Major Jonathan Wilson and Lieutenant Brooks, acting upon the advice given, prepared to march to Saturday Cove [1] at dawn, about 100 men volunteering for the occasion. Messengers were sent out to alarm the country, and the Belmont and Searsmont companies under Capt. Timothy Dunton of Searsmont, started for the place designated. The 1st Lincolnville Company under Capt. Josiah Stetson, Lieut. Paul H. Stevens and Ensign Josiah Palmer, numbering about 37 men, and the 2d or Ducktrap Company, commanded by Capt. James Mahoney, were mustered, ready to march at the appointed time. The next morning, Sept. 23, one, Zachariah Lawrence of Northport, saw two of the barges approaching Saturday Cove, and taking his gun, he went to the shore to watch their manœuvres. As they came nearer he saw that they were armed and dressed in uniforms. When they got within hearing distance, he began to give off military orders from the bushes where he lay, as if commanding a large force. He then fired from the bushes, and quickly dodging to another position, repeated it, and thus convinced the men in the barges that they would have to land in the face of a

1. Saturday Cove is said to have derived its name from the fact that while James Miller, the first settler of Belfast, was moving his family from New Hampshire to Belfast in 1769, the vessel put in there supposing it had arrived at its destination, but when the fog cleared away the mistake was discovered, and the day of its arrival being Saturday, the place was called Saturday Cove, which name it still retains.

numerous company. The barges then withdrew to wait for the others to come up, when Lawrence waded into the water and shot at them until they were out of range. He then ran back from the shore and informed Alban Elwell, West Drinkwater, Solomon Frohock and David Alden of what was going on and urged them to get their guns and be ready to meet the enemy, should they try again to land. Shortly after, the third barge being added to the number, the crews consisting of about 30 men, headed by Lieut. Robbins, effected a landing. Lawrence and Elwell tried to annoy them by firing a few shot, but were compelled to retire before the fire of the swivel and muskets. A one-pound shot from the swivel lodged in the house of Capt. Amos Pendleton and another in the house of Jones Shaw, Esq. No further resistance was made and the enemy went to Mr. Shaw's armed with swords, guns and pistols, frightening the women of the house, who fled to the woods a short distance away. They accused Mr. Shaw of being concerned with Lawrence at the shore, and although he denied it, they cuffed, shook and otherwise mistreated him. They then demanded entrance to Mr. Shaw's store in the basement of his house, and before he could unlock the door, they broke through the windows, provided themselves with trousers, shirts, hats, stockings and other clothing, and taking Mr. Shaw into custody, marched him around the neighborhood as a prisoner. While these things were taking place, the British remaining in the barges, amused themselves by firing shots from the swivel at the various houses in the vicinity. They then visited the house of Capt. Amos Pendleton. As they entered the front door, the captain fled out of the back door, and while fleeing they fired several shots at him, one ball passing through the leg of his trousers. The breakfast table being ready, the uninvited guests sat down and finished a meal, and then ransacked the house, taking away with them a valuable watch, [1] a

1. It is said that Capt. Pendleton afterwards went to Castine and regained his property.

pocketbook containing papers of value, a hat, boots, provision and bedding. They next visited the house of Capt. Aaron Crowell, who was at that time in Dartmoor prison, and used insulting language to Mrs. Crowell, who fearlessly resented it. After taking some clothing worn by Mrs. Crowell at a wedding the day before, and some other things, they went to another house and ripped open the feather-beds and scattered the feathers to the wind. They continued to go from house to house committing similar depredations, until one of their number, who was on guard, gave the alarm that our military companies were approaching, at which they fled to their barges and succeeded in getting aboard just as the Lincolnville companies appeared and began firing at them. While these companies were exchanging shots with the marauders, the Camden company also arrived and began to fire in a lively manner. The barges made haste to get out of range, keeping up a fire from the swivel and guns all of the time. The barges then crossed over to Long Island and landing there, washed the blood out of their boats, after which they headed for Castine. [1] Other troops now arrived until there were between three and four hundred present at the scene of the skirmish. None of the Camden soldiers were wounded by the British shots, and they returned home, well pleased that their timely arrival prevented further depredations. The British when landing at Northport pretended that they were looking for smugglers whom they thought they saw enter Saturday Cove. The citizens of Northport lost between $300 and $400 on account of the British barges. [2]

While the British were at Castine, other foraging parties frequently visited the western shore of Penobscot Bay, and often met

1. Several years after the war a Lincolnville sea captain happened to run across one of the officers concerned in this raid and while talking about it, the officer said that it was an expensive expedition for the British, as several of their number were killed by the shots of the American soldiers.

2. The depositions of Amos Pendleton and Jones Shaw relative to this affair, will be found in the report of the Committee on Claims, made at the 1st session of the 34th Congress, March 31, 1856, House of Reps. No. 10.

very warm receptions from our outraged people. One incident is of a British privateer called the "Thinks I to Myself," of about 60 tons burden, that had been foraging along the coast and finally anchored at Clam Cove, near Jameson's Point, and sent a barge ashore to pillage the inhabitants in that neighborhood. As the vessel came to anchor our people, surmising what her intentions were, gathered in quite a company, armed and determined to fight the marauders if necessary. Concealing themselves behind large rocks, stumps and bushes near the shore, they waited until the barge was within range and then sent their leaden hail among its crew compelling them to hastily retreat to the privateer. The vessel then opened fire with her twelve-pounders, but as no Yankee was in sight they soon ceased wasting their powder. The only harm they did was to make a few perforations in a nearby house. The Yankees, however, kept blazing away from their various places of concealment, until the captain of the vessel and several others were severely wounded. Deeming it too perilous to fight unseen foes of such unerring aims, the enemy decided to get out of reach of the far carrying guns of the patriots of Clam Cove, and soon weighed anchor and headed for Castine.

Mr. Locke tells an amusing incident occuring here in which a certain wag by the name of Jeremiah Berry of East Thomaston, was the actor. He was stationed here with one minute man as orderly sergeant, and thought he would test the courage, vigilance and qualifications of our soldiers on guard. So one dark night while Joseph Stanford was on duty at Eaton's Point, Berry came along and in a familiar way said to him, "Come, follow me." Forgetting the rigidness of military discipline under which he was placed as sentinel, Stanford unhesitatingly obeyed the summons and followed Berry, who led him into the barracks and ordered him locked up until morning, when he brought him forth and had him reprimanded by the commanding officer, for breach of military discipline in leaving his post without conforming to the rules. Having caught Stanford off his guard, Berry the

same night tried the same ruse on Simeon Tyler. Approaching Tyler's station without a word, he was challenged by him, "Who's there?" "The rounds" replied Berry, "What rounds?" "The grand rounds." "Sergeant of the guards," shouted Tyler "advance and give the countersign." Not knowing the countersign, (as he belonged to another guard) Berry began to advance without saying anything, when Tyler ordered him to "stand." He kept approaching, when Tyler cocked his gun and levelled it at him. Berry paused and said "You know me!" "No, I know nobody in the night." Standing where he was commanded to— as he found the guard would shoot him, he was presently taken under charge of the sergeant of the guard and marched into the barracks where he remained until morning, to the amusement of the guards. [1]

1. The incidents related in this chapter are from Locke's Sketches, pages 121-132, and are from statements made by Asa Richards, Ira Brewster and by Wm. Ecla, Obed Smith, Capt. Crowell, and Levi Mathews of Lincolnville and other sources.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE VISIT OF THE "FURIEUSE."

1814. While the British held Castine and other neighboring territory, there was much smuggling between the United States territory and "British" territory. On this subject Collector Farley wrote from Waldoboro to the Deputy at this port, as follows:

Capt. Calvin Curtis, Sir:—I have received your letter relative to the Embargo, &c., &c. I have been necessarily absent for some time past and have not had opportunity of writing to all my Inspecting Officers. Mr. Holbrook, however, directed you to *stop all vessels*, and in doing so you have done right. If any person should have felt himself aggrieved and wanted immediate relief, he should have come here. I have concluded to clear out vessels whose employment has uniformly been confined to the navigation of *bays, sounds, rivers* and lakes within the jurisdiction of the U. S. to any port or place between Cape Elizabeth and Castine. Such vessels must, however, first give bond with two or more sureties in a sum equal to $300 per ton and will then be entitled to a general Permission; they may then proceed on their coasting business within the limits aforesaid, provided, they produce a manifest and enter and clear each trip; we must not, however, clear out provisions, or munitions of war in large quantities to suspected places, within the limits aforesaid, nor at all if the war vessels of the enemy are known to be hovering on our coast.

* * * * * * * * * *

As it respects the small craft that visit your harbor for the purpose of going to mill or carrying home a trifle of provisions for their own use, I think we may suffer this kind of intercourse to

continue as usual until we see something in it that looks suspicious, but certainly all vessels large enough to have papers must be under the restrictions of the bond as aforesaid. We must spare no pains in carrying this law into effect, fully and fairly, and if any person is disposed to growl or grumble under your administration of the law at your port, you can send them here, and say to them they shall have every indulgence in my power to grant consistent with the letter and spirit of the law — but the law must be enforced with rigor, where rigor is made necessary by the obstinacy of any person with whom we may have to deal. If any vessels with a register or sea letter should call at your port, you will stop them and send them here if they are not already cleared out under this law, vessels in the service of the revenue excepted, and except also vessels belonging to foreigners that may have just arrived from foreign ports.

The fees are the same as under the old Embargo, viz.: For every Bond, 40 cts.; General Permission, 20; Clearance (above 50 tons) 50; ditto (under 50 tons) 25; for every certificate of the landing of a cargo, if the Master requires it, 20 cts.

Yours &c., &c.,

J. FARLEY, Collector. [1]

Some of the smugglers were in the habit of rendering "aid and comfort to the enemy" by supplying them with provisions and other necessary stores, and when they were intercepted by the watchful American officials it was unpleasant to the British. The enemy, however, was sometimes annoyed to a greater degree by having some valuable prizes captured by a few hardy and fearless sailors or fishermen. That such prizes were frequently taken and had considerable influence in bringing the war to a close, is shown from the fact that it was urged in Parliament, as a reason for closing the war, "that the Yankee fishing boats were capturing many of their most valuable merchantmen." That the people along this coast should engage in their share of adventures of this sort, goes without saying, and one of them came near resulting in the destruction of Camden harbor village. It happened in this way: In the latter part of October of this year, Maj. Noah Miller

1. See Locke's Sketches, page 132.

left Northport in a "reach-boat" with the following armed crew: West Drinkwater, Kingsbury Duncan, Jonathan Clark, Samuel Duncan and John Duncan, to cruise in Belfast Bay and vicinity for the purpose of preventing supplies being carried to the British at Castine. Although they cruised all night between Belfast and Castine, they captured nothing. In the morning (Nov. 1, 1814) they saw a British sloop at the northern end of Long Island, making for Castine, and started in pursuit, overtaking her at Turtle Head.[1] As they approached they fired a gun and ordered the Britisher to heave to, but the captain, at first, refused to obey, ordering them in a threatening manner to "be off." Threats, however, availed nothing when dealing with men like Miller and his crew. Miller ordered his men to row alongside and board the sloop, which they did with promptness and vigor, taking charge of the vessel without difficulty. The sloop proved to be the Mary from Halifax, and had on board a rich cargo of bale goods valued, according to the invoice, at $40,000, Capt. Benj. Darling, master, and one McWaters, supercargo, and its destination was, of course, Castine. It seems that the vessel had got separated from its convoy in the fog, when near the southern end of Long Island, and sailed up the western side of the island while the convoy passed up the eastern side. After the capture of the sloop, the supercargo offered Miller £10,000 for her ransom, but he refused as he had agreed to share the profits of the venture with his crew. The vessel was then taken to Northport, and at the urgent request of the supercargo, he and the "king's agent" were set ashore there promising to return aboard again at Lincolnville; instead, however, they started for Castine to give the alarm to the British. Miller next went to Duck Trap, and asked advice at the store of

1. Turtle Head was named by Capt. Pownall at the same time he named Owl's Head. He says, "About opposite the ridge called Megunticoog, begins the south point of an Island which lies lengthwise in the middle of the Bay, is about 12 miles long and is called Long Island. The north point from the shape which it makes from sea exactly resembling a turtle, we called Turtle Head."

John Wilson, how to proceed, he having no commission from the government. At Wilson's advice he applied to Maj. Philip Ulmer, who was Deputy Inspector of Customs at that port, who went on board the sloop and declared her a prize of the United States. Ulmer then took the helm and proceeded to Camden, while Miller came here on foot. Josiah Hook of Castine, Collector of the Penobscot District, was at the time in Camden, because of the presence of the British in his own town, and when the sloop arrived at the wharf here, he and other revenue officers at once went on board and declared the vessel and cargo forfeited to and confiscated by the United States. The cargo was then ordered unloaded and transported by teams to Portland, by way of Warren and Newcastle. Four hours after the vessel's arrival, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the cargo, which consisted principally of satins, laces, shawls, clothing, cloth, etc., was on the road to Portland, all the teams in this vicinity being called into requisition for transporting the goods. Our people were very apprehensive of trouble with the enemy on account of the seizing of the sloop and its valuable cargo and the selectmen would not allow the vessel to remain in our harbor after the cargo had been removed. Anxious to get rid of it, before the British authorities should learn of its disposition, the town officers hired Jonathan Clark, Samuel Duncan and Kingsbury Duncan, to take the vessel around to the St. Georges river and hide it, paying them $5.00 each for the service.

As Maj. Miller had no authority from the government to take prizes from the British and had, in so doing, laid himself liable to the infliction of a heavy penalty, Collector Hook made him out a revenue commission, dating it back fifteen days to cover the time of capture and give the appearance of legality to the act. Miller and his crew supposed that his commission as major gave him authority to act as he did, and the collector was willing to help him out of his difficulty. The sloop and her cargo was sold the following January for $69,790.64 and

deducting the expense of the confiscation and sales, the net proceeds were $66,426.34. One half of this sum was paid into the United States treasury, and the other half divided as follows: Miller and Hook, $14,106.58 each; Miller's boat's crew, $1000 apiece; [1] and Maj. Ulmer also received $1000.

The apprehensions of our people that the bringing here of the captured Mary would cause trouble to Camden was not without reason, as was shortly made evident. When McWaters and the "king's agent" reached Castine and reported the loss of the sloop and its valuable cargo, the British were greatly enraged, and the frigate, Furieuse [2] of 38 guns, commanded by Capt. Mouncey, was at once despatched to recapture her if possible, and on the morning of Nov. 2, she made her appearance in the offing, headed for Camden harbor. Watchers on Mt. Battie apprised the townspeople of the frigate's approach by raising a flag, and at the signal many of our people began to leave town with their families and effects for places of safety in the interior towns. Many had left the night before and the town had a deserted, not to say evacuated, appearance. In so great haste did some of the people leave that their lives were endangered thereby. One lady (Bathsheba Thorndike) was so unfortunate as to break her leg, and another fleeing in a chaise nearly lost her life through some defect in the highway.

The Furieuse came down the bay deliberately and hove to just outside of the ledges at 1 o'clock P. M. and Lieut. Sandou was sent ashore in a barge, with a white flag. The barge was met in the harbor by a boat sent from the shore, in which were Collector Farley, Col. Foote, Lieut. Russ and others, also bearing a flag of truce. The demand made by the captain of the frigate

1 The injustice done to Miller's crew, in not being paid an equal share with Miller of the proceeds of the prize, as promised, was considered by the 34th Congress, by which the survivors and heirs of the crew had refunded to them the money paid to the government in 1815, viz: $33,213.17.

2. The Furieuse was a French-built frigate and was originally a part of the French navy. She was captured by the English, after which, she became an English man-of-war,

as presented by Lieut. Sandou, was the delivery of the captured vessel or $80,000 to Capt. Mouncey within a certain specified time, or Camden and Lincolnville would both be laid in ashes. The demand was taken to the town authorities and a public meeting was called to determine upon what course to take in the emergency. The matter was discussed and Capt. John Pendleton is said to have favored making the attempt to raise the $80,000, while Oakes Perry opposed the proposition, saying that that sum would more than pay for all the houses they would destroy. At last the concensus of opinion seemed to be that a committee should be chosen to wait upon the captain of the hostile vessel and explain that it was impossible for the town to restore the vessel and goods, as the sloop was out of reach and the goods carried out of the town. Selectman Robert Chase and Col. Foote were then chosen and despatched in a boat to the frigate with the message. The boat came alongside of the frigate and the messengers went on board, leaving those who had accompanied them, in the boat. Lieut. Robbins, with whom we became acquainted in a preceding chapter, looked over the rail and recognized, among the boat's crew, Asa Richards, and exclaimed, "Hello, there is our pilot." Calling him aboard he took him aside and offered him a sum of money to reveal to him the whereabouts of the captured goods. "I don't know where they are," replied Richards, "as they are scattered all over the country, and as for collecting them together, it would be as impossible as it is to collect the bones of Capt. Cook, which were dispersed over the Sandwich Islands." "Well," replied the British lieutenant. "We'll not ask you about the goods if you will only tell us where Miller is!" "I couldn't answer that question either," responded Richards, "but what would you do with him in case you should catch him?" "Why, we'd hang him as a pirate," was the reply. They then discussed the cannons on the mountain, the British officers laughing at the idea that they could do any execution, and the Yankees telling them that they were likely to get some messages from the twelve

and eighteen pounders that would compel them to entertain the opposite opinion.

Foote and Chase were still in the cabin arguing with Capt. Mouncey, when a rowboat with something in tow was seen approaching from the bay. Being suspicious of its appearance, a cannon shot was fired athwart its bow, when the rowers in the boat ceased rowing, and after examining the boat with a glass the officers decided it to be harmless and allowed it to pass. The occupants of the boat proved to be Thomas Gilkey and one Pendleton from one of the islands in the bay towing a raft of logs to Camden.

The Captain and the committee were unable to come to any satisfactory understanding, and the latter were allowed to depart with the promise to return with an answer by 9 o'clock that evening or leave some hostages on board. At 9 o'clock no answer could be delivered, and Robert Chase, the first selectman of the town and Benjamin Cushing, the leading business man of the harbor village, went on board as hostages agreeably to the promise given, and the conference with the officers of the frigate continued to a late hour, the hostages being detained on board. The next day being rainy they remained on board until the following day. In the meantime the town authorities obtained a three days delay to enable them to consider what could be done, the hostages remaining on the frigate in the meantime.

Castine had become quite a gay resort for the officers of the British army and navy. A temporary theatre was opened and there was music and dancing. [1] This would of course, indicate that the wives and female relations of the officers were there. That this was the case seems to be further indicated by the following incident: During the time that the aforesaid negotiations were pending between the naval and town authorities, a British officer and his lady made their appearance in the village and went to the inn kept by John Eager (the present Bay View House). We are not informed how they reached Camden. It is possible that the

1. Abbott's History of Maine, page 423.

lady may have come on the Furieuse on this excursion across the bay to Camden, or they may have come by some other vessel or sail boat arriving here at or about the same time that the frigate arrived. Mr. Eager who also had a store in Camden and another in Hope, was at the latter place, where he had gone with a load of merchandise to save it from being taken or destroyed by the British. When Mrs. Eager saw the unwelcome guests approaching, she ran up stairs and seizing some articles that she valued highly, hurriedly secreted them beneath the plank walk leading from the house and in the wood pile and then went in to face the enemy. The officer and lady entered and the latter with a haughty and supercilious bearing, walked about the house, examining the mahogany furniture, pulling out bureau drawers and peering into the china closets. She was evidently displeased to find any of the occupants of the house present, wishing, no doubt, that the place was deserted that she might take possession of whatever pleased her fancy. The undaunted young mistress of the house followed them around keeping a sharp eye upon their proceedings. At last the Englishwoman turned upon her and with a lofty air, asked, "Why are you here, do you not know that this town is to be destroyed and that you ought to be seeking a place of safety?" At that the officer, who had said but little also chimed in: "Yes, madam, are you not aware that the town is to be bombarded and burned before night? You had better leave at once." At this, the brave Yankee woman, drew herself up to the full height of her small person, and pointing to an old fashioned perforated tin lantern that was standing on the table replied, "Sir, you may destroy the town but I shall not leave this house if you shoot the front of it as full of holes as that lantern.." This unexpected reply caused the arrogant English lady to completely collapse, while her husband looking with admiration at the young American woman, said, "Well, you are certainly the bravest little woman I have seen for many a day." Shortly afterwards they left the house unmolested, and went out to their vessel.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE WAR CLOSES.

1814. The three days respite having been granted by the British commander, advantage was at once taken of it by our military authorities to arouse the country and collect a force to oppose the landing of the enemy. Messengers were sent post haste to the surrounding towns and the local companies were under arms. A battalion of Col. Thatcher's regiment, consisting of the Waldoboro, Warren, Friendship and Union companies, under Maj. Isaac G. Reed of Waldoboro, marched to Camden. When in the neighborhood of Clam Cove, several British vessels being in sight, Maj. Reed threw his forces into an open column, with long intervals between the sections, so as to make as great a display as possible. A Belfast company, of which Major Noah Miller was the commander, is also said to have been here, but under some other officer. As the British were looking especially for the Major and had offered a reward for his capture, he thought it best that the places that had known him should know him no more for a short time at least. Col. Thatcher came himself with the Warren company, riding upon a beautiful white horse. As he approached the place where Col. Foote's regiment was parading, the latter thus sarcastically addressed his men: "Now prepare for the worst, for here comes Death riding upon his pale horse." These two Colonels were rival members of the Bar and the story goes that in a forensic debate a short time previous, an altercation

ensued in which the somewhat free use of canes was indulged in by both parties, resulting in an estrangement between the legal brothers that was the cause of the formation of the new regiment of which Foote became Colonel while Thatcher remained Colonel of the original organization. On the arrival of Major Reed's battalion, Col. Foote assigned quarters for them on Ogier's Hill, while his own regiment was quartered in the old Meeting House. The number of soldiers in town on this occasion is not given by any authority, but Mr. Locke was informed by one of the old residents of the town, that in marching in platoons they extended from the old Meeting House (near Park street) to the Megunticook House. [1]

While the militia were thus mustering, a small boat was approaching the town from across the bay. As it arrived at the place where the Furieuse was lying, Capt. Mouncey brought it to and made inquiries as to the business of its occupant. Finding that he was a Justice of the Peace by the name of Dorithy, going from Sedgwick to Camden on some legal business, the Captain permitted him to proceed, after making him promise to report to him on his way back, the condition of the town and the strength of the armed force assembled in the village. Concluding his business in town, Squire Dorithy, before leaving, called at Mr. Eaton's house and there, with the assistance of those present, concocted a story to tell the British captain, to the effect that the streets were filled with soldiers, that the Meeting House was full and that they were awaiting the discharge of the guns on the mountain, at which signal they would rush to a specified rendesvous and be ready for battle, and that the same signal would call large numbers from the back towns to reinforce them. On his trip homeward the Squire called at the frigate in accordance with his promise and informed the captain of the prepared condition of the town and its formidable array of soldiers. Mouncey, evidently believing the story, thanked him for his information and allowed

1. See Locke's Sketches, Page 141.

him to proceed homeward.

The respite now being nearly over, the people of the town were convinced that the hostile frigate would soon begin to bombard and burn the village, and prepared for the worst. At one time an alarm was given that the British were preparing to land a force near Spring Brook and the drums aroused the sleeping warriors by "the roll" being called. The tired soldiers, many of whom, as raw recruits, had marched from a distance, stumbled from their bunks and hurriedly formed into ranks and started for the supposed place of the enemy's landing, when the alarm was found to be a false one and the order to march was countermanded. When this alarm was given Capt. Curtis and several others went upon Mt. Battie to see if everything there was in readiness for action. Great was the captain's disgust to find only one man there at his post, and he was asleep, while his comrades were away attending a husking. The sleeper was aroused and the remainder of the guard soon returning, all were reprimanded for their dereliction of duty.

In the morning there was much excitement, and apprehension of an attack upon the town, and Col Foote is said to have shared in the general agitation. Riding over to the parapet on Eaton's Point, he is said to have addressed Lieut. Hanford as follows: "Should the English attempt to land, repel them if you can; but should you be under the necessity of retreating, make good your escape to Hope, where you will find me at Simon Barrett's." Going to the parapet on Jacobs' Point he expressed himself in a similar manner. Meeting an officer with some files in his hands as he approached the fort, he asked him: "What are you going to do with those files?" "I'm going to spike the guns with them if we have to leave the fort," replied the officer. "Well, if you have to resort to that," rejoined Foote jocosely, "you'll find me out back of Simon Barrett's barn." [1]

1. There have been several versions of this story, all of which may be as correct as the form given here. It is hardly probable that Col. Foote in-

The minds of our people, which had been enduring so great a tension for several days, were greatly relieved on Sunday, Nov. 6, by seeing the dreaded war vessel depart without executing its commander's threat to bombard the town. They wondered, however, what would be the fate of the two hostages, Messrs. Chase and Cushing, whom the British took away with them. As the Furieuse sailed along the Dillingham shore, Major Wilson kept along in the road abreast of it on horseback, wearing the uniform of his rank, and just before reaching, what is now called the "Sagamore Farm" house, and being a conspicious figure from the frigate's deck, one of the vessel's gunners fired a cannon at him. The ball fell short of its mark, and ricochetting, buried itself in the ground a few feet away from the Major who put spurs to his steed and got out of range of the shots of the frigate's playful gunner.

After the departure of the frigate the military companies remained in town until the following day when the out-of-town troops were dismissed, leaving our minute men and the soldiers in the forts to look after the further defense of the village.

The hostages were taken to Castine and kept there for ten or fifteen days, the British hoping, by so doing, to recover the value of the prize. While there they lived at a private house, on parole, and were well treated. They were granted a leave of absence that they might visit their families, but when they returned to Castine agreeably to their promise, they were informed that their further detention there was unnecessary, as the question relating to the prize was considered settled so far as Camden was concerned, the blame not resting with the citizens of the town but with Major Miller and the others concerned in its capture, for whose apprehension a liberal reward was still offered. The

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tended to inform his fellow soldiers that he was about to act the cowardly part of hiding behind the barn of his friend Barrett, in Hope. Probably he made some remark of the kind in a joking way, which was repeated, and taken up by his political opponents, when it suited them, for "campaign purposes."

hostages, being finally discharged from custody, returned to Camden, where the wonted quiet once more reigned, and the "exiles" having returned from their places of refuge in the neighboring towns, the business of the village, interrupted by the incident, was once more resumed.

1815. On January 28th, a meeting of the town was called "To see if the town will remunerate Messrs. Benj. Cushing and Robt. Chase, for their going on board of the British frigate, Furieuse, as hostages about the first of November last past, and other expenses incident thereto, and raise money for the same." The voters evidently decided that the chance to thus serve their fellow-townsmen was compensation enough, for they voted summarily to "dismiss the article."

The visit of the Furieuse was the last event of the war in Camden. The treaty of peace was signed at Ghent on December 24, 1814, but the news did not reach this country for several weeks afterwards, and not until one of the most important battles of the war had been fought and won by Jackson at New Orleans. The joyful news of peace reached Camden on February 14, 1815, brought by the driver of the western stage, which arrived at midnight. The vigorous blowing of the driver's post-horn as he rode into town, aroused some of our citizens from their slumbers, who immediately proclaimed the glad tidings to their still sleeping neighbors by the firing of guns, kindling of bonfires, and other demonstrations of joy at the happy event. The 4-pounders in the two forts next began to roar and continued to do so until break of day, burning, in celebrating the dawn of peace, the now useless powder furnished by the town. At sunrise Simeon Tyler, with others, went up to Mt. Battie's summit to take charge of the two 12-pounders and one 18-pounder, and make them proclaim to a more extensive audience the fact that the longed for peace had come at last. Says Locke: "As the largest piece belched forth from its elevated position, in deep, thunder-like tones, the habitations below were shaken to their foundations, while the

echo's reverberations were heard resounding over adjacent waters, remote hills and distant valleys. Thus through the day the firing continued, from all the guns, and the tidings of peace thereby became first announced to the inhabitants of the surrounding towns. The day being spent in demonstrations of joy, the night closed the exhibition by a public dance and a time of festivity." [1]

The General Court appointed February 22, as a day of thanksgiving which was generally observed. On April 25, the British evacuated Castine. The place had been held by them for a period of nearly eight months, to the affliction of its inhabitants and the annoyance of the citizens of all the surrounding country. With their departure the last reminder of the unhappy events of the past three years was removed and thence-forward —

> "No sound was heard of clashing wars;
> Peace brooded o'er the hushed domain."

More than ninety years have passed since then but never again has a hostile foreign soldiery invaded ou happy land. Thus may it ever be!

The war being over the country began to recover from its effects;but it was a slow process. Such vessels as had escaped capture were refitted for the sea and commerce revived, but the extensive importation of European goods reduced prices so low as to check home manufactures, and impair the value of wool, factories, manufacturing stock, etc. At the same time there had been a great deterioration of morals, inseparable from a condition of war, induced by privateering speculation, smuggling and other illicit trade, requiring for its counteraction, the organization of moral societies, which, by meetings held, discourses delivered and measures adopted did much for the repression of Sabbath breaking, intemperance, profanity, gambling and other immoralities. To all the embarrassments due to the stagnation of commerce, to war and to immorality, under which the people of the country had for a number of years been laboring, was added a

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 145.

series of poor seasons for agriculture. Some of the seasons were too cold and wet for corn, and others too dry for potatoes and grass. A three months drought prevailed throughout the summer of 1813, less than one half the ordinary crop of hay being harvested. The spring of 1815 was very backward, farmers being obliged, late in May, to stop their plowing on account of a severe snow storm. But the coldest and most disastrous season on record was that of 1816, in which frost occured with more or less severity, every month in the year. Haying did not begin until the first of August, the corn crop was a failure, and but little grain was raised. These disastrous seasons following the misfortunes of the war and united with the general business depression prevailing, caused much suffering and discouragement among the people of our vicinity. [1] It is pleasing to note that from this time the seasons were more favorable to the husbandman, and fine crops were raised for many years, while at the same time the moral tone of our people began to improve and our business prosperity began to keep pace with the general prosperity of our young, vigorous and enterprising nation, during its "piping times of peace," that followed.

At the state election held April 3, 1815, Camden's vote for governor resulted as follows: "His Excel., Caleb Strong, 79 votes; Hon. Samuel Dexter, 103 votes;" showing a large falling off in the votes of both parties, from the preceding year. At the town election held the same day the same town officials who had so ably carried the town through the perplexities and dangers of the preceding year, were re-elected. At this meeting, Frye Hall, afterwards a prominent citizen of the town, was appointed one of the committee on accounts. On May 14, a meeting was called for the purpose of electing a Representative to the General Court, but the town voted "Not to send any Representative to the General Court this year."

The trouble between the town and its settled minister which

1. See Eaton's Annals of Warren Page 298

had been brewing for some time, but had been lost sight of during the past year, in the more important and exciting events arising from the war, now again forced itself upon the consideration of our people and a town meeting was called for May 1, to see, among other things, "if the Town will instruct their Committee to finish the business respecting the Dismissal of the Rev. Thomas Cochran, or what they will do respecting the same." The town voted that "the Committee proceed immediately on the business as instructed by the former vote." At this meeting, Jonathan Thayer Esq., was elected moderator, this being the first time that the name of this citizen, afterwards so prominent in this community, appears on the town records. At the same meeting, Mr. Thayer was also chosen to look after a complaint against the town relative to a defective road, at the next term of court at Wiscasset.

This year Camden lost a prominent and useful citizen by the removal to Wiscasset of Col. Erastus Foote.

Col. Foote was a native of Gill, Mass. In early life through industry and energy he succeded in obtaining a good education, although he never entered college. He studied law under Hon. Samuel Hinkley of Northampton and was admitted to the bar in 1800. That same year he came to Camden and at once entered upon a successful practice. Camden was at the time without a resident attorney at law, Mr. Hathaway having died a few months previous, and Mr. Foote thus became our second lawyer. In 1811 he was appointed County Attorney for Lincoln county, and in 1812 was elected State Senator. As has already been related he served as Colonel of the fifth regiment during the war of 1812. He was exceedingly prominent in all our social, business and political affairs while he remained a resident of the town. After his removal to Wiscasset he continued to grow in prominence both as a lawyer and a politican. In 1820, he was elected Senator of the new state and the same year was appointed by Gov. King Attorney General of Maine, which office he held tor twelve years,

giving tone and character to the criminal jurisdiction, honorable to him and highly appreciated by the public. The late distinguished Chief Justice Mellen, had a high opinion of Col. Foote's talents and learning in that department of the law, and the eloquent Benjamin Orr, then at the head of the Maine Bar, used to say, "It is almost impossible to wrest a criminal out of the hands of Bro. Foote." Yet no man could be more kind when he thought an individual was unjustly suspected or vindictively accused. He was the prosecutor of the guilty, but not the persecutor of the poor and friendless. As a counsellor and advocate he stood in the foremost rank, and that too, at a time when there were many talented men at the bar of his county and state. He was a man of fine natural endowments, and made the criminal law in all its history and relations, the study of his life. He was fundamentally and historically prepared for all possible turns which his case might take, for all bars and objections that might suddenly be disclosed. His own understanding always penetrated the questions in issue. He was accustomed to contend with the ablest lawyers, but, with a perfect mastery of his cases, he had confidence in himself. He was cogent in argument, terrible in sarcasm, often lofty and powerful in eloquence. Col. Foote was prominent in Freemasonary, being of the first to be initiated into Amity Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M., at the time of its institution, and was its first secretary. He was the old Lodge's third Master and served in that capacity three times. Col. Foote was twice married, both wives being the accomplished daughters of Major Carlton of Wiscasset. He was a genial man, a veritable "gentleman of the old school," of urbane manners, of dignity of bearing, and of virtue of character. He died at Wiscasset July 14, 1856, at the age of 78 years.[5]

5. The greater part of this sketch is taken from the material gathered from various sources by Mr. Locke and printed in his "Sketches." Page 218. From the same source, will be taken the most of the material for our sketches of many of the prominent citizens of the first half century of the town's history.

CHAPTER XXVI.

PAROCHIAL TROUBLES.

1815. Agreeably to the vote of the town the committee appointed to look after the question of dismission of the minister, Mr. Cochran, proceeded to bring matters to a culmination and in October drew up a lengthy and exhaustive report of their proceedings in the performance of the duty assigned them. [1] From this report it appears that on the 26th day of May, 1814, they forwarded to Mr. Cochran the following notice:

To the Rev. Thomas Cochran:

The Committee appointed by the inhabitants of the Town of Camden at a legal meeting held on the 4th day of May, instant, in conformity with the foregoing Articles & Votes of said town hereby transmitted for the information of Mr. Cochran, do hereby give notice to the Rev. Mr. Cochran that agreeably to the call and contract of Settlement between the town and their minister aforesaid, of June, A. D., 1805, & in conformity with the foregoing Articles & Votes the Settlement of Mr. Cochran over said Inhabitants, as their Minister, and the Annual Salary arising out of that Settlement, will cease from and after the expiration of six months from the date of this information. And the Committee further assure Mr. Cochran that they are ready at such time and place as he may think fit to appoint, to meet him and the Church or either of them, should Mr. Cochran desire it, for his own Convenience, to agree on a Council, Honorably and Amicably to dissolve the connection. The Committee deem it their duty to

1. See Town Records, vol. I, pages 281,-289.

state to Mr. Cochran that such is the division in Religious opinions among the Inhabitants & such the peculiar situation of said town, that this step becomes imperiously necessary in the opinion of almost all the Inhabitants. The Committee tender their thanks to Mr. Cochran for his Ministerial labours, for his friendly & Neighborly advise, for his admonitions and Counsels, while Ministering over the town.

When this notice was handed to Mr. Cochran by "Mr. Robert Chase in the presence of Mr. Oakes Perry," Mr. Cochran stated to Mr. Chase "that the town had acted agreeably to the Articles of contract, tho' it was a hard case on his part; he should want a Council & would soon let the Committee know." Expecting to hear from Mr. Cochran, the Committee delayed taking further measures until Dec. 12, 1814, when Mr. Joshua Dillingham and Capt. Hosea Bates called upon Mr. Cochran and handed him a writing to the effect, that not having received any reply to their former notice, and it being necessary for the Committee to make a report to the town, they wished Mr. Cochran "to signify in writing his views & wishes in this business." Mr. Cochran then stated to Capt. Bates that "he considered the contract between him and the town as dissolved & that he did not expect more Salary & that he would consult his Church and give the Committee notice as to the Council." The report then goes on to say that "after all these conversations & with a full knowledge of the agreement of settlement, your Committee were not a little astonished on Receiving from Mr. Cochran a Communication" as follows: —

Camden, Dec. 27, 1814,

To the Community of the Town of Camden,

Gentlemen:

By the Articles of Settlement between me and the Town it was expressly Stipulated that should the Town afterwards be dissatisfied with me they should have the right by giving a six months notice, to call a Council whose duty it should be to dissolve the connection between me and the Town, unless such dissatisfaction should be mutually accommodated. It was under-

stood by me at that time & I presume by the Gentlemen Committee who acted in behalf of the Town, that the Town should not only vote their dissatisfaction, but express in their Vote the Causes of their dissatisfaction, that I might have an opportunity of being heard before the Council, touching all Matters of Grievance. It appears by a Vote of the Town on the 4th of May last, handed me the 26th of the same Month, that a Committee was appointed to dissolve the connection between me and the Town; but in the votes and transactions of the Town, which have been handed me, neither dissatisfaction nor the causes of it are expressed.

If the causes of dissatisfaction are such as to disqualify me for the Ministry, then it is a duty which the Town owe themselves and the Church of Christ at large, to bring them before a Council who have Power to deprive me of my ministerial office. If not, then it is a duty which they owe me that the Council may Justify and Recommend me to the improvement of other churches.

My character is to be tested by enemies, as well as Friends, which makes it necessary that my dismission be not in such a manner as to give people an opportunity of assigning whatever cause might suit a spirit of malevolence. Therefore I view it a duty which I owe my own character, the Church and Society with which I have been connected, to Request the Town to act agreeable to the Articles of Settlement, viz: To Vote their dissatisfaction and the Cause or Causes of it; and then I am ready and willing to fulfill my engagement with them, in uniting to call a Council to dissolve the Connection.

I remain, Gentlemen, with due Respect,

Your Humble Servant,

THOMAS COCHRAN.

Notwithstanding the excellent and adroit argument advanced by the reverend special pleader in this letter, the Committee say they considered it "as in direct Subversion to the Call, Argeement & Articles of Settlement." They therefore, in behalf of the town called a Council themselves, by forwarding an attested copy of the votes of the town and a letter "to the Rev. Mr. Huse of Warren, the Rev. Mr. Mason of Castine, the Rev. Mr. Blood of Bucktown, the Rev. Mr. Loomis of

Bangor and the Rev. Mr. Packard of Wiscasset, requesting them to meet as a council on the 1st day of the ensuing June, at the dwelling house of Nathan Brown." A notice of this Council meeting was also given to Mr. Cochran. At the time and place appointed, three of the Council were present, viz: the Rev. Mr. Huse, the Rev. Mr. Mason and the Rev. Mr. Blood. The Report says: "Mr. Cochran also attended & protested against their proceeding or taking any order on the business. The Committee urged the terms of the contract between the Town & Mr. Cochran & insisted that the town had done all contemplated in the Call & Agreement of Settlement. To this Mr. Cochran made many vague & trifling objections." The Council then adjourned until July 4, and the Rev. Mr. Jenks of Bath and the Rev. Mr. Brown of No. Yarmouth were asked to join the Council. When the Council met again Messrs. Huse and Packard were the only members in attendance. Mr. Cochran then made additional objections to the proceedings of the town, "And the Reverend Gentlemen closed the business by Recommending to Mr. Cochran & the Town to come to a settlement," which was a very easy way for the Council to dispose of the trouble. The Committee closed their report by giving in detail the reasons why they deemed it inexpedient for the town to take any further action in the matter. Their report was accepted and they were relieved from further duty.

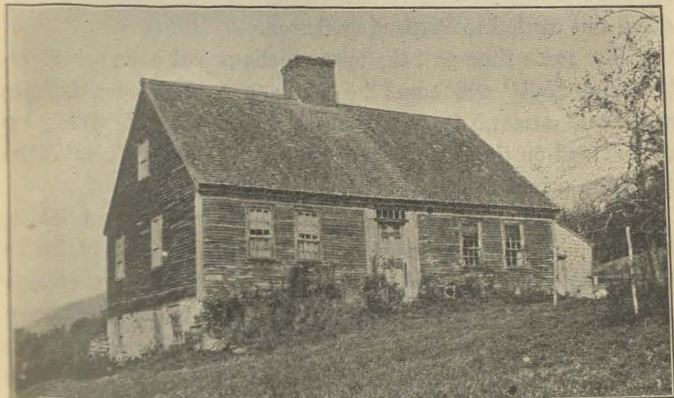
1816. Mr. Cochran dissolved his connection with the Church and town in 1816, and the Church had no settled minister for many years.

Mr. Cochran, owned and occupied the house still standing on Mountain street and for many years known as the "Fay House." This house is one of the very oldest houses in town and was probably erected by Jeremiah Farnham an early resident of the town. Mr. Farnham purchased the original "Fay Farm," partly of the "Twenty Associates" and partly of Gen. Knox, and later sold it to Mr. Cochran who in turn, when he left town, sold it to

Silas Fay. A greater portion of it remained in the hands of Mr. Fay's descendants, until 1903 when it was sold to Mr. Wendell Hull and others of Boston, who now own it.

The State Election was held this year on April 1, and the vote for Governor stood as follows: Samuel Dexter, 107 votes; John Brooks, 80 votes.

At the town Election held the same day it was voted to choose five selectmen and three assessors. The officers elected were as follows: Moses Trussell, Town Clerk; Robert Chase, Moses Trussel, Banajah Barrows, Wm. Parkman and Samuel



The Cochran-Fay House.

Hale, Selectmen; Robert Chase, Moses Trussel and Banajah Barrows, Assessors; Nathan Brown, Treasurer. At this meeting it was voted to raise $100 to purchase a fire engine for the use of the town, and at a subsequent meeting the amount was raised to $200.

The town again voted not to send a Representative to the General Court.

On May 20, a meeting was called to vote again on the question of asking the General Court to assent to a separation of

the District of Maine from Massachusetts, and of the "Erection of said District into a separate State." The town was against the proposition and voted not to separate 83 to 37.

This question, however, like Banquo's ghost, would not "down" and in the following August it came up again. This time the vote stood 95 against separation and 32 in favor of it.

On Nov. 4th was held the election for a Representative to Congress, and Benjamin Orr received 67 votes, while his opponent, Erastus Foote, a former citizen of the town, received 54.

This year the last reminders of the late war were removed from the town by the three cannon on the mountain being taken down and carried to Portland or Boston.

For some time past the town meetings had been held at the "Masons Hall" which was the hall in the old wooden building on Maine street, destroyed in the great fire of 1892, and which stood on the site of the present Masonic Temple, that being the principal hall in town.

This year John Nicholson, a prominent citizen and leading merchant, left town to travel in the South in pursuit of health, being afflicted with a disease of the lungs. He was not successful in his quest and shortly afterwards fell a victim of the disease. Mr. Nicholson was brought up by Col. Head of Warren, and was for a number of years a clerk in his store. He came to Camden about the year 1808, and opened a West India goods and grocery store in what has since been known as the Daniels store on the corner of Elm and Chestnut street. He afterwards built the block on Main street now known as the Perry Block, where G. E. Rollin's grocery store now is, and traded there. He was an enterprising merchant and became largely interested in navigation. He married Miss Mary Hartwell of Princton, Mass.

In the old part of Mountain Cemetery where —

"Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,"

can be found a broad slate-colored headstone upon which is

inscribed: —

PHINEAS BOWERS, ESQ.
DIED SEPT. 23, 1816,
AGED 44.

Mr. Bowers was one of four brothers, Phineas, John, Joseph and Oliver, who came from Groton, Mass., hither about the year 1795.

Phineas Bowers was one of the leading business men and a very influential citizen of the town during the early years of the century. When any crisis impended, Mr. Bowers was one of the men to whom the people looked and it has been seen that he served on important committees of the town during the exciting times preceding the hostilities with Great Britian. Mr. Bowers built for a residence the large colonial house that used to stand on the easterly side of Chestnut street nearly opposite the residence of the late T. R. Simonton. In later years it was known as the "Barbour House," and was demolished about the year 1883, the lot having been purchased by Mr. Simonton.

Mr. Bowers had one daughter, Arathusa, who married Mr. Benj. J. Porter.

Of the brothers of Mr. Bowers, Oliver died unmarried shortly after coming here.

John was an Innkeeper and for a time owned and kept an Inn in the "Old Foote House." He afterwards built the house on Mechanic street now occupied by Mrs. Wm. H. Bowers.

Joseph was a carpenter and builder and many of the private and public buildings of the town erected during the first forty years of the nineteenth century are evidences of his handiwork. In company with Tilson Gould he built the Congregational meeting house in 1834. He died, May 28, 1840, aged 72 years and 8 months. He married Lucy Coose of Gloucester, Mass., and was the father of five children, viz: Rodolphus, Oliver D. Joseph H., Samuel C. and Katherine, who married Israel Perry.

Joseph Bowers is the ancestor of all the people of the name

of Bowers, now or recently living in Camden and Rockport, except the late Wm. H. Bowers of Camden who was a descendant of John Bowers.

1817. The vote for Governor this year at the State Election held April 7th resulted as follows: — "His Excel'y John Brooks, 82 votes; Gen. Henry Dearborn, 87 votes."

At the town election held that day the voters went back to the old custom of electing three Selectmen, Assessors, etc., and Robert Chase, Moses Trussele and Banajah Barrows, were selected for those offices. Mr. Trussele was also again elected Town Clerk, while Lewis Ogier was chosen Treasurer. Jonas Wheeler, afterwards a prominent citizen of the town and state, was elected one of the Highway Surveyors, his name thus appearing for the first time on the town records.

This year the great wave of social and moral reform that was sweeping over the country reached Camden, and resulted in the calling of a town meeting, July 12th, "To see what measures the town will adopt for the purpose of preventing Retailers within the town of Camden, selling spiritous liquors to be drank, or entertaining, or suffering any Person or Persons to drink the same within their Shops;" also, "To see what further measures the town will adopt for the suppression of intemperance." On the above subjects the town voted, "That there be a Committee of three, viz: Ephraim Wood, Oakes Perry and Tilson Gould, in addition to the Selectmen, to carry into effect the laws of the Commonwealth Respecting the Retailing and drinking of Spirituous liquors within the Stores or Shops in the said town." They then voted to add two more to the Committee, viz: Wm. Parkman and Alden Bass, and further voted that a copy of these votes "be put in every store in the place." This is the first public action, of which we have a record, taken by the people of Camden on the subject of intemperance and liquor selling. Prior to this time liquor was sold as freely as molasses by all the grocers. It could be bought by the glass to be drunk in the

stores, or in bottles or jugs to be taken away, and nothing was thought of it. Nearly all our people kept liquor at their homes and had it upon their tables and sideboards. Even the ministers of the gospel and deacons of the church thought nothing of taking a social glass, and the Masonic Lodges appropriated money that their Stewards might keep on hand a supply of wines and even stronger fluids. [1] Considering the customs of the day and the ideas that then prevailed on the subject of liquor drinking, this action of the town was a more or less bold and radical step, and indicates that the social and moral status of the town was much in need of reformation.

At the same meeting the town voted, "that the suit brought against the town by the Rev. Thomas Cochran, be defended by the Town," and the two lawyers of the town, "Jonas Wheeler and Jonathan Thayer, Esqrs." were appointed agents of the town to look after the defense of the suit. This suit was the sequel of the trouble between the town and its minister already related and was brought to compel the town to compensate him for the amount he claimed to be damaged by his dismissal, the year before.

At this time, there being trouble between Spain and Mexico, an American privateer was fitted out at Baltimore and went to sea under a Mexican Captain, with an American crew, to prey upon Spanish vessels. Capturing a Spanish ship loaded with coffee, cocoa, indigo and other trophical products, its cargo was transfered to the brig, Catherine Shepherd, which had accompanied the privateer, while the prize was taken to Mexico. The Catherine Shepherd then sailed north and in May reached Green Island. There she took a pilot who brought her to the port of Camden, where she was boarded by Deputy Collector Curtis. The captain, John A. Nartigue, a native of San Domingo, pretended that the brig had put into this port in distress and that the crew had been

1. See Robinson's History of Amity Lodge, No. 6, pages 15, 16, 19, 24. Some of the old account books, now in existence, of the merchants of this period, show that rum and other liquors were the chief commodities purchased by many of our citizens.

on an allowance for seventy days. Mr. Curtis and Jacob Ulmer, as Revenue officers, took possession of her as a smuggler and put on board John Bowers and Simeon Tyler as keepers. Not having anticipated this action and being in a fix, the mate, one Withington, attempted to bribe Tyler, with the offer of a sum of money, to allow him to slip the cable by night and escape. Tyler absolutely and resolutely refused to be bribed, and the cargo was soon afterwards discharged and stored in the cellar of the Masonic building. The owners afterwards came and demanded the cargo, and Collector McCobb of Waldoboro, in a letter dated May 20, instructed Capt. Curtis as follows: "Deliver to Capt. Nartigue and Mr. Dickerman (or Dightmore, the super-cargo,) all the merchandise now in your possession, imported in the brig, Catherine Shepherd, excepting the following, viz: 1 Bale Cotton; 1 Box Shell; 2 lbs. do.; 1 Bag, ditto; 2 bbls. Castor Oil." The owners paid the duties upon the goods and took them away in a vessel to New York. The officers and crew of the Shepherd remained here for several weeks, but the brig after lying in our harbor for about a year was sold at auction. [1]

1818. At this period the people of the town seemed to be taking but little interest in political matters and the vote at each gubernatorial election for several years had been growing steadily smaller. At the election held April 6, 1818, but 138 votes in all were cast for Governor, which were nearly evenly divided between the candidates of the two parties, Gov. John Brooks having 70 and Hon. Benj. W. Crowingshield, 68.

At the town election on the same day, Moses Trussell was again re-elected Town Clerk; Robert Chase, Moses Trussele and Daniel Packard were elected Selectmen and Assessors, and Oakes Perry, Treasurer.

It was voted "To sell at Public Auction the Poor of sd. town of Camden to the lowest bidder." Agreeably to this vote the said "poor" were bid off by Mr. Abraham Ogier at $395 for

1. See Locke's Sketches, page 150.

the year. For this sum he was to board and nurse them, the town assuming all doctor's and clothing bills.

Notwithstanding the able counsel engaged by the town to defend the suit brought by the Rev. Thomas Cochran, the town was defeated and on Dec. 8th, it voted "To Raise a Sum of Money not exceeding $1400, to satisfy the execution recovered by Mr. Cochran, and the necessary expense attending the same," thus closing this very unpleasant, and to the town, expensive incident. [1]

1. Rev Thomas Cochran was a native of New Boston, N.H., and was born April 14, 1771. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College. His grandfather was one of the memorialists from the north of Ireland who petitioned Gov. Shute in 1718, as being desirous to emigrate "to that very excellent and renowned Plantation," New England. Meeting with the desired encouragement these memorialists, principally from Londonderry, commonly called the Scotch-Irish, embarked for New England where they arrived Aug. 4, 1718. The following year the principal part of them settled a plantation in New Hampshire to which they gave the name of Londonderry. See Locke's Sketches, page 84, Foot Note.

CHAPTER XXVII.

A NEW STATE.

1819. We have now arrived at an important period in the history of our state. The question of separation from the mother state of Massachusetts, had been agitated to a greater or less degree at intervals, for many years, and, as has been seen, several votes, at different times, had been taken upon it without result. For some years prior to 1819 the District had been increasing in population and importance with great rapidity, and then had nearly 300,000 inhabitants, living in nine counties and over two hundred and thirty towns. It is, therefore, not strange that the sentiment favoring statehood should grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of the District, detached as it was in territory from the state proper, and its people having little community of interests with their fellow citizens dwelling in Massachusetts. Maine now had six newspapers, three of which were strong advocates of separation and through them and otherwise, the agitation was kept up until at last seventy towns petitioned the General Court, which action resulted in the passage of an act favoring the separation on condition that all the public lands and buildings in Maine, not the property of the United States, be equally divided between the proposed new state and Massachusetts. Maine was to have its proportion of the military stock and one-third of all moneys which might be reimbursed by the general government for war expenses.

In July, 1819, the citizens of the District once more voted upon the question of separation, the precise question presented to the voters on this occasion being: "Is it expedient that the District shall become a separate and independent state, upon the terms and conditions provided in an act relating to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent state?" The result of the vote was that more than two-thirds of those voting favored separation, and the several towns afterwards elected delegates to a convention to be held at Portland, October 29, at which a state constitution was framed, and said constitution was adopted by the people in town meeting, December 6, 1819.

In the meantime the sentiment on the question of the separation had been changing in Camden, and when the question of accepting the act came up for consideration the Camden voters approved it by a good majority as will be seen.

In the gubernatorial election held on April 5, our voters manifested even less than their usual interest in the result, Gov. Brooks receiving but 54 votes and his opponent, Mr. Crowningshield, but 59, while Mr. Robert Chase of Camden had 1 vote.

At the town election on the same date the Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer of the preceding year were all re-elected. The town voted to raise "in their Parochial Capacity," the sum of $100 for the support of the ministry during the year.

May 10 the town, after more or less discussion, voted by a ballot of 70 to 69, to send a Representative to the General Court. A ballot was then taken and Nath'l Martin was chosen Representative, having 79 votes to 31 for Jonathan Thayer, and 18 "scattering."

At the meeting on July 26, to vote on the question of separation, there were 143 votes cast, 97 for the new state and 46 against it.

At the meeting held on Sept. 20, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the convention to be held at the Court House,

Portland, to form a constitution for the proposed new state, Nathaniel Martin was chosen to serve in that capacity.

When the town voted on the adoption of the constitution of the new state prepared by the delegates at the Portland convention the Town Clerk made the following record of that historical event:

"At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Camden, in the County of Lincoln, qualified to vote for senators, holden on the 1st Monday of Dec., being the 6th day of said month, A. D. 1819, for the purpose of giving in their votes in writing, expressing their approbation or disapprobation of the constitution prepared by the convention of delegates assembled at Portland on the 2d Monday of Oct. last pursuant to an Act entitled 'an Act relating to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts, and forming the same into a separate and independent state.'

The whole number of votes given in said Camden were sorted and counted in open meeting, and were 63 votes, of which 59 were in favor of the constitution adopted by the convention at Portland, and 4 votes were opposed to said constitution.

A true Record,

Attest: MOSES TRUSSELL, T. Clerk." [1]

A list of jurymen accepted by the town at this same meeting is recorded upon the records, and among the names we find the following that are familiar to us at the present day: Daniel Andrews, Wm. Carleton, James Curtis, Wm. Eaton, Nath'l Hosmer, John Harkness, Job Ingraham, James Simonton, Joseph Stetson, Joseph Thorndike.

This year one of our citizens, Capt. Noah Brooks, who had been prominent in the affairs of the town, removed to East Boston. Capt. Brooks was born in Scituate, Mass., where his ancestors had been prominent for generations. [2] He came to Camden in

1. Town Records, Vol. I, page 350.

2. See Deane's History of Scituate.

1806, and being a shipwright by trade, went into the ship building business in company with Benj. Cushing, and later carried it on alone. He married Miss Esther Stetson of Scituate, by whom he had eignt children. In the war of 1812 he was commissioned a Lieutenant in Capt. Asha Palmer's infantry company in Camden. After his removal to East Boston he carried on the ship-building business for a number of years. He was elected a member of the city council and afterwards a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. He retired from active business in 1843 and removed to Dorchester where he erected a fine residence. At his death in 1852 he was worth a fine fortune for those days.

At about this time, or possibly a little earlier, Farnham Hall, another prominent citizen left town for Malden, Mass., and after remaining there a short time went to New York, where he established an agency of the Malden Dye & Print Works, and soon afterwards organized the New York and Staten Island Dyeing and Printing Establishment, of which he was treasurer for a number of years. For several years he was in the commission business with Mr. William H. Bean, the firm name being Hall & Bean. Mr. Hall was a native of Methuen, Mass., and was born Feb. 2, 1778. He came to Camden about the year 1806, and went into trade. While here he was one of the leading men of the town and represented Camden in the General Court. He was a prominent Mason and was the fifth Master of Amity Lodge. He also served several years as its secretary. During the last ten years of his life he was not in business, but lived in the country on a Staten Island farm, where he died March 13, 1850, at the age of 72 years.

1820. The constitution having been approved the next step was to seek admission to the Union as a state by an act of Congress. At the same time Missouri was seeking admission as a slave state. This aroused the anti-slavery sentiment in the country to make a vigorous opposition, but the friends of slavery were able to bring the question of the admission of the two states

before Congress, coupled together in one bill. After weeks of strong and active effort the friends of Maine succeeded in getting the two questions separated, and Maine was finally admitted to the Union, as the twenty-third state on March 3, 1820.

At this time Camden had a population of 1828 and was the second town in size and importance within the limits of what is now Knox County, Thomaston, then including Rockland and South Thomaston, being the first. The principal village in the town was the "Harbor Village," Goose River not then having begun to any material extent, the growth which it afterwards had.

The first gubernatorial election in the new state took place on Monday, April 3, when Hon. Wm. King of Bath was elected our first Governor. While in the past party spirit had run high and at times party rancor had been very bitter, in the organization of the new state, all political bitterness and asperity seem to have been put aside and all elements joined in launching the State of Maine on a sea of peace, harmony and good will, and Gov. King received all but 1031 of the 22,014 votes cast.

The same spirit that influenced the rest of the state prevailed in Camden and when the voters assembled at the Mason's Hall, their balloting resulted as follows: For Governor, Hon. Wm. King, 150 votes; Alden Bass 6, Oakes Perry 2, Joshua Head, Esq., 1. Robert Ogier 1. For Senators, Nathaniel Green, Esq., 196 votes; Benj. Cushing, Esq., 177, Erastus Foote, Esq., 172, Edward Kellaren 17, William Norwood 1. For Representative, Jonas Wheeler, Esq., 131 votes; Ephraim Wood 22, Moses Trussell 1, Jonah Howe 1, Nathaniel Martin, Esq., 1. For County Treasurer, Joshua Head, Esq., 100 votes; Jonas Wheeler, Esq., 1. [1]

Jonas Wheeler, Esq., was, as the vote shows, the first Representative elected by the voters of Camden to the Legislature of Maine.

Following the old custom, the town election was held on

1. Town Records, Vol. II, page 7.

the same day, when it was voted to elect three selectmen and three assessors as separate boards, and Robert Chase, Moses Trussell and Daniel Packard were elected selectmen, and Hosea Bates, Joseph Mirick and Daniel Packard, assessors. Moses Trussell was selected for town clerk and Oakes Perry for treasurer. Lewis Ogier took the collection of taxes at 3 per cent.

The following amounts were raised for various town purposes: Schools, $800; Poor, $1200; Highways, $3000. Repair of "Gaulbush Road," $150.

An agitation was started in the state to abolish the Court of Common Pleas and substitute town courts in their stead, which gained great headway, and on this subject we find Camden citizens calling a town meeting on May 1, 1820, "To see if the town will Petition the Legislature of the State of Maine to abolish the Courts of Common Pleas and establish other Courts less expensive," in favor of which the town voted.

A fire of considerable magnitude for that time occurred at the Harbor Village on Dec. 26th, by which four buildings in the business portion of the village were destroyed, viz.: the grist-mill and saw-mill owned by Wm. and Joseph Eaton and Capt. John Pendleton; the tannery of Moses Parker and Robert Chase's blacksmith shop. These buildings were situated on Megunticook stream, extending from the present grist-mill on Main street back to where the "Higgins stable" building now stands.

This year Camden lost another prominent citizen and business man in the removal of Mr. Belcher Sylvester to Hanover, Mass., where he was born in 1765. He was by trade a cabinet maker, and came to Camden in 1795, where he went into the mercantile business with hardly more than a "barrel of rum and a piece of India cotton" for his stock in trade, those two commodities being, in those days, considered sufficient with which to begin business, and certainly very essential commodities with which to start a successful trade. He began his trade near where the brick building of the Anchor Works now stands, but after-

wards built a store about on the site of the Carleton, Pascal & Co's store on the corner of Elm and Mechanic streets. He also built the building on the corner of Elm and Chestnut streets now owned by Mr. H. M. Bean. He was successful in business and invested his surplus funds in real estate, in which he made lucrative speculations. Mr. Sylvester was a man of steady habits, disinclined to seek social or political distinction, but ambitious, by close business application, to acquire a competency. He never married and having accumulated a handsome property, removed to his native town, and passed his last days among his relatives and early associates. He died May 11, 1849.

1821. The annual town meeting this year was held April 2, at which Frye Hall was elected Town Clerk and Treasurer. It was voted to go back to one board of Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor, but the voters had some difficulty in getting men to serve. Several were elected who declined the honor but finally a board was elected consisting of Jonathan Thayer, Wm. Parkman and David Tolman. The name of Joseph Hall, destined to be one of the most prominent men produced by the town, appears upon the town records of this year, as one of the surveyors of lumber.

This year the state election was held in September, as it is at the present time. Once more we find a cleavage of political sentiment among our voters, and where the year before Gov. King, a Republican, had received nearly a unanimous vote, this year the vote for Governor was divided as follows: Albion K. Parris, Republican, 72 votes; Ezekiel Whitman, Federalist, 59 votes. Mr. Parris was elected. Jonas Wheeler was one of the senators elected, and Ephraim Wood was elected Representative. This year ten persons were licensed by the selectmen as retail liquor dealers.

On October 27 of this year departed this life James Richards, the first settler of the town, at the age of 78 years. He was buried in the Richards family burying ground near the present Pearl

street, where nearly all his family were laid for many years. A few years ago they were all removed to a lot in Mountain cemetery. To Mr. Richards and his wife, Elizabeth, were born the following children: James Jr., John, William, Bridget (who married Samuel Richards), Jacob, Moses, Mary (who married Phillips Crooker), Elizabeth (who married James Thorndike), Abraham, Robert and Hezekiah. Mr. Richards' father (also named James) and mother came to Camden and passed their last days with their son and both now lie in Mountain cemetery.

1822. At the annual town meeting, April 1, Frye Hall was again elected Town Clerk and Treasurer, and the Selectmen chosen were, Robert Chase, Moses Trussell and David H. Tolman.

At the state election on Sept. 9, the town showed a stronger Republican sentiment than the year before, Gov. Parris receiving 90 votes to 20 for Ezekiel Whitman. Jonas Wheeler was again a candidate for senator, but was not elected this year. David Tolman was elected Representative.

1823. The same Town Clerk, Treasurer and Selectmen were re-elected this year at the annual town meeting held April 7. At the state election, Sept. 8, "perfect harmony" prevailed so far as the vote for Governor was concerned, for Gov. Parris received every vote cast, to wit, 79. [1] Jonas Wheeler was this year again elected Senator, while Frye Hall was elected Representative with practically no opposition.

This year the first steamboat that ever entered Penobscot Bay visited Camden. Tradition says that it was with a good deal of trepidation that some of our people learned of her proposed trips into our harbor and some thought that she ought not to be allowed to come here lest she frighten away all the fish, but as has happened many times since, when objections have been made to some proposed innovation looking towards progress, the steamboat came just the same. Her name was the "Maine," and she was

1. So popular was Gov. Parris' administration that he this year received all but 850 of the 19,400 votes cast in the state. In 1824 he received all but 660 of the votes cast and in 1825, all but 1406.

commanded by Capt. Daniel Lunt of Lincolnville. She was of about 125 tons burthen. She connected at Bath with the steamer, Patent, plying between that port and Boston. The Maine made landings at Townsend, Owl's Head, Camden, Belfast, Castine, Sedgwick, Cranberry Islands, Lubec, Eastport, and occasionally, St. John. Some of the fares were as follows: From Bath to Camden, \$2.00; from Belfast to Eastport, \$5.00; from Bath to Eastport, \$6.00. When the Maine first arrived at Camden, a salute from a cannon announced that fact, and a great multitude assembled at the shore to witness the approach of the new "Fultonian" craft, and many visited the vessel during its stay here over night. Warren Ranson was the agent at this place. [5]

This year Nathaniel Martin, who, for twenty years had been as prominent, perhaps, as any citizen in all matters pertaining to the town's interests and in every affair of importance in which the interests of a public-spirited citizen should be enlisted, removed to New York City where he engaged in a commission business. Mr. Martin was born in London and came to this country when a boy. In his early manhood he settled on Fox Island, where he traded until 1803, when he transferred his business to Camden. In 1806 he married Rhoda, sister of Col. Erastus Foote, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. His name appears many times in this history in connection with town affairs. For many years he presided at the town meetings as moderator. He was Representative to the General Court, a delegate to the Portland convention that adopted the Maine constitution, in 1819, was selectman and, in short, occupied nearly every office of importance in the gift of his fellow-townsmen, all of which he administered with great ability. After going to New York he introduced eastern lime into the market there, which soon superseded that of the North River quarries on account of its superior quality. Mr. Martin was a man of urbane and polished manners, a refined and courteous gentleman.

5. Locke's Sketches, Page 153.

Richard Conway, who was born in Galloway, Ireland, in 1762, died June 27, 1823. He came to Camden probably not far from 1800. He married Rose Ann Reddington and they were the parents of five chidren, Hiram, William, Patrick, Frederick and Joanna. Two of the sons, William and Frederick, figure conspicuously in the town's history. He was a boat owner and did a fishing business. Mr. Conway lived and his children were born in what was afterwards known as the "Patch House," situated on Mechanic street between the store of Carleton, Pascal & Co. and the "Johnson Knight lot," and destroyed in the fire of 1892.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

POLITICAL CONCORD.

1824. Although Camden was, at the time of which we are writing, one of the most important towns in this locality, and numbered among its population many able and cultered men and women, it is interesting to note how few and simple were their necessities seventy-five or eighty years ago compared to the present time. The two towns of Camden and Rockport today at their annual town meetings, act upon long warrants containing from forty to fifty articles each, and the aggregate amount now appropriated each year by the two towns, for all the purposes for which they find it necessary to raise money, is about $70,000. How different it was in 1824. The annual town meeting, held that year on April 5, acted upon a warrant containing but eight articles, and the whole amount assessed upon the tax-payers was $5,450,—$3000 for highways, $800 for schools, $150 for a bridge, and $1500 for other town expenses. Their roads cost them the most, considerably more than all their other expenses together, and the principal part of the business of the town at its meetings since its incorporation, had been the acceptance of roads previously laid out by the town officers, over different parts of the large territory comprising the old township, made necessary for the convenience of the settlers among the hills and valleys of West Camden, Rockville, the Hosmer and other neighborhoods, and to give the people of the "Harbor" and "River" villages

an opportunity to reach the adjacent towns and hamlets. The building of these roads, no doubt, seemed a severe burden to our fathers, and it is not altogether wonderful that they sometimes were complained about to the courts for not having as good roads as the traveling public thought they ought to provide. At this meeting Frye Hall was again elected Town Clerk and Treasurer, and Nathaniel Dillingham, Edward Hanford and David Tolman, Selectmen.

In August a meeting was called at which the town voted "To raise the sum of Five hundred Dollars for a fine on the Kennebeck Road."

The state election was held Sept. 13, at which Albion K. Parris received 49 votes for Governor, and Ezekiel Whitman, 15. Jonas Wheeler was one of the Senators elected at this election and Frye Hall was elected Camden's Representative.

At this period in the town's history it seemed to be the rule for men of standing and ability who had served the town in many capacities, and had rendered themselves almost indispensable as public servants, and to the political, business and social life of the community, to move away to other states or to some other portion of our own state. That was the case of Moses Trussell, who, after faithfully serving his town in many capacities, this year moved to Orland, and his name appeared no more upon the town records. It is easy to understand the regret with which his fellow-townsmen heard of Mr. Trussell's determination to leave. He was one of those efficient, all-around men who could fit into almost any place where a man of parts was needed. In addition he possessed good musical ability, and was an excellent singer, which added to his popularity and usefulness in a social way in the still young community in which he lived, and served to make his loss more keenly felt when he moved away. Mr. Trussell was born in Haverhill, Mass., March 27, 1766. He came to Camden about the year 1792, and in company with his brother, Joshua, carried on the Molineaux Mills, in which

they are said to have lost $1000 each at the time of the embargo. He married Miss Betsey Knight of Lincolnville, March 4, 1793, by whom he had nine children. He had but two months of schooling in his life, for which he paid by working at Bluehill when a young man, yet he acquired a good business education and was an excellent penman. As we have seen, he was chosen Town Clerk in 1800 and held the office in all some nineteen years. In 1804 he was chosen Selectman and held that office for sixteen years. He was also several times elected Representative to the General Court. He was greatly respected for his high personal character and integrity, and took with him to his new home the best wishes of his fellow-townsmen. He died in Orland, but we are not informed as to the date of his death.

This year Capt. William Norwood, a citizen prominent in the business life of the town, died on May 24 at the age of 55 years. Capt. Norwood was a native of Mt. Desert. He followed the sea in early life, living in what is now the town of North Haven, where he married Miss Deborah Winslow, Jan. 8, 1804. His wife's ancestor once lived on the place in Marshfield, Mass., afterwards known as the "Daniel Webster Farm." Desiring to remove his property to a less exposed situation than the island, during the war of 1812, he came to Camden and entered into the mercantile business. He first traded in the "Stockbridge Building" on Commercial street, which is the building next to the Anchor Works and now owned by Mr. W. Grinnell, and afterwards purchased of Nicholson the block subsequently known as the "Norwood Block." He first resided in the "Old Mansion House," but afterwards bought the place on Elm street now occupied by his granddaughter, Miss Harriet Norwood. He also owned the "Hall Farm," now owned by H. L. Payson. He was largely interested in navigation, and closely devoted himself to his business, in which he was very successful. He had a family of six children, viz.: John W. K., Wm. A., Winslow, Harriet (who married Geo. W. Chase, an able and prominent lawyer and

politician of Calais, Me.,) Joshua G. and Maria, who died young. Of the sons, Winslow was a master mariner in earlier life, but finally settled in Bagdad, Texas, where he died. He married Emeline, daughter of Gen. Amos Hale Hodgman, and had one daughter, E. Adelia, (who married Rev. Geo. W. Bower.) The other sons remained in Camden and figure in its subsequent history.

Peter Ott, the German inn-keeper at Goose River, died Dec. 20, 1824. His son, Peter Ott, Jr., or Peter Oat as he wrote it, who figured in the war incidents of 1814, died the year before, and father and son lie side by side in Mountain cemetery, their headstones bearing their differently spelled names. Peter Ott's daughter, Elizabeth, as we have seen, married John Harkness.

Also at about this time died William Gregory, who came from Walpole, Mass., to Thomaston in 1762, and seven years later came across to Camden as one of its earliest settlers. He married Experience Robbins and had twelve children, four of whom died young. The others were Elizabeth, (who married Isaiah Tolman, 2d.,) Experience, (who married Sam'l Tolman) William, Jr., Mary, (who married Wm. Spear) John, Josiah, Olive, (who married Daniel Andrews) and Luther. Josiah, who is said to have been the first male child born in town, moved to Appleton where he died in November, 1870, at the age of 99 years.

1825. The annual meeting was held April 4. The Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasuer elected in 1824 were re-elected.

This year the "Gaul Bush Road" again became troublesome and the sum of $150 was raised to repair it; and in September the town raised the sum of $250 for "the fine and costs on the Union road."

The same harmony prevailed and the usual light vote was cast at the state election, Sept. 12. Gov. Parris had 41 votes, and Ezekiel Whitman, 17 votes for Governor. Jonas Wheeler was again elected to the State Senate, and Frye Hall to the House

of Representatives.

1826. Annual town meeting April 3. Edward Hanford, Town Clerk and Treasurer; Nathaniel Dillingham, David Tolman and James Curtis, Selectmen.

The idea of forming a new county by the name of Knox was first agitated this year. The organization of Waldo county was being agitated at the same time and our people were opposed to becoming a part of it and remonstrated "against being included in the new county of Waldo, in its present shape, as described in the bill now pending before the Legislature." [1] They, therefore, voted in September "to petition the Legislature for a new county to bear the name of Knox," and chose a committee consisting of Joseph Hall, Ephraim Wood and Nathaniel Dillingham, to petition the Legislature agreeably to said vote.

This year Enoch Lincoln, Republican, was elected Governor and like his predecessor, had nearly all the votes cast in the state, only 374 "scattering" votes being against him. He had 54 votes in Camden, all the votes cast. Joseph Hall of Camden received 70 votes for Senator at the same election, and Ephraim Wood was elected Representative.

Mr. Locke says that at this time the Goose River settlement numbered eighteen dwellings, and that there was hardly any, if any, business establishment in that part of the town, except salt works at Beauchamp Point owned by Gen. Nathaniel Estabrook. The salt works did not prove a profitable investment and after being carried on a short time were discontinued. [2]

This year a distinguished citizen of Camden died, viz., Hon. Jonas Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler was born in Concord, Mass., Feb. 9, 1789, and graduated at Harvard College in 1810. The following year he came to Camden, and began the study of law in the office of Col. Erastus Foote. After completing his studies, he settled here in the practice of his profession. As has already

1. See Locke's Sketches, Page 155.

2. See Locke's Sketches, Page 156.

been stated, he was our first Representative to the Legislature after the admission of the state into the Union. From the House he rose to the Senate and finally to become President of that body which position he held at the time of his death. He was also a colonel in the militia. As a lawyer he succeeded best as a counsellor and sought rather to induce his clients to settle, than to prosecute their law suits. In those days the custom was to fight most law suits to the bitter end in court, whatever their nature or the amount involved. Thus Col. Wheeler in his practice here was three-quarters of a century ahead of his time in seeking to act as a counsellor rather than an advocate for his clients, and advising settlement and compromise of legal controversies, which practice obtains among lawyers to a much greater degree at the present day. As has been seen, Col. Wheeler was exceedingly successful as a politician. He was social, generous and possessed of fine feelings and sympathies and endeared himself to a large circle of friends. His law office was in a small building located where Mr. H. M. Bean's residence now stands: Afterwards it was in the old Masonic building, that stood on the site of the present Masonic Temple. Col. Wheeler was much interested in Masonry, and was several times Master of Amity Lodge, which position he held at the time of his death. He died unmarried May 1, 1826, at the early age of 37 years. His body lies in the lot of Amity Lodge in Mountain cemetery, and the Lodge, years ago, erected there a tablet to his memory.

The town lost another prominent citizen this year in the removal to Hope of Frye Hall. Mr. Hall was born in Methuen, Mass., and came to Camden about the year 1806 with his brother, Farnham. Mr. Hall being a tanner by trade, worked at that business for a number of years and then went into trade. He served the town as Town Clerk and Representative and in other capacities. He remained in Hope but a year, for on the formation of the new County of Waldo, he was elected both County Treasurer and Register of Deeds, after

which he took up his residence at Belfast, the county seat. He served Waldo county some twenty years as Register of Deeds. He married Eliza, daughter of Capt. John Pendleton, by whom he had eleven children. He was Master of Amity Lodge, F. & A. M., while in Camden, and afterwards was District Deputy Grand Master, which position he held at the time of his death. Mr. Hall was a man of excellent ability and possessed many fine traits of character. He died in August, 1849, at the age of about 63 years.

1827. Annual town meeting April 2. Officers elected: Edward Hanford, Town Clerk; Nathaniel Dillingham, Nathaniel E. Estabrook and David Tolman, Selectmen; and Jonathan Thayer, Treasurer.

This year found the town again raising money "to pay fines and costs on roads,"—$400. Gov. Lincoln was re-elected in September, receiving all but 489 of the votes cast in the state. In Camden the vote stood: Enoch Lincoln, 84; Jonathan Thayer, 1. Benjamin Cushing was elected Representative, receiving 87 votes to 47 for Jonathan Thayer. Frye Hall received 78 votes for County Treasurer and 39 for Register of Deeds. Another meeting was called Dec. 17 to vote for a Register of Deeds, there being no choice at the preceding meeting, and Frye Hall received 112 votes to 24 for George Watson. These were the first elections of county officers for the new County of Waldo, which was incorporated this year, and of which Camden formed a part until the organization of the present County of Knox.

1828. It appears that it was necessary to have still another election before a Register of Deeds was elected, and on March 31, 1828, the citizens of Camden voted once more for that officer, which resulted in Frye Hall receiving 196 votes, George Watson, 10, and E. K. Smart, 3. At the annual town meeting held on the same day, the voters made choice of the same Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer as in 1827. A committee was chosen to take into consideration the expediency of

purchasing a "Town Farm."

Harmony in political circles still prevailed. This year Gov. Lincoln had but 245 votes against him in the whole state. In Camden he had 110 votes, while three votes each were cast for Wm. Richardson, Edward Kavanagh, Edwin Smith and Hezekiah Prince, and one vote for Alden Bass. Jacob Trafton was elected Camden's Representative to the Legislature.

This year Ebenezer H. Barrett and John Swan erected a paper mill on the site of the Mt. Battie Manufacturing Co's woolen factory. The cost is said to have been about $5000 and they manufactured about $40 worth of paper per day until 1841, when the mill was destroyed by fire.

Capt. Calvin Curtis died this year at the age of about 51 years. He was born in Hanover, Mass., October 23, 1777. His father, also named Calvin, held a captain's commission in the Revolution. Capt. Curtis came to Camden in 1799, and worked at his trade which was that of a carpenter. He built for a home the Curtis homestead on Elm street, which was afterwards owned by his son, Mr. John H. Curtis, and is now owned by his estate. In 1805, Capt. Curtis was appointed Inspector of Customs at this port, which office he held until his death. In 1806 he married Miss Mary Harkness, daughter of John Harkness. In 1811 he was commissioned captain of a company of light infantry in this town, which office he resigned after the close of the war with England. We have already seen how actively he was engaged in the prosecution of military affairs during the progress of that war. He served as Town Clerk and in other municipal positions and was an able and valuable citizen. He was the fourth Master of Amity Lodge, and served in that capacity four times. He was the father of three sons, Charles, Edward and John H. Charles followed the sea and sailed out of Portland on his last voyage and was never heard from afterwards. Edward went to New Orleans and thence to California and then disappeared, never being heard from again.

On July 30, 1828, another old settler, Joseph Eaton, died. Mr. Eaton came from Bristol and took up land of the "Twenty Associates" on the easterly side of the inner harbor, as early as 1785. Mr. Eaton was the first postmaster, as well as the first customs officer of the town, and was a man of excellent character and ability. He married Jane, sister of Capt. William McGlathry, and was the father of two sons, Joseph Jr., and William, and of at least three daughters, Jane, (who married Benjamin Cushing) Mary, (who married Bela Jacobs) and Nancy, (who married Asa Hosmer.)

Silas Fay died this year. He was a native of Princeton, Mass., and came to Camden in 1816, purchasing the farm of Rev. Thos. Cochran. His children were Nancy, (who married Nathaniel Hosmer) (Mary, who married Arthur Pendleton) Ashsah, Thomas, John, Jesse and Timothy. Timothy inherited and always lived on his father's farm. He married Nancy, sister of Ezra Cobb. His children were, Joseph W., Elizabeth D., James H., Sarah A., (who married Lucius M. Harris of Brookfield, Mass.,) and Frances E. James H. always lived on the old farm. He died Nov. 8, 1898, unmarried.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT BEGINS.

1829. The annual meeting was held April 6. The same Town Clerk and Selectmen were again re-elected, and Dr. Jacob Patch was elected Treasurer.

Politics had once more become strenuous. Two parties appeared in the field this year to contest the gubernatorial and other elections. Jonathan G. Hunton was the candidate of the National Republican party and Samuel E. Smith of the Democratic party. Party feeling ran high and twice the usual vote was cast in the state and more than twice the usual vote in the town. Mr. Hunton was elected by only 79 majority. His plurality over Mr. Smith was 324. In Camden, Hunton received 100 votes and Smith, 186. For Representative to the Legislature, Jacob Trafton had 180 votes and Edward Hanford, 112.

This year our citizens began to take an active interest in the temperance reform movement which had recently started in the state, although it was not until some twelve years later that the strong temperance movement began that resulted in the enactment of the prohibitory law. Prior to this time it was the custom each year for the selectmen to license certain parties as retail dealers in spirituous liquors, and sometimes the number thus licensed would be eighteen or twenty. Many of our citizens felt that this was an abuse of the right to license liquor dealers, and that some step should be taken to curtail what was getting to be

an excessive use of liquor in the community. As a result, on Aug. 18, 1829, the "Camden Temperance Society" was organized with Nathaniel Dillingham, president. At this meeting resolutions were adopted condemning the liquor traffic, and stating that those subscribing to the principles of the society were not to drink spirituous liquors "unless they deemed it necessary." Those present at the meeting who were willing to subscribe to these resolutions were invited to make it manifest by stepping forward, and Nathaniel Dillingham, Lewis Ogier and John Swan were the only ones who responded. Afterwards the society received the support of a large number of our people of both sexes, and when it had been in existence for three years, its membership had reached 180, of whom 88 were males and 92 females. Mr. Locke gives the following from a report made by the society:

"At the time of the adoption of the constitution, every store, except one, sold ardent spirits — now, out of eighteen stores in the village, but three retail ardent spirits. Drunkenness in its worst garb is rarely seen in our village; still, however, the vice is not removed from among us. The fact that the lime-burning business has increased, and that the laborers are of the poorest class, together with the fact that three retailers are found among us, who openly *violate law*, and more doubtfully, their *consciences*, will readily account for the lingering vice. Most of the paupers have been made so by intemperance. The town has twice refused to grant the right to selectmen to license retailers to sell spirits to be drank in their shops, etc., by a decided vote." [1]

The principles of the temperance people of that day were of a more elastic character than they became at a later period. The members of the society were allowed the privilege of drinking when they deemed it actually *necessary,* and some of them, we are told, claimed that it was "necessary" for them to drink one glass a day. What was called "temperance wine" was also used

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 157.

by many of the professed temperance people of the town, until upon one exuberant occasion, several members of the society found that they were "the unconscious actors in a bacchanalian jollification," which resulted in their doing away with "wines" of all sorts. These liberal temperance principles were the stepping stones from the old custom of free and unrestrained use of intoxicating liquors by all classes, to the total abstinence reform of later years when it became obligatory upon all temperance people, to absolutely eschew the use, as a beverage, of all alcoholic liquors.

Oakes Perry, a leading citizen of the town, was born at Hanover, Mass., Aug. 16, 1781, came to Camden about the year 1810 and died Jan. 10, 1829, at the age of 47 years. Mr. Perry's business was that of a merchant and he was a careful and methodical business man, as is seen from one of his ledgers for the years 1811-13, now in existence. It was kept in the most business-like way possible, the penmanship and book-keeping not being surpassed by any book-keeper of the present day. [1] He, at first, rented his store of Benjamin Cushing, but in 1816 bought of Belcher Sylvester his store building situated near where Carleton, Pascal & Co's store now is, where he continued his business. Mr. Perry was an honorable and valuable citizen and a devout, religious man. Several letters written by him in the year 1816 to his father, Israel Perry, and his brother, Paul, now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. Geo. S. Perry, of Boston, are of much historical interest. In one of them he speaks of the June frosts of 1816, when, about the tenth of the month, ice formed to the thickness of window glass. All the letters while principally on business matters, also breathe a spirit of

1. This ledger now in the possession of Mr. E. F. Day was found by him in a heap of rubbish and is in a fine state of preservation. One noticeable thing about this old ledger. is the fact that while nearly all the names of the principal men in town at that time appear upon it, almost everyone of the accounts were settled and closed, showing that people paid their bills somewhat better in those days than at the present time.

intense religious feeling, and a desire for the advancement of the Christian faith. Mr. Perry married Nancy Rogers of Camden, April 22, 1813. There were five children born to them, two sons and three daughters, viz.: Augustus, now (1906) living in Belfast, Me., at the age of 91 years; Mehitable B. R., who died unmarried in 1849, at the age of 31 years; Joseph Perry, who made his home in Camden, and two others who died in childhood. Mr. Perry built and occupied the house on Wood street now known as the Jesse H. Hosmer homestead.

At about this time died Robert Jameson, who settled and gave his name to Jameson's Point. Mr. Jameson was the son of Paul Jameson, and settled in Camden very early. His exploits during the Revolution and after, have already been recorded Mr. Jameson married Martha Porterfield of Camden, Dec. 30, 1780, and Deborah Simmons, April 20, 1791. His first wife was the daughter of Wm. Porterfield, also a very early comer to Camden, who settled the farm known as the "Whitney Farm" between Rockport village and Rockland, where he lived and died. By his second wife Mr. Jameson had ten children. The descendants of some of them still live in Rockport. Mr. Jameson's cousin, Alexander, who also settled at Clam Cove, later removed to Charleston, Me.

Another very early settler in the southern part of the town was Isaiah Tolman, who came with his family in 1769 and took up 500 acres of land on the shore of the pond that for many years bore his name, but is now called Lake Chickawaukie. We have not the year of Mr. Tolman's death, but it must have been long prior to this year, as he was born in Stoughton, Mass., May 28, 1721. Mr. Tolman was thrice married and is the ancestor of the numerous Tolman family in this section. His first wife's name we do not know, but by her he had eight children. His second wife was Margaret Robbins and by her he had eleven children. His third wife was Jane Philbrook. By her two children were born to him, making him the father of twenty-one children in all. Mr. Tol-

man removed to Matinic in his latter days, where he died.

1830. At the opening of another decade Camden's population had reached 2200. The annual town meeting was held April 5, at which the following officers were elected: Joseph Hall, Town Clerk; Nathaniel Dillingham, Stephen Barrows and Warren Rawson, Selectmen; Jacob Patch, Treasurer. At this time the fee for a license as a retailer of "Wine, Brandy, Rum and other Spirituous Liquors," was $3.00 and five persons having paid the fee were this year thus licensed. Later in the year three others were also licensed by paying a fee of $2.25 each.

There was again this year a hard fight for the office of Governor between Jona. G. Hunton and Samuel E. Smith, the Democrats this time being victorious, electing Mr. Smith by a small majority. Camden's vote stood as follows: Smith, 193; Hunton, 137. Jacob Trafton was again elected Representative, having 172 votes to 144 for Edward Hanford.

1831. Annual meeting, April 4. Town Clerk, Edward Hanford; Selectmen, Stephen Barrows, Warren Rawson and Robert Harkness; Treasurer, Jacob Patch.

This year the Democrats slightly increased their majority in the gubernatorial election. The vote in Camden stood as follows: Samuel E. Smith, 194; Daniel Goodnow, 108. Jonathan Thayer of Camden was one of the Senators elected. Camden this year had two of the four candidates for Senators, the other one being Benjamin Cushing, and E. K. Smart, a future citizen of the town, was another candidate for the same office. Nathaniel C. Estabrook had 193 votes for Representative and was elected, his opponent, Edward Hanford, having 109 votes.

At about this time the 60 ton schooner, Forest, was built at "Youngtown," Lincolnville, and hauled by oxen across Lake Megunticook, and thence through Camden village, and launched in the harbor. As she went through town, to the wondering eyes of our citizens, she loomed up like a "Great Eastern."

This year died two excellent citizens who had come here

as young men in the early days, viz., Joseph Mirick, who died Feb. 4, at the age of 50 years, and Moses Parker, who died Dec. 24 at the age of 44 years.

Mr. Mirick was the son of Ephraim and Deborah Mirick and was born at Princeton, Mass., March 20, 1780. He married Rachel Dillingham and had five children, viz.: Joseph G., Augustus D., Alfred, Lucella and Sarah A. He was a farmer and lived on the place on the Belfast Road, more recently known as the "Dick Martz Place," but afterwards moved to the village, occupying the house on Main street now owned by John E. Codman of Philadelphia.

Mr. Parker was born at Princeton, Mass., in 1787. He came to Camden and established himself in the tannery business, his tannery being the building on the northerly bank of Megunticook river, now owned by Mrs. J. H. Montgomery and known as the "Higgins stable" building. He erected the old brick Parker homestead, now the property of his granddaughter, Mrs. Dudley Talbot, of Boston. Mr. Parker married Mary Barnes of Hanover, Mass., and they were the parents of five daughters, Mary, (who married John H. Curtis) Maria, (who married Wm. Merriam) Angelica, (who married Elisha Gilkey) and Betsey (who married Geo. W. Cobb) and one son, Moses L., who lived and died at the old homestead.

1832. This year there was no change from the year before in the principal town officers elected, except that Timothy Fay was elected third Selectman. The annual meeting was held April 2, and on July 14 another meeting was called to take action in anticipation of a visitation of the cholera that was then raging in the United States, under an article in the warrant, "To Give any Legal Directions and to Devise any proper measures in Relation to the Welfare of our Citizens, and which may Serve as a Check to that Dreadful disorder, the Cholera, now Ravaging this Continent." The following "Committee of Health" was appointed to take measures against the pestilence: Dr. Joseph

H. Estabrook, Joseph Hall, James Curtis, Dr. Joseph Huse, Frederick Jacobs, John Eager, Wade Sweetland, Ebenezer Thorndike and Dr. Benj. J. Porter. The Selectmen were authorized to "borrow two Hundred Dollars If Deemed Necessary, to make provisions for the Sick." Fortunately, the fears of our people were not realized, and no danger resulted from the "destroying pestilence."

Samuel E. Smith and Daniel Goodnow were this year again candidates for Governor, the former again being successful. In Camden, Gov. Smith's vote was 187, while his opponent had 121. For Representative, Nathaniel C. Estabrook was agaln elected, having 187 votes to 117 for Joseph Stetson and 2 for Hosea Bates.

At a meeting held Nov. 5, the town voted "To Build a Town House, 40 by 32 feet, one Story high." It was also voted "that the Town House be built between the four Corners and the Western Line of the Bartlett place, now occupied by William Simonton, 2d." This location was on the Simonton's Corner road on the westerly side thereof on the hill near the old Coombs place, now owned by Mr. Geo. W. Ingraham, and was considered near the centre of population of the town. Jacob Trafton, David Tolman, Job Ingraham, Samuel Tolman and John Harkness were chosen a committee to contract for the construction of the building and $600 was the sum appropriated for the same, the building to be finished by Aug. 15 of the following year. It would seem unusual at the present day not to overdraw an appropriation for the erection of a town building, but that was the case in the building of our first town house, for a subsequent report on the town records shows that the whole expense, including superintendence of the work, was only $584.35.

This year, on February 3, died the old settler, Job Hodgman, at the age of 76 years. We have already given an account of Mr. Hodgman as an early settler. His children, so far as we are able to learn, were, Buckley, Lydia, (who married Joel Mans-

field) Job Jr., Amos Hale, Thomas and Joel. Joel succeeded his father in the ownership of the old homestead.

1833. Annual meeting April 1. The Selectmen and Treasurer of 1832 were this year re-elected, and Robert Chase was elected Town Clerk.

State election September 9. The old National Republican party this year went out of existence and two new parties appeared in the field, viz.: the Whigs and the Anti-Masons. Robert P. Dunlap was the candidate of the old Democratic party and was elected by over 6000 plurality over Daniel Goodnow, who this year appeared as the candidates of the Whigs, while Thomas A. Hill, the candidate of the anti-Masonic party, received 2,384 votes. This latter party came into existence as the result of the great anti-Masonic excitement, due to rumors concerning the death of Morgan, which was attributed to the Masons in retaliation for exposures of their secret work printed by him. As is always the case in matters of public interest of whatever nature, unprincipled men took advantage of the excitement to impose upon the credulity of the people, for the purpose of getting into office. To such an extent did politicians take advantage of this foolish excitement, that there were anti-Masonic candidates nominated for almost every office, from President and Governor down.

At this election in Camden there seemed to be but little political interest. Mr. Dunlap received 162 votes, Mr. Goodnow, 10, and the anti-Masonic candidate, Mr. Hill, 2. For Representative, John Harkness received 93 votes, and Stephen Barrows, 80. Joseph Hall of Camden at this election was chosen Representative to Congress, and received all the votes cast in Camden but two. This election was the first held in the new town house.

At this time there was much dissatisaction in the state over the militia law that required men with sons capable of bearing arms, to arm and equip them at his own expense, while men without sons, however wealthy they might be, incurred no

expense. The people had protested against thus paying for the protection of the rights and property of the rich, and demanded that taxation for this purpose should be in proportion to the wealth of the individual, rather than in proportion to the number of males in his family, and took various ways of expressing their disapproval of the existing state of affairs. This year a military officer living in the western part of the town, issued an order for the soldiers to turn out and train at a certain time and place. In response to the order the company turned out, armed with scythes, sickles, axes, shovels, hoes, and, in short, with almost everything except the arms required by law. In the place of uniforms, they were dressed in the most comical and fantastic costumes. In other respects the company conducted itself with perfect decorum. The officer at first supposed that the burlesque was designed as an insult to him personally, and naturally was inclined to take offense. On being assured to the contrary, he took the proceeding in good part and joined in the humorous demonstration with the rest. This was the beginning of military troubles of a similar nature that broke out on different occasions, from time to time, during the following ten years.

On another occasion the colonel of the regiment issued a military order requiring the members of the militia in this section to meet at Camden for the purpose of choosing officers. Agreeably to the order, our soldiers were punctually on hand, but instead of the regulation uniform they were again dressed like fantastics. The meeting, proceeded, however, and officers were elected, but each immediately declined to serve, and so the balloting was kept up until dark, when the presiding colonel, feeling that he had done his duty in the matter, dismissed the companies. The soldiers then formed in line and marched from the yellow schoolhouse [3] down into the square, exhibiting a most comical

3. The "Yellow Schoolhouse" was the first school building located on the site of the present Grammar School building on Elm street. It was succeeded by another schoolhouse that contained a hall which was the principal hall in town. This building was burned and then the present building was built.

appearance. Some had codfish on their backs in lieu of knapsacks; others were "ornamented with the caudal appendages of divers animals; one impersonated Hudibras, another represented an old Continental, and thus they were apparalled in the most ridiculous modes that could be suggested." One of the soldiers acting as colonel, was mounted on an old blind jade, accompanied by his aids, one of whom carried a bundle of hay in front of the colonel's horse, with the motto, "Come along," printed on canvas. This brilliant procession marched through the principal streets of the village, after which the companies disbanded without having chosen anyone for commissioned officers.

1834 At the annual town meeting held this year on March 17, Robert Chase was elected Town Clerk; Jacob Patch, Treasurer; and Robert Harkness, Joseph Carter and William, Simonton, Jr., Selectmen.

The same parties were in the field at the state election this year, and Gov. Dunlap was re-elected, his opponents being Peleg Sprague, Whig, and Thomas A. Hill, Anti-Mason. In Camden, Gov. Dunlap received 230 votes, Sprague, 186, and Hill, 3. Dr. Joseph H. Estabrook of Camden, was the Whig candidate for Senator, but was not elected. John Harkness was elected Representative, having 208 votes to 185 for Joseph Stetson and 21 for John Achorn. Joseph Hall was again elected to Congress. At a town meeting held Nov. 8, the town voted on a proposition to amend the state constitution relative to voting in wards. Prior to this time, all the voters of the cities assembled in one room to vote, which was found to be inconvenient, hence it was proposed that the voting should be done in the several wards. The vote in this town was nine in favor and none against the proposed amendment.

In 1834, Frederick Jacobs died. He was the son of Samuel Jacobs and was born in Camden, where he received his education principally under the tutoring of Dr. Jacob Patch, who instructed many young men, who afterwards became prominent and enter-

prising citizens of the town. Mr. Jacobs started in business in Limerick, but afterwards returned to his native village, where he went into business in company with his brother, Samuel, and Watson Freeman who was afterwards United States Marshal of Massachusetts. They traded in the "Daniels building."

Mr. Jacobs was a man of much natural ability, which was not called into requisition in the business of a village trader in comparatively uneventful times to the extent possible in the more stirring days of war and national peril. He was a man gifted both mentally and physically and an enterprising merchant. He married Julia, daughter of Benjamin Cushing, by whom he had six children. He was but 39 years of age at the time of his death. Mr. Jacobs' children were, Benjamin J., Robert J., Frederick, Jr., Eliza (who married a Mr. Jewett) Adeline, (who married a Mr. Ricker) and Delia. None of the Jacobs family have lived in town for many years.

This year on Dec. 10, died that wonderful and venerable man, Robert Thorndike, the first settler of Rockport, at the age of 104 years. Mr. Thorndike married Deborah Wallace of Cape Elizabeth, and to them were born twelve children, viz.: Mary, (who married John McKellar) John, Lucy, (who married Lewis Ogier) Deborah, (who married Capt. Andrew Malcolm) Joanna, (who also married, first, Thos. Gerrish, and second, Sam'l Annis) Mehitable, (who married James Richards, Jr.,) Patience, (who married Wm. Moody) Robert, Elizabeth, (who married Joseph Hardy) Joseph W., Herbert and James. Mr. Thorndike is the ancestor of a very numerous progeny.

CHAPTER XXX.

ATTICUS, THE SLAVE.

1835. Stephen Barrows, Town Clerk, Jacob Patch, Treasurer, and Robert Harkness, Robert Chase and Stephen Barrows, Selectmen, were the officers elected at the annual town meeting held this year on April 6. The new Town Clerk was an excellent penman and made an exceedingly plain and neat record.

For some time past the town had been investigating the question of the supposed public road and landing at the head of the harbor at Camden village. A committee was appointed who subsequently reported to the town that an examination of the county records showed "that a public road and landing has been reserved (through and on the mill lot at the head of Megunticook harbour so called) in all the Deeds since the year 1785, viz.: In the Deed, Stephen Minot to Joseph Eaton, dated Sept. 3d, 1785, and in the Deed, Joseph Eaton to Wm. McGlathry, dated May 30th, 1792, and in the Deed, Wm. McGlathry to John Pendleton, dated July 19th, 1802." The committee recommended that the town "take such measures as the Law provides to Abate any Nuisance, shutting up said road and landing place." This the town proceeded to attempt as shown by the following report of its committee submitted in the spring of 1835:

"The committee chosen at the last annual meeting for the purposes of laying out a road and landing-place for public uses in Camden and for abating any Nuisance shutting up said road and

landing-place, beg leave to report that they have attended to that duty, and upon investigation find that George Pendleton has caused a fence to be erected so as to shut up said road and landing-place that the public can have no use thereof, and after notifying said George Pendleton to take away said fence, it being a Nuisance, and he refusing so to do, they have caused an indictment to be brought before the Grand Jury, and said Jury have found a bill against said Pendleton, and the case is to be tried at the next term of the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Belfast in December next.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

ABRM. OGIER, ROBERT CHASE, } Committee

It seems that the Pendletons (who owned what has since been known as the Ocean House property) had claimed and occupied the public road and landing for so long a period that the town never recovered it, and thus through neglect was lost to the town what would today be a valuable public utility.

This year the ever-receding chimera of a steam railroad to Camden first showed itself, and the town voted on July 30 "To choose Hon. Jos. Hall as agent to solicit the U. S. Engineer to survey a route to Camden Harbour for the Canada Railroad." At this time there were strong hopes that the proposed road would make its southern terminus here and some went so far as to purchase land that they thought would be likely to be intersected by the road. Like other roads proposed and expected since that day, it did not materialize.

This year Mr. George Galt of Massachusetts built the lighthouse on Negro Island. It was lighted the following year, with Mr. H. K. M. Bowers installed as keeper. [1]

The state went Democratic in the gubernatorial election this

1. The keepers of the Negro Island Light have been as follows: H. K. M. Bowers, to 1841. Ephraim Flye to 1845. Obadiah Brown to 1853. Wm. Prince to 1854. E. M. Carleton, to 1856. Obadiah Brown, to 1857. Adrien M. Annis. Then followed, Simon Barbour, Joshua Bramhall and Fred D. Aldus, the latter resigning in 1883, when Henry Wiley was appointed and served until his death in 1896, since which time the present keeper, Howard M. Gilley, has had charge.

year, and Gov. Dunlap was re-elected by nearly 18,000 majority. The Whig candidate was William King. In Camden, King got but one vote, Dunlap having 131. It took three ballots to elect a Representative. On the third ballot, Robert Chase had 98 votes, Joseph Stetson, 47, Stephen Barrows, 6, and John Achorn, 4.

1836. On April 4, at the annual meeting this year, Stephen Barrows was elected Town Clerk, Robert Harkness, Stephen Barrows and Robert Chase, Selectmen, and Edward Hanford, Treasurer.

Gov. Dunlap was this year again re-elected, his Whig opponent being Edward Kent. In Camden the vote stood, Dunlap, 145 votes, Kent, 87. It took two ballots to elect a Representative, the vote on the second and final ballot being as follows: Robert Chase, 99, Joseph Stetson, 60, Elias Storer, 38.

The "Megunticook Bank" was chartered this year and went into business with a capital of $50,000. William Carleton was chosen President, and Warren Rawson, Cashier. Mr. Rawson dying in 1838, was succeeded by Nathaniel Dillingham, who, in 1845, was succeeded by Hiram Bass. Mr. Carleton died in 1840 and was succeeded as President, by Mr. Joseph Jones. Mr. Jones and Mr. Bass continued in their respective offices until the affairs of the bank were wound up and the charter surrendered in 1847. That year a new charter was obtained, but on account of there being a lack of unanimity among the stockholders as to the expediency of continuing the business, there was never any organization perfected. When the affairs of the bank were wound up, it paid the stockholders 99 1-3 per cent. on the original stock.[1] The office of the bank was in the second story of the brick block belonging to Mr. Jones on Bay View street, being the building now occupied by the J. W. Bowers Company.

1837. Annual meeting, April 10. The same Town Clerk, Treasurer and Selectmen were elected as the year before, except Third Selectman, to which office James Clark was elected.

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 160.

At this meeting it was voted "To receive our proportion of the money deposited with the state by the United States." This vote was in relation to the distribution of the "surplus revenue" of the United States, the part coming to Maine being ordered distributed among the several towns, in proportion to their respective populations. Subsequently there was much discussion in a series of town meetings in this town relative to the disposition of the share belonging to Camden. The fund was finally divided among the inhabitants, *per capita,* each receiving two dollars. The town at this time had a large number of paupers to support, about fifty persons receiving aid from the town, one-half of whom were children under ten or twelve years of age. A committee was chosen by the town to inquire into "the propriety of purchasing a farm for the poor," who reported to the town at this time. Among other things the report says: "The system of disposing of the poor of all ages and sexes indiscriminately, to the *lowest bidder*, we fully believe to be well calculated to increase and perpetuate pauperism, ignorance and vice." Accordingly, on May 8, it was voted by the town "That the Selectmen be a committee to purchase the Capt. Wm. Brown farm, and receive a deed of the same, providing it can be purchased for $2,400." This farm was afterwards purchased of John Keen, the owner. This farm is now known as the Lorenzo Brewster farm, it having been sold to Mr. Brewster by the town for $2,100, twenty-one years after its purchase. It is located in Rockport a short distance south-westerly of Beech Hill.

At the state election this year the Whigs won the gubernatorial contest, Edward Kent being elected by about 200 majority. The Democratic candidate was Gorham Parks. Camden was still faithful to the Democrats, giving Mr. Parks 194 votes, and Mr. Kent, 187. Dr. Estabrook was again one of the unsuccessful candidates for the senate. Three ballots were taken for a Representative without any choice resulting, and the meeting adjourned for two weeks, when two more ballots

were taken, the second resulting in the election of Ebenezer Thorndike. Ezra Cobb had persistently led on all the other ballots, but Mr. Thorndike made a final rally on the fifth ballot and received 245 votes to 213 for Mr. Cobb.

This year occurred an episode which soon assumed national importance, leading to much controversy between three states for several years. [1] Sometime early in May, Capt. David Philbrook of Camden, was in the harbor of Savannah, Ga., with his schooner, the Susan, of which Edward Kelleran of Cushing, was mate. Repairs were being made upon the vessel, and one of the laborers was a slave, 22 years of age, by the name of Atticus, owned by James and Henry Sagurs of Chatham County, Ga. After the repairs were completed and the schooner about to sail for Maine, Atticus, having doubtless heard of the free land beneath the North Star, and being anxious to reach it, concealed himself in the vessel's hold, without the knowledge of the officers and crew, so far as is known. The schooner sailed on May 4, and after being several days at sea, the presence of Atticus on board was discovered. After the arrival of the vessel at its home port, no restraint was put upon Atticus and he remained working for a time for Mr. Kelleran. In the meantime, the slave's owners, thinking that he might have escaped in the Susan, followed in a pilot boat, hoping to overtake the schooner at sea, but failing to do so, continued on to East Thomaston, where they swore out a warrant for the apprehension of their human chattel. Considerable delay followed, but at last after a reward of $20 was offered for his apprehension, Atticus was caught and delivered to his master. When he embarked at East Thomaston, the people who witnessed the scene strongly expressed their sympathy and indignation, but Atticus was safely placed on board the pilot boat and taken back to Savannah. This,

1. See Eaton's History of Thomaston, Rockland and South Thomaston, Vol. I, Page 385; also a paper read before the Maine Historical Society in November, 1905, by Rev. H. S. Burrage, D. D. Some of Dr. Burrage's facts concerning Atticus were obtained from a grandson of Capt. Philbrook who was in Savannah a few years ago.

however, was not the end of the case, for James Sagurs, having returned from Thomaston, went before a magistrate of Chatham County, on June 16, and swore out a warrant against Philbrook and Kelleran, charging them with "feloniously inveigling, stealing, taking and carrying away without the limits of the state of Georgia, on or about May 4, 1837, a Negro man slave named Atticus." Philbrook and Kelleran were in Maine, and of course, could not be found and it was not expected that they could be arrested. The next step in the proceedings was for Gov. Schley of Georgia to write to Gov. Dunlap of Maine, stating that Philbrook and Kelleran were "fugitives from justice" enclosing an affidavit from James Sagurs, and saying that he had appointed an agent on the part of Georgia, according to law, to receive the "fugitives" and convey them to Georgia to be tried. Gov. Dunlap, in August, acknowledged the receipt of the communication, but declined to accede to the demand contained therein, and stated his reasons for so refusing. Gov. Schley replied, with additional arguments, but no action was taken by the Maine authorities, and in December the Georgia Governor laid the correspondence in the case before the Legislature of that state, and the committee to which the matter was referred, reported, among other things, that "evidently the constituted authorities of Maine do not mean to comply with the laws and constitution of the country," and recommended that an indictment be found against Philbrook and Kelleran, after which the Governor of Georgia should make another demand for the persons of the alleged "fugitives." The indictment was found and Gov. Gilmer wrote to Gov. Kent, re-opening the case. Gov. Kent also refused to accede to the demand of the Georgia authorities, but at the request of Gov. Gilmer, laid the resolutions of the Georgia Legislature before the Legislature of Maine, which, however, took no action. In his annual message the Governor of Georgia called the attention of the Legislature to the case and said, "This state must protect by its own authority the rights of its citizens in slave property against

the disposition of the people of Maine to violate them. For this purpose you will be justified in declaring by law that all citizens of Maine who may come within the jurisdiction of this state, on board of any vessels, as owners, officers, or mariners, shall be considered as doing so with the intent to commit the crime of seducing negro slaves from their owners, and be dealt with accordingly by the officers of justice." No action of the ridiculous kind thus suggested by the Governor seems to have been taken. The Legislature of Alabama then took a hand in the matter by adopting resolutions, on the same subject, which were transmitted to the Governor of Maine and by him to the Legislature. These resolutions were not preserved in our Maine archives and cannot now be found. [1]

This year John Eager died on Sept. 11, at the age of 50 years. Mr. Eager was a native of Shrewsbury, Mass., and was the son of Capt. Lewis Eager of that town. [2] He married Martha, daughter of Capt. Nathan Howe, a distinguished citizen of the same town. Capt. Howe was an officer in the French and Indian war and aided in the building of Fort William Henry. He was also a captain of minute men in the Revolution. He was plowing in his field on April 19, 1775, when the post rider dashed through Shrewsbury sounding the Lexington alarm. Howe immediately detatched a horse from his plow-team, and leaving the "plowshare in the mould," set off to rally the minute men. In 1776 he commanded a company in throwing up the works on Dorchester Heights, which compelled the British to evacuate Boston, where he contracted an illness from which he never recovered. Soon after his marriage in 1808, Mr. Eager took his young wife and goods and embarked at Boston on a vessel for Camden. The weather was dark and the winds contrary, and the young couple were three stormy weeks getting to their destination. When they at

1. Gov. Cobb recently made a courteous request of the Governor of Alabama for a copy of these resolutions, but the Governor of Alabama did not even deign to acknowledge the letter.

2. See History of Shrewsbury.

last approached our port, however, the storm-clouds had vanished, and the westering sun shown brilliantly over the magnificent scene. They sailed into the harbor and landed at Ogier's Point, and as they did so, and looked for the first time upon the beautiful little hamlet nestling amid its wild scenery,

> "And through the hill-gaps sunset light
> Shone o'er it with a warm good-night,"

to the eyes of the storm-weary home seekers the spot seemed a veritable Paradise. Mr. Eager kept an inn in what is now the Bay View House, and traded, having a store in Camden and another in Hope as has already been stated. He took a prominent part in town affaits and also served as Deputy Sheriff. He was Postmaster at the time of his death. During the latter part of his life he bought and occupied the comfortable homestead on Main street, still known as the "Eager House," and now owned by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Henry L. Alden. He was the father of eleven children. Mrs. Eager, who survived him several years, was the heroine of the episode of the war of 1812, related in a preceding chapter. Mr. Eager's children, who reached maturity, were, Mary, (who married William Codman) Ann, (who married Edward Bradbury) Sarah, (who married Warren Morse) Francis, Charles, John, Jr., and William.

1838. Annual meeting, April 2. Stephen Barrows was chosen Town Clerk. There were three separate boards, Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor, elected this year. Selectmen, James Clark, Thomas Spear and James Tolman; Assessors, Robert Harkness, Elisha Gurney and Job Hodgman; Overseers, Daniel Packard, Robert Harkness and Cornelius Thomas. William Simonton, 2d, was chosen Treasurer. The board of Assessors subsequently declined to serve and a meeting was called on April 28, at which Abraham Ogier, Ephraim G. Hewett and Wm. Simonton, 2d, were elected to serve as Assessors.

This year the Democrats were once more successful in the state election, Gov. Kent being defeated for Governor by John

Fairfield. In Camden, Fairfield had 298 votes and Kent, 258. There were eight candidates for Representative voted for this year, and it took three ballots and an adjournment to effect a choice. Samuel G. Adams led on the first and second ballot, Jacob Trafton being his nearest competitor. On the third ballot, however, Mr. Trafton dropped out and William Harkness, a "dark horse," who had not been voted for before, came in and captured the prize, receiving 288 votes to 200 for Mr. Adams.

This year through the influence of Col. Joseph Hall, a piece of ordnance was presented to the Democratic party of Camden which henceforth for years was known as the "Democratic Gun." This gun was used on what the members of the party considered proper occasions, but was rather silent during the Whig times that shortly followed.

Warren Rawson, Esq., died this year. He was born at Brookfield, Mass., June 21, 1802, and came to Camden when a young man. He attended school at Warren Academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar, and afterwards practiced in Camden in company with William H. Codman, Esq., under the firm name of Rawson & Codman. Mr. Rawson was the first cashier of the Megunticook Bank. We learn from Mr. Rawson's son, Mr. W. A. L. Rawson, that in the early days of the Bank there was no safe and every night he and his father used to carry the money home in bags and keep it during the night in the house. Mr. Rawson was married Oct. 6, 1825, to Miss Lucy Huse Gould. He built the house on Elm street now owned by Mr. W. A. L. Rawson, where he lived until his death, Feb. 1, 1838, when he was but thirty-five years of age. Mr. Rawson was a member and Past Master of Amity Lodge and also served as Secretary, and was one of the earliest of the Camden Masons to receive the Royal Arch Degree. His children were, Joseph W. H., William A. L., Lucy E., (who married Stewart Blake) Edwin T. G. and two others who died in childhood.

This year John Bird, a prominent resident of the west part of

the town, left here and made his permanent residence in Rockland, where (at Blackington's Corner) he had had a store since 1825. Mr. Bird was born in Framingham, Mass., in 1798, and came to Camden in 1805, where he attended the district school for a time, but when quite young learned the cooper's trade which he afterwards carried on in connection with his farm. In 1821 he married Clarissa, daughter of Capt. John Gregory, a woman of remarkable force of character, to whose assistance much of Mr. Bird's future success was due. After Mr. Bird opened his store at Rockland (then Thomaston) where he also manufactured lime, he walked from his farm to his place of business and back every day, until he moved to Rockland. While living in Camden Mr. Bird was collector of taxes for several years and also captain of the militia. After moving to Rockland he continued his business in which he was very successful, and was the founder of the large wholesale grocery business now carried on under the name of the "John Bird Company." He was also quite extensively interested in navigation and banking. He was elected president of the North Bank, now the North National Bank of Rockland, in 1854, and held that position to the time of his death in 1869. Mr. Bird was honored and respected by the people of his adopted city and is the ancestor of the influential Rockland Bird family. Of his eleven children, (five sons and six daughters) all except a daughter, who died young, settled in Rockland.

CHAPTER XXXI.

A NEWSPAPER AND THE HARRISON CAMPAIGN.

1839. This year at the annual meeting held April 1, the town went back to one board of municipal officers, and elected Robert Harkness, Samuel G. Adams and Daniel Packard, Selectmen, etc. Cornelius Thomas was elected Town Clerk, and Wm. Simonton, 2d., Treasurer.

Gov. Fairfield and ex-Gov. Kent were again this year rival candidates for gubernatorial honors, the former being re-elected by a good majority. Camden gave the Governor 253 votes and Mr. Kent 205. Camden again had plenty of aspirants for the office of Representative, eleven citizens being voted for, which again resulted in the necessity of an adjournment and another ballot. Jeremiah McIntire and Edward Freeman on the first ballot were far ahead of the other contestants, but on the second, Stephen Barrows was elected, having 132 votes to 24 for Mr. Freeman, 44 for Mr. McIntire, and 32 for Job Hodgman.

The Legislature of 1839 passed a law by which officers could be detailed from different parts of a regiment to command a company in a town where there was no officer and compel the men to train. The Camden company had no officers, and, therefore, in the spring of this year, the colonel of the regiment ordered an officer living in Thomaston, holding the rank of ensign, to notify the soldiers of Camden to meet at the town house for military duty and inspection. Public sentiment throughout the state

was still opposed to the existing military law, with which sentiment our people were strongly in sympathy, and consequently our soldiers did not turn out as ordered. The result was that our militia men were all sued by a Thomaston lawyer for the fines they incurred by their non-tendance, and warrants were put into the hands of a deputy sheriff for service. Our delinquents had been apprised of the proposed legal action, and were prepared to receive the officer, and when he was on his way to serve his papers, he was met, between Goose River and Camden Harbor, by Wm. Carleton, who advised him to return home, as it was a favorable season, and attend to his planting. The officer replied that he had a lot of good fat chickens to pick and purposed to attend to it. He proceeded to Camden village, where a committee of citizens met him and remonstrated with him and advised him to desist from his intended course, as the result might prove disastrous to him. The deputy sheriff replied that he knew his duty and was determined to do it, and proceeded to Eaton's tavern (where Mr. Wm. Eaton now lives.) As he arrived there a crowd, which had followed him, assailed him with a volley of eggs, which did not cease until his horse and gig were made ready for him to leave, which he did somewhat hurriedly, heading for his home in Thomaston. Before he started, however, his hat containing the papers for service, was knocked off his head by the pelting of eggs, and its contents seized and destroyed. The officer was chagrined and determined to get satisfaction and on the following week went to Augusta and laid the matter before the Governor, who sent Adjt. Gen. Thompson here to settle the trouble. When Gen. Thompson arrived he proposed to settle the matter by having one man tried as a test case. This proposition was accepted and one of the soldiers was selected for that purpose, and his case was carried to the Supreme Court where judgment was rendered in his favor on a technicality. The deputy sheriff then had several of the egg-throwers indicted, who went to court at once and

demanded a trial, but a *flaw* was found in the indictment and the proceedings were quashed.

William Parkman, an old and respected citizen of the town, died this year on Dec. 24 at the age of 70 years. Mr. Parkman, who was a cousin of Samuel Parkman, Esq., of Boston, was born at Concord, Mass. He came to Camden about the year 1800 from Lincolnville, where he had previously resided and where he married Sarah Tanner. He was a joiner by trade and in that capacity went in the ship Massachusetts on a voyage to Canton, China, in early life. For many years he was agent for the "Twenty Associates." He served as selectman of the town and in other official capacities. His wife survived him for 16 years, dying in 1855 at the age of nearly 84. His residence was the large old house in Camden village standing on Pleasant street opposite the residence of the late Capt. Jesse F. Hosmer. His children were, Sarah, (who married Thos. Bartlett) Mary, (who married Wm. Maxfield) Lydia, (who married Wm. Wood) Eliza, who married Joseph Hall as his second wife) Frances, (who married Wm. Russ) and William.

1840. The census of 1840 showed that the population of the town had increased nearly ten-fold during its half century of existence, and had reached 3005.

The annual town meeting was held April 6, when Cornelius Thomas was again chosen Town Clerk. The other officers were, Robert Harkness, Daniel Packard and James Clark, Selectmen, and Wm. Simonton, 2d., Treasurer. In the warrant for this meeting the temperance sentiment in town was shown by the insertion of several articles, asking that the selectmen be instructed not to license people to sell liquor, to prosecute anyone selling liquor, etc. All of these articles, however, were "passed over" at the meeting.

This year took place the famous and long to be remembered "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign, resulting in the election of the Whig candidate for President, William Henry Harrison.

On the 4th of July a great Whig convention was held in Belfast upon which occasion a "log cabin" was hauled from Montville and "hard cider" was the beverage used by those participating in the celebration. Camden Whigs were represented by a boat-load of sea captains and others, who hauled their boat upon wheels, thus journeying to Belfast with waving flags, and followed by a long procession of carriages filled with ardent admirers of the hero of Tippecanoe, who frequently expressed their enthusiasm on the road by giving lusty cheers for their candidate. In the meantime the Democrats viewed the event with disfavor and apprehension, as it indicated the rapid rising of the tide that finally floated Mr. Harrison to the White House. The Maine Democrats put forth every effort to stem the tide in the state and the result was one of the liveliest campaigns in the history of the state. The Whigs were successful in securing a plurality for their candidate, Mr. Kent, of 67 votes over Gov. Fairfield, in by far the largest vote ever, up to that time, polled in the state, but 98 "scattering" votes cast, prevented his having a majority, and therefore, there was no election by the people and the choice of a governor was thrown into the Legislature, which, having a Whig majority, elected Mr. Kent.

In Camden, while the vote was very close, the Democrats still maintained their ascendancy, Mr. Fairfield having 309 votes and Mr. Kent, 302. The election of a Representative was again a hotly contested one. Stephen Barrows had 292 votes, Samuel G. Adams, 303, Elias Story, 10, and Cornelius Thomas, 1. There being no choice the meeting adjourned to Sept. 21, when the second ballot resulted as follows: Barrows, 313; Adams, 317; scattering, 4. The selectmen declared that there was no choice and the meeting adjourned to Sept. 28. The Whigs claimed that their candidate, Mr. Adams, was elected and refrained from voting at the third ballot. The Democrats attended and voted for their candidate, the ballot resulting as follows: Stephen Barrows, 207; Job Hodgman, 1. The election was contested in the

Legislature which decided in favor of Mr. Adams, who took his seat in that body. At the Presidential election following, the Democratic electors received 286 votes in Camden, and the Whig electors, 283.

It was in this campaign that the Whigs, not to be outdone by their opponents, purchased a "Whig gun."

On May 13 of this year was begun the publication of Camden's first newspaper, called the *"American Citizen,"* of which Mr. John R. Shaw was editor and proprietor, and which took its full share in the exciting political campaign following. Mr. Shaw was by trade a hatter and came here from Winthrop. Mr. Locke speaks of him as follows: "Originally, he was a Whig, of abolition proclivities, but, being an ultraist in religion, as well as politics, he carried his radical ideas into the church to which he belonged, and, because he could not obtain the sanction of the minister, Rev. Nathaniel Chapman, to his extreme views, he transcended the ordinary limits of Christian freedom, which ultimated in the severance of his connection with the church. Thereupon, he became a Democrat, but his new political relations made him no more conservative in politics, or less ultra in religion." [1] After changing his politics he started the *"American Citizen,"* through whose columns he promulgated his peculiar religious and political views. Illustrative of Mr. Shaw's style of political writing we quote the following from the *"American Citizen"* of July 10, 1840, relative to the Whig celebration at Belfast:

The Whigs had *pow-wow* at Belfast on the fourth, and from what we can learn, we are satisfied that it was a *total* failure. We learn that the miserable, contemptible tom-foolery of the Federal party, was exhibited by hauling a 'Log Cabin' made out of *slabs*, from Montville to Belfast. What a *contemptuous* idea the *ruffle shirt* Whigs must have of the people, when they suppose that by hauling 'Log Cabins' about, parading in 'coon skins' and 'skunk skins' and bellowing 'hurrah for Harrison' they can

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 171.

advance their cause. We are sorry to say that our quiet village was disturbed on the night of the fourth by boisterous *whooping* and *uproar* caused by the Harrisonites who had just returned from Belfast.

The *American Citizen* did not outlive the campaign, for on Sept. 25, 1840, the editor announced: "We are compelled to state to our readers that for want of sufficient patronage, the *Citizen* must be suspended, probably not again to be revived. Our paper has been kept up .mostly at the expense of a few Democratic citizens, its subscription being insufficient to defray half the expenses of its publication," etc. Thus began and ended our first newspaper. Shortly afterwards Mr. Shaw closed up his hat business here and went to California.

William Carleton died March 4, 1840, at the age of 61 years. He was a native of Methuen, Mass., and came to Camden about the year 1806, where he went into the mercantile business at the Harbor. His store was in a building that stood on the spot where the Camden National Bank building now stands. He remained there until 1838, when he removed to Goose River and continued to trade there until his death. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Mirick and his second wife, Betsey Crowell, both of Princeton, Mass. He was the father of eight sons, several of whom have been among the ablest and most enterprising business men of this section of the state. During the war of 1812, Mr. Carleton was adjutant of the fifth regiment. He also held the office of county commissioner, and was exceedingly prominent in the affairs of his town. He was enterprising, active and far-seeing and in whatever position he was placed, discharged his duties with tact and ability. As has already been stated, he was President of the Megunticook Bank at Camden Harbor. After he removed to the River he did much towards laying the foundation of the business prosperity of what afterwards became the flourishing village of Rockport. His homestead was the solid old mansion situated on the hill in Rock-

port on the road to Camden by the way of Elm street. His widow married Rev. Job Washburn and continued to reside at the old homestead until his death. It is now occupied by Mr. Carleton's grandson, Mr. Willis Carleton, and is probably the oldest house in Rockport. Mr. Carleton's sons all passed their lives in their native town, some of them carrying on the business begun by their father, building up one of the most prosperous



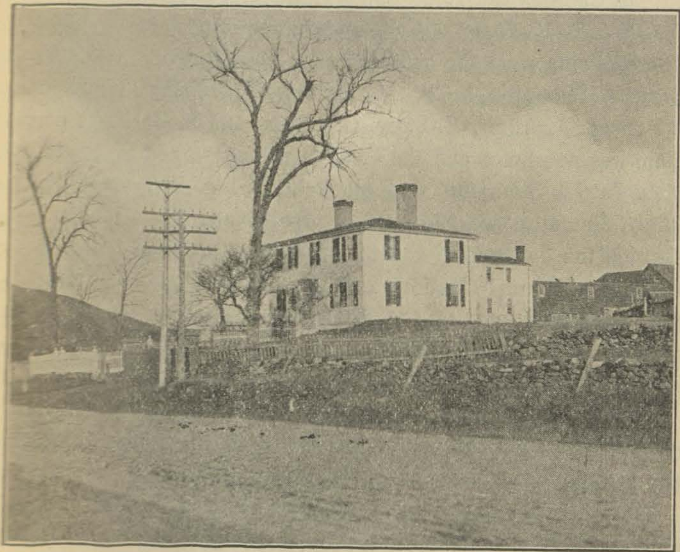
William Carleton

and best known business houses in the state. The names of the sons of Mr. Carleton are as follows: William, Jr., Samuel D., Elbridge E., Charles A., George, Philander, J., Benjamin F. and Granville E. Benjamin and Granville are the only survivors of these eight brothers.

1841. Annual meeting April 5. Elected Joshua D.

Norwood, Town Clerk; James Clark, Robert Harkness and David Bartlett, Selectmen; Wm. Simonton, 2d., Treasurer.

The "Goose River Bridge" question came up at this meeting and a committee consisting of Thomas B. Grose, John Achorn and Robert Chase, was chosen to contract for and superintend building the bridge, for which the sum of $300 was appropriated and which was ordered to be built within two years.



The Old Carleton Residence

At a subsequent meeting held June 19, the town voted "That the selectmen be instructed to draw orders for a sum not to exceed $625, over and above the $300 already raised, payable in September, 1842, Provided the bridge is completed according to Contract and by Sept. 30th, 1841."

This year the "battle of the giants" continued in the political field, Gov. Kent again being opposed by his great rival, ex-

Governor Fairfield. At no other period in the history of our state have two so able and popular men been so many times pitted against each other in gubernatorial contests. This time Mr. Fairfield was once more victorious, being elected by a big majority. A new party known as the Abolition or Liberty party, this year appeared for the first time, and Jeremiah Curtis, its candidate for Governor, received 1662 votes.

In Camden the vote stood: Fairfield, 287; Kent, 25; Curtis, 15. E. K. Smart of Camden was one of the senators elected. The following were the candidates for Representative, viz.: T. B. Grose, A. Simonton, J. Clark, C. Thomas, N.T. Talbot, J. Hodgman, J. Tolman, J. Annis, E. Story, O. Bowers and E. Cobb. As usual there was no choice and the election was adjourned to Sept. 20, when Patrick Simonton was elected, having 266 votes, while Abrm. Simonton had 244, and J. Hodgman, 9. At this state election the question of changing the constitution of the state so as to have biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature, was voted upon for the first time. The people, however, did not see fit to make the change at this time. Camden's vote upon this question stood 60 in favor of the change and 79 against it.

The great temperance reform known as the "Washingtonian" movement, was at this time attracting much attention everywhere, and in Camden an association styled the "Camden Independent Temperance Society" was organized July 6. This society's independence was made certain by the following clause in its constitution: "We desire no connection whatever as a society with any other temperance society in this town or in the world, or with persons who are now in regular standing with such." As a result of the work of this society a large number of persons signed the pledge, which did not, like former pledges, contain the reservation, that liquor might be used "when necessary," but read as follows: "We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor countenance the use of them in others from this time, henceforth and forever."

At about this time a "Martha Washington Society" was organized by the ladies. Similar organizations were formed at Goose River and West Camden.

1842. The temperance agitation continued unabated and on July 4, 1842, the several societies in the different parts of the town joined in a big celebration which was also attended by the temperance societies from several neighboring towns. A fine picnic dinner was served in a tent erected on the site of the old meeting-house on Elm street, after which a procession was formed and headed by the Northport military company, marched to Goose River where a beautiful banner was presented to the Goose River Independent Temperance Society, by Miss Sophia T. G. Merriam with appropriate remarks. The banner was received in behalf of the Society by Mr. Reuben Leland. The procession then marched to the Camden Congregational church, where an able address was delivered by Maurice C. Blake, Esq. The celebration was closed by a salvo of artillery. On Aug. 8 a Youth's Temperance Society was organized at the Harbor, numbering 100 members. This society lasted one year. The Independent Temperance Society of the Harbor was re-organized in 1844, when the following officers were chosen: Abraham Ogier, President; E. M. Wood, Treasurer; and N. L. Josselyn, Secretary. Its existence, however, was brief, closing this important temperance movement among our people.

At the annual town meeting held on April 4, 1842, J. G. Norwood was again elected Town Clerk. The Selectmen elected were, Robert Chase, Charles H. Wetherbee and Daniel Packard. Wm. Simonton, 2d., was again elected Treasurer. On the Goose River bridge question the town voted to raise the sum of $1000; but it became necessary to call another "bridge" meeting on July 16, at which it was voted to raise the western abutment of said bridge six feet above the original plan and to pay Mr. Hildreth, the contractor, $150 extra to make the change.

Gov. Fairfield was again re-elected governor this year by a

large majority. James Appleton, the Abolition candidate, had 4,080 votes in the state and 10 votes in Camden. The vote here for the other candidates was as follows: John Fairfield, Democrat, 221; Edward Robinson, Whig, 158. E. K. Smart of Camden was again elected to the Senate. It was again impossible, on account of the multitude of candidates, to elect a Representative, on the regular day of the election. It took two adjournments and four ballots before anybody had a majority of votes cast. On the fourth trial, Jesse Page was elected, having 198 votes, while James Clark, his nearest competitor, had 95.

In August, this year, a part of the United States Navy paid a visit to our harbor, when the steam frigate, Missouri, anchored inside of the "Ledges." This vessel was then the best one in the service and was visited by many of our citizens, while many of the officers of the ship ascended the mountain, visited the Turnpike and delighted themselves in viewing our picturesque scenery. The frigate remained in our harbor three or four days and then proceeded to East Thomaston where she was also visited by a large number of people.

The ancestor of the Camden Start family was George Start, who was born at New Ipswich, N. H., Feb. 5, 1776, married Susan Wood of Pepperell, Mass., Dec. 23, 1802, and moved to Camden in 1803, settling on the farm near Megunticook Lake on the Megunticook road. He had a family of twelve children and died Dec. 11, 1842.

Mr. Start's son, George, Jr., was born in Camden, Aug. 7, 1805, and settled on the farm afterwards owned by his son, the late Franklin L. Start, now known as Mountain View Farm on Lake Megunticook. He had a family of ten children, of whom Mr. Edgar S. Start is the only survivor. Mr. Start died Aug. 9, 1885.

Mr. George Start's brother, Deacon Ebenezer Start, who died in 1846, was a respected and influential citizen. He owned what has since been known as the "Melvin Farm" now owned by Mrs.

Wm. A. French. His children nearly all died in early life and none of his descendants now live in town. He was the father of Franklin, William, Rev. Wilder, Mary, (who married Joel Hodgman) Sophronia and Betsey.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

1843. The annual meeting was this year held April 3. The officers elected were, Amos Storer, Town Clerk; Charles H. Wetherbee, Daniel Packard and James F. Thorndike, Selectmen; Ira Brewster, Treasurer. At this meeting it was "Voted to instruct the Selectmen not to grant licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors hereafter." The vote was doubtless due to the agitation of the temperance question, and a result of the growing temperance sentiment.

At the state election this year, Hugh J. Anderson, the Democratic candidate for governor, was elected, although some Democratic votes were cast for Edward Kavanagh who, as President of the Senate, had been acting Governor since the resignation, March 7, 1843, of Gov. Fairfield, who was at that time elected to the United States Senate. The Whig candidate was again Edward Robinson and the Abolition candidate, James Appleton. In Camden, Mr. Robinson was the favorite candidate, receiving 125 votes, while Mr. Anderson received 99, Mr. Kavanagh, 88, and Mr. Appleton, 8. An even more than usually formidable array of candidates for Representative appeared at this election, 24 in all, and no choice was the result. At the adjourned meeting, a week later, Joseph Stetson was elected, having 177 votes, while Stephen Barrows had 70, with 17 votes "scattering."

1844. April 1, annual meeting. Amos Storer, Town Clerk; Robert Harkness, Daniel Packard and Edward Freeman, Selectmen; James F. Thorndike, Treasurer.

Hugh J. Anderson, Edward Robinson and James Appleton were again the candidates of the three political parties for Governor, and Mr. Anderson was again elected. Camden was now again strongly Democratic, giving Mr. Anderson 280 votes and Mr. Robinson, 196. The abolition sentiment had become quite strong in town as is shown by 40 votes being cast for Mr. Appleton. Jesse Page was one of the unsuccessful candidates for Senator. Oliver Andrews was elected Representative on the first ballot, notwithstanding that there were twelve candidates. He had 271 votes, and Joseph Stetson, his chief opponent, had 194.

At the Presidential election in the following November the Democratic candidates for electors received 287 votes and the Whig candidates, 184.

William Eaton, second son of Joseph, died Feb. 20, 1844, at the age of 69 years. Mr. Eaton owned the Eaton farm and erected the large family residence on High street, now owned by his grandson, William Eaton. In addition to being a large farmer, he also engaged in the saw and grist-mill business in the village and often entertained the travelling public at his house. He was a popular and well loved citizen and neighbor and was affectionately known by all as "Uncle Billy." He married Lucy White of Topsham, Maine, daughter of Maj. Gen. George White of Revolutionary memory. They had a family of six sons and two daughters, viz.: Mary, (who married Joseph Stetson) Capt. Horatio, George, Capt. William, Edward, Joseph, Franklin and Lucy, (who married Thomas G. Glover.) Of these children, Franklin died young. The other sons were of those "who go down to the sea in ships" and their history is like thatof many a seaboard town family. George and Edward died on shipboard, Captain Horatio and Captain William, both able young master mariners, sailed away in their fine ships, never to be heard from again.

The only remaining son, Joseph, married Harriet, daughter of Nathaniel Hosmer, and inherited the homestead, where he died in 1893. His children were, Georgiana S., (who married Fred Lewis) Eugenia, (who married Austin Walker) William, Ann Maria, (who married David W. Arey) and Emily A., (who married Horatio G. Collins, as his second wife.)

Joseph Eaton, Jr., the elder son of the first Joseph, survived his brother two years, dying Feb. 6, 1846, at the age of 73 years. He was a sea captain and commanded many ships. He married a Miss Waterman, by whom he had one son, Nathaniel, and three daughters, Louisa, (who married Charles Pendleton) Elizabeth, (who married Dr. Putnam Simonton) and Deborah, (who married a Mr. Burrell and moved to the West.) Capt. Joseph Eaton built and occupied the house on High street, now known as the Elbridge Knight place. Mr. William Eaton of Camden and a son of Nathaniel Eaton, living in Pennsylvania are the only living descendants of the first Eaton, who bear the name of Eaton.

John Eells was born in Hanover, the native place of so many of Camden's early citizens, in 1770, and came here about 1791. He married Lucy, daughter of Paul and Bathsheba Thorndike, in 1799, and built the family homestead on Chestnut street in 1800. He was a blacksmith and shipsmith by trade and did the principal work for many vessels. He had a family of eleven children, viz.: John Jr., Lucy, (who married Aaron Parsons) Emery, Susan (who married John Bennett) Albert S., Aroline A., Edward, Ruth C., Ann, Mary and Joseph S. He died in 1844.

1845. At the annual meeting held April 7, James C. Jordan was elected Town Clerk; Charles H. Wetherbee, James Tolman and Patrick Simonton, Selectmen; and John Brown, Treasurer.

Hugh J. Anderson was re-elected Governor this year by a good majority over Freeman H. Morse, the Whig candidate, and Samuel Fessenden, the Abolition candidate, the latter having

5,867 votes in the state. In Camden the Democratic vote for Governor was 224, the Whig vote 189, and the Abolition vote 20. There were nine candidates for Representative. On the second ballot Maurice C. Blake, Esq., was elected, the vote standing as follows: Blake, 229; C. H. Wetherbee, 121; Cornelius Thomas, 64; Ignatius Sherman, 24; Hugh Thompson, 4; Paul Thorndike, 3; Harrison Hemingway, 2; William Blake and Jeremiah McIntire, 1 each.

At this time the odium under which secret societies in this country had for several years been laboring on account of the Morgan excitement, had nearly disappeared, and these societies had begun to flourish once more. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which had its birth in America in 1819, was now spreading rapidly in the United States, and in August, 1845, the State Grand Lodge of that order voted to grant a charter to "Lafayette Lodge, No. 31," to be located at Camden. This lodge was instituted some time during the year at Goose River, but neither the records of the Grand Lodge nor any other records at our command, state the number of charter members or the names of the first officers elected. This lodge had a short career. In 1848 the report to the Grand Lodge showed a membership of 46 and invested funds amounting to $196.71. The membership and funds decreased from that date until 1851, when the charter was surrendered.

Capt. John Pendleton died Oct. 13, 1845, at the age of 93 years. He was a descendant in the fifth generation of Brian Pendleton, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1634, and who was one of the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts to receive the submission of Maine when the Bay Colony usurped the jurisdiction, and after the purchase of Maine by Massachusetts, was appointed Deputy President. Brian's son, James, removed to Westerly, R. I., and from him descended the New England Pendletons, a large number of whom have, for generations, resided in this section. The subject of this sketch was born in Stonington,

Conn., about the year, 1752, and in early life removed with his father and several brothers to Islesboro, Maine, where he lived until 1802, when he came to Camden. He lived for a time in the old McGlathry house, but about the year 1810, built the house that formerly stood on Main street, and which was afterwards enlarged and became the "Ocean House." Capt. Pendleton was quite an extensive real estate owner here and also carried on a mercantile business. He was interested with the Eatons in the grist and saw-mill that was located near the present Camden Grist Mill Co's mill, about where Geo. H. Cleveland's store now stands, as well as in other local enterprises. Capt. Pendleton was on board of one of the vessels which attacked Castine during the Revolution, and in the war of 1812 he was chosen captain of the Camden veteran company, or "Alarm List," whence his title. Capt. Pendleton was four times married. His first wife was Margaret Young, by whom he had four children: John, Arthur, Mary, (who married Capt. Kelleran of Cushing) and Margaret, (who married a cousin by the name of Pendleton.) Of these children, Arthur lived in Camden. The children of his second wife, Elizabeth Rogers, were, Adam, Henry, Eliza, (who married Frye Hall) Elisha, Jane, (who married Archibald Buchanan) and George. Capt. Pendleton's third wife was a sister to his first wife, and a widow, Mrs. Jane Henderson. His fourth wife was also a widow, Mrs. Sarah Decker Clough, of Warren. She survived him for many years. Capt. Pendleton was a hale old man, retaining his faculties until stricken by paralysis a few days before his death. His son, George, succeeded to the ownership of the homestead on the "Harbor Hill" and owned and carried on a dry goods business in the store that stood on the site of the northern half of the Masonic Temple. He removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1849, where he died Aug. 27, 1875, at the age of 76 years.

At about this time died Capt. William Gregory, Jr., at an advanced age, but we do not have the exact year of his death. Capt. Gregory was born in Walpole, Mass., Jan. 1, 1762, and

came to Camden with his father, William Gregory, when a lad in 1769. He took great interest in town affairs and held the office of Town Clerk, Selectman, etc., many times in the early days of the town's history. He was also a captain in the militia. Capt. Gregory married Melia, daughter of Isaiah Tolman, and was the father of Calvin Gregory, who was born in 1801.

Daniel Mansfield died this year at the age of about 77 years. He was a farmer and a member of one of the largest families of the early years of the town's history. [1]

1. The following genealogy of the numerous Camden branch of the Mansfield family has been furnished by Mr. Frank A. Mansfield:

1. Robert, from England, who settled in Lynn, Mass., and died in 1666. (The family residence on Boston street, is still in the family. It was built in 1666 and is good for another 240 years.) 2. Andrew, who died in Lynn about 1683. 3. Dea. Daniel, who died in Lynn in 1728. 4. Andrew, who died in Lynnfield, 1730. 5. Dea. Daniel, who died in Lynnfield, 1797. 6. Daniel, who married Lydia Breed, and died in New Ipswich, N. H., 1816. They had 12 children, of whom Jacob, the eldest, was one of the first settlers of Hope, Me., where he married Charity, daughter of Captain Samuel Payson, and had a family of 14 children. He died in 1836. Six of his brothers and sisters settled in Camden. These were, Daniel, Joel, Mary, Thomas, Betsey and Newell.

DANIEL, born 1768, married Mary Gibbs. and had 11 children. 1. *Lydia*, (who married Charles Hosmer;) 2. *Elisha*, (who married Mary Keyes and had 6 children, viz.: Harriet E., Augustus H., who removed to N. Y. City; Orphelia Ann, (who married Green Haskell) Frederick, who served in the Rebellion, and removed to Iowa; and Fannie A., (who married Jonathan Annis, as his second wife) 3. *Silence*. 4. *Maria*, (who married Wm. K. Paul of Solon) 5. *Daniel* 6. *Eben*, who removed to Iowa. 7. *Caroline*. 8. *Aura*, (who married Samuel Russell) 9. *Nancy*, (who married Watson Goss) 10. *Sarah*, (who married Charles Perkins) 11. *Julia*, (who married Ephraim Turner.)

THOMAS, born 1775, married Hannah Gibbs and had 12 children. 1. *Thomas N.*, who removed to Foxcroft. 2. *Hannah*, (who married ——— Brown) 3. *Joel*. He married, first, Lydia Hodgman, second, Mary Heal, by whom he had 5 children, viz.: Emma, (who married James W. Robins) Nathan, now of N. Y. City. Ashmond, now of Worcester, Mass. Albert, who married Jennie Perry, and lives in Pittsburg, Pa., and Joel, who died in Worcester, Mass. 4. *Sally*, (who married Wm. Russ) 5. *Norris*, who married Lucinda Fish and had 6 children, viz.: Hannah R., (who married Sam'l E. Brown) Thomas, Elisha G., Norris, Jr., Ebenezer B., 2d., Adelia Ann, (who married George F. Clapp) 6. *Rovene*, (who married Silas Paul) 7. *Ebenezer B.* He married, first, Charity Mansfield, by whom he had 2 children, viz: Buckley H. and Priscilla A., (who married Philander Richards) and second, Angelica H. Boggs, by whom he had 4 children, one of whom died young. The others are, Angelica G., (who married Joseph Lamb) Beatrice E., (who married M. L. Inman) and Aldo A. 8. *Arena*, (who married Humphrey Lancaster as second wife) 9. *Elijah*.

1846. April 6 was this year the date of the annual meeting, when William Carleton (Jr.) was elected Town Clerk; James Tolman, Patrick Simonton and Abraham Ogier, Selectmen; and John Brown, Treasurer. This year forty citizens were elected Highway Surveyors, which shows the extent of the roads in town at this period. This is further shown by the fact that $600 were raised for the repair of roads and bridges, and $5,000 for labor on roads.

There was no popular election of Governor this year, no one having a majority. The Abolition party increased its vote to 9,398. The Democratic candidate, John W. Dana, was elected Governor by the Legislature. The Whig candidate was David Bronson. The vote in Camden resulted as follows: John W. Dana, 258, David Bronson, 207. Samuel Fessenden, 23. At this election Ephraim K. Smart of Camden was elected Representative to Congress. It took two ballots to elect a Representative to the Legislature. Maurice C. Blake was a candidate for re-election, but on the second ballot, Peter Heal was elected, having 268 votes to 251 for Blake.

This year witnessed the renascence of old Amity Lodge, F. & A. M. During the days of anti-Masonic excitement its light had waned until in 1838 it went out, and many thought it would

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10. *Lydia*. 11. *Daniel R.*, who removed to Illinois. 12. *Betsey*, (who married Capt. Ashman Pierce.)

NEWELL, born 1784, died 1872, married, first, Relief Cowan, second, Hannah Savage. He was a blacksmith at the Main street bridge in Camden, and a Whig in politics. He had 11 children. We mention the following: 1. *Elsie, B.*, (who married Wm K. Paul as second wife) 2. *Maria*, (who married, first, Capt. Shubael Mayo, and second, Dea. Nahum Walker) 3. *Newell*, who removed to Belfast. 4. *Emily*, (who married Dexter B. Wingate) 5. *Relief C.*, (who married Abner Howe) 6. *Charlotte T.*, (who married Lucius Smith) 7. *Dea. Elnathan D.* He married Myra A. Mansfield, was blacksmith at the bridge in Camden, with his brother, Alfred, as A. D. & E. D. Mansfield for nearly 50 years, from 1839. He had 4 children, viz.: Henry H., who removed to New Jersey. Frank A., Edwin B. and Geo L. 8. *Alfred D.* He married Sophia J. Macrae, afterwards removed to East Boston He had 7 children, viz.: Emma A., Ella M., Walter H., Edward C., Harriet A., Ermina A., (who married Horace W. Chamberlain) and George H.

never be rekindled. So great was the prejudice against the order in Camden that the members of the Lodge were threatened with being mobbed if they undertook to publicly celebrate St. John's Day, as usual, and the meetings of the Lodge were for a time held surreptitiously, the members entering the lodge room from the rear, taking care that their action was not noted by the village people. At last the membership of the Order in town became reduced to nine, who faithfully preserved the charter and property of the Lodge through those "dark days," hoping, when the clouds of calumny should lift, to re-instate the Lodge. These nine faithful Masons are held in great honor and reverence by the Camden Masons of the present day, and are known as "The Immortal Nine." They were Lewis Ogier and his son, Abraham Ogier, Jonathan Thayer, James Clark, Jeremiah C. Cushing and Frederick Conway of Camden, and Micah Hobbs and his two sons, Henry Hobbs and Josiah Hobbs, of Hope. The Lodge did not hold any meetings for some eight years, but in 1846 all of the nine, but Micah Hobbs, being still living, they re-organized the Lodge, January 19, by the election of the following officers: Henry Hobbs, W. M.; Abraham Ogier, S. W.; Frederick Conway, J. W.; Jonathan Thayer, Treas.; Josiah Hobbs, Sec'y; James Clark, S. D.; and Jeremiah C. Cushing, J. D. These officers were installed March 6 by "Father" John Miller of Warren, G. L. The Masonic brethren had been fearful lest the Odd Fellows should wholly supersede them in town, but the resuscitated Lodge soon outstripped its competitors and entered upon a career of prosperity which has continued until the present day. [1]

At this same time the Sons of Temperance had become very popular in the state and a Division numbered 24, was organized in Camden, on the day of the Masonic installation, March 6.

"The cause of Temperance received a new impetus through the manifest zeal of the Sons, as many were induced by the influence of the vows required, to abstain from the use of intoxicating

1. See Robinson's History of Amity Lodge, No. 6, Chapters XI and XII.

beverages and to live according to the elevating sentiments promulgated by the Order." [1]

After being for sixty years a resident of the town, Nathaniel Hosmer died June 17, 1846, at the age of 81 years. Mr. Hosmer was a conspicuous figure in the early history of the town, and is the ancestor of a numerous progeny. His children were as follows: By his first wife, Mary Wheeler: Charles, Betsey, Josiah W., Anthony, Daniel, and Mary, (who married Jacob Ulmer;) by his second wife, Nancy Fay: Nathaniel, Nancy, (who married Ezra Cobb) Harriet, (who married Joseph Eaton) Frank, Joseph, Jesse F., Sophia, (who married Ephraim M. Wood) George, Frederick and Emily.

Mr. Hosmer's brother, Asa, died Sept. 9, 1854, at the age of 85 years. To him and his wife, Nancy Eaton, were born the following children: Ephraim, Amasa S., Austin, William, Jane, (who married B. Knight) Maria, (who married Charles Stinson) and Eunice, (who married Joel Thomas.)

Dr. Jacob Patch, an able, but eccentric citizen, died this year. Dr. Patch was a native of Groton, Mass., and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He came to Camden about the year 1800 and established himself here in his profession, thus being one of our earliest physicians. Nov. 12, 1806, he married Miss Rebekah Woods of Dunstable, Mass. "As a medical practitioner," says Locke, "he never stood in the front rank, which he might have done, had his practical understanding and skill corresponded with his deep reading and extensive theoretical knowledge. In case the utility of any of his prescriptions, or modes of treatment were called in question, he was ever ready, from his abundant information, to quote any number of medical authorities in support of his procedure." In addition to his practice, he also taught school, and his *forte* was training the youth. Many of our citizens who afterwards attained eminence among their fellow-citizens, attributed their success to the early training they re-

1. See Locke's Sketches, Page 180.

ceived under the tuition of Dr. Patch. The doctor delighted in numismatics and made an extensive collection of rare coins of every description, among them being 150 different kinds of gold coins. Dr. Patch lived in the house destroyed in the great fire of 1892, located on Mechanic street, just northerly of Carleton, Pascal & Co's store, on land now owned by the estate of the late James Perry. Back of his house he had many fine plum trees, whose fruit when ripe proved a great temptation to the village boys who sometimes stripped them without license, which greatly enraged the doctor. Finding his trees bare of fruit one morning, he took an axe and cut them all down. Another incident characteristic of the doctor is the following: He had arranged on one occasion to visit Boston in a vessel, but missing his passage by her sailing before the hour set, he at once started for the city on foot, and arrived there before the vessel did. In like manner he returned. The doctor was a faithful and enthusiastic Mason and was for a time secretary of the Lodge. He died without issue June 23, 1846, aged 73 years. His widow survived him until April 18, 1854, when she died also at the age of 73. They both lie in the lot of Amity Lodge in Mountain cemetery.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

A PORT OF ENTRY.

1847. Annual meeting, April 5; William Carleton was again elected Town Clerk, and John Brown, Treasurer. The Selectmen elected were, James Tolman, Thomas B. Grose and Wm. A. Norwood. At a meeting held May 31, the several school districts in town were authorized to choose their own agents.

The same gubernatorial candidates as the year before were again in the field this year and John W. Dana, Democrat, was elected by a small majority over both of his competitors. In Camden the vote stood, John W. Dana, 260; David Bronson, 189; Sam'l Fessenden, 20. For Member of Congress, Ephraim K. Smart of Camden received 200 votes, and Ralph C. Johnson, his nearest competitor, 174. Mr. Smart was elected. Samuel G. Adams was one of the unsuccessful Whig candidates for Senator, receiving in Camden 188 votes to 259 for his opponent. There were 15 candidates for Representative, William Merriam and Maurice Blake leading. On the second ballot Merriam was elected, receiving 187 votes to 166 for Blake. At this election the question of electing the Governor and other officers by a plurality vote was voted upon. Camden was in favor of the change, 117 voting for it and 48 against it. This change was not made, however, until 1881.

This year the line between Camden and Thomaston was "preambulated" by the selectmen of the two towns and stone

monuments erected thereon at intervals from the shore on Jameson's Point to the Warren line.

The interest in temperance reform continued this year, and on March 4, Beauchamp Division, No. 71, Sons of Temperance, was organized at Goose River. Later in the same year, Mt. Pleasant Division, No. 85, was organized at West Camden. These two divisions continued to exist until the one at Camden dissolved when they also dissolved.

In May, on petition of Joseph Perry and others, Vesper Lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F., was instituted at the Harbor. Like Lafayette Lodge at Goose River, this lodge had an ephemeral existence. There are no records showing who were the officers of this Lodge. In 1850 the Grand Master reported that "Vesper Lodge, No. 47, did not have sufficient interest to retain its charter and had no funds in the treasury," and that year the charter was surrendered. The Grand Lodge journals of that time speak of Thomas B. Grose, Joshua G. Norwood and William Carleton, Past Grands of Lafayette Lodge, as visiting the Grand Lodge. There is very little other information at hand relative to these two abortive attempts in the forties to establish Odd Fellowship in Camden.

In 1847 was organized, so far as we are informed, the first fire company in Camden village, known as the "Hydrant Fire Company, No. 1." This company did not continue long, but was reorganized in 1851. It was again reorganized in 1854, each time adopting by-laws and the same name. They used a hand tub and did service at several fires. In 1867 some eighty-five young men, members, as the records show, of the leading village families, signed an agreement to organize a "Company sufficiently large to take charge of the Hydrant, Engine No. 1 and Atlantic, No. 2." They organized what has since been known as "Atlantic Engine Company, No. 2," and adopted a constitution and as their motto, "Always Ready." This company has continued to exist until the present time, and has done valiant

service at many a hard fought fire, demonstrating that their motto was adopted to some purpose. The first officers of this company were, A. B. Wetherbee, Foreman; E. T. G. Rawson, Assistant Foreman; Reuel Philbrook, Foreman Leading Hose; Samuel Ayers, Assistant Foreman Leading Hose; John Campbell, Foreman Suction Hose; C. W. Follansbee, Clerk and Treasurer; T. R. Simonton, W. G. Adams and Alden Miller, Jr., Finance Committee.

This year two prominent Camden physicians died, Dr. Joseph Huse, June 30, and Dr. Benjamin J. Porter, August 18.

Dr. Joseph Huse was a native of Methuen, Mass. He completed an academic course of study at the Atkinson, Mass., Academy, and then studied medicine under Dr. Osgood of Andover, Mass., with whom he remained three years, and afterwards "rode one year" with Dr. Frank Kittridge of Tewksbury, Mass. He came to Camden about the year 1796. The same year he married Miss Lydia Page of Warren. He settled here in his profession, and thus became the first permanent medical practitioner in town. Mrs. Huse, who is described as a beautiful woman, died Sept. 30, 1798, and on the rudely carved slate head stone, at her grave in Mountain Cemetery, we find the following verse, attesting her grace and beauty:

> "Grace was in all her steps; heaven in her eye;
> In all her gestures dignity and love."

The young husband, inconsolable in his grief, is said to have passed much time at her grave playing beautiful, but sad melodies upon his flute. In 1800, Dr. Huse married Miss Lucy Stimson of Camden, who survived him several years. He had no children. He was a Whig in politics and was a member of the electoral college in the election of President Harrison in 1840. Dr. Huse was a most popular physician and carried on an extensive practice here for a period of half a century. Says his biographer, "In his latter years he placed more reliance in proper nursing than in the use of medicines. He was particularly successful in his

treatment of fevers, in the subduing of which, he derived quite a reputation. Possessed of good perception and ordinary reflective powers, Dr. Huse evidenced these endowments of nature by a uniform and unostentatious life." He lived for many years in the house on Chestnut street lately owned by Geo. F. Mansfield of Los Angeles, Cal. The house has recently been rebuilt and is now known as "Brookside Cottage." He died at the age of 74 years.

Hon. Benjamin J. Porter was a native of Beverly, Mass. He completed his academic course of study at Byfield Academy, and then began his medical study with an uncle, Dr. Jones. His uncle being employed as surgeon in the Continental Army, in 1779 young Porter became surgeon's mate, and it is said that he acted in that capacity in Lafayette's regiment. This position gave him a rare opportunity of becoming acquainted with the leading men of the Revolution and he became on intimate terms with many of them, among whom were Lafayette and Gen. Knox. After the close of the war Dr. Porter came to Maine and practiced several years in Scarboro, Stroudwater (now Westbrook) and Portland where he had good success. He engaged in the lumbering business in partnership with William King, (subsequently the first Governor of Maine) then of Scarboro, and removed to Topsham, where he carried on an extensive and lucrative mercantile business, and married his partner's sister, Elizabeth L. King. The business of the firm of King & Porter continued until about the year 1810, when Mr. King removed to Bath and there formed another branch of the business. In 1814 the great freshet on the Androscoggin river swept away, in mills, lumber and the bridge, of which he was one of the proprietors, something like $80,000 of Dr. Porter's property. In addition he met with considerable losses in navigation during the embargo times. Prior to the separation of Maine and Massachusetts he held the office of Governor's Councillor and was also Senator from Lincoln County. At the time of the separation he was chosen one of the commissioners to

make a division of the property. In the autumn of 1829 he came to Camden where he remained until his death at the age of 83 years and 11 months. He was the father of six children. Dr. Porter is spoken of as "a gentleman of rare conversational powers and great suavity of manners." A familiar saying during his day was, "As polite as Dr. Porter." Among his children were, Benj. J. Porter, Jr., who became a prominent citizen of the town and Hon. Charles R. Porter, who moved to Bath. Charles R. practiced law for some time in Camden and owned the "Blake House" on Chestnut street.

Joseph Sherman, an early settler of the "Belfast Road" section of the town, was born at Marshfield, Mass., Feb. 23, 1754, came to Camden about the year 1780, and died April 5, 1847, at the age of 93 years. Mr. Sherman was the son of Ignatius and Abigail (Chapman) Sherman, and a descendant of Wm. Sherman, who settled in Plymouth, Mass., about the year 1630 and ten years later removed to Marshfield. Joseph Sherman owned many acres of land in Camden. He built a large two-story, hip-roof house, which was finally torn down, the material going into the construction of the house now owned by Rodney Beverage. Mr. Sherman's children were, Wealthy, who died young; Joseph Jr., who married Sarah Kidder and was the father of the late Darius Sherman (who owned what is now known as the "Sherman Farm" on the Belfast Road) Nancy, (who married Samuel Jones) Henry, Almarian, Cyrus and Ignatius.

Ignatius Sherman, who was born in Camden, Oct. 11, 1798, and died Oct. 24, 1870, at the age of 72 years, bought what was then known as the Isaac Morse farm, extending from the end of "Sherman's Point" to near the top of Megunticook Mountain. It is said that the large field on this farm facing Sherman's cove and once known as "Craig's Field," was the first field cleared in Camden. Deacon Morse was a staunch Baptist and the cove was the usual place in the old days, for the performance of the rite of baptism. Ignatius Sherman married Elethea Graffam and was

the father of the following children: Sarah, (who married Wm. P. Ladd) Anna E., (who married Jonas Gleason) Helen R., (who married Geo. B. Waterhouse) Cyrus E., Oliver G., Jacob I., Emma D. and Mary B. L., (who married Wilder W. Perry.) Mr. Sherman was a Universalist in faith and a respected and valuable citizen. His original house, afterwards demolished, was situated some distance from the Belfast Road, in the direction of Sherman's Point.

1848. The annual meeting this year came on April 3. James F. Thorndike was elected Town Clerk; Thomas B. Grose, William A. Norwood and James Tolman, Selectmen; and John Brown, Treasurer.

John W. Dana, Democrat, Elijah L. Hamlin, Whig, and Samuel Fessenden, Abolition, were the three gubernatorial candidates this year. The Abolition party cast 12,037 votes in the state, once more preventing an election by the people, and Gov. Dana was elected by the Legislature. Camden as usual gave a strong Democratic majority, the vote being as follows: Dana 284, Hamlin 140, Fessenden 21. William Merriam was re-elected Representative to the Legislature by a large majority, having 276 votes, while his chief opponent, Minot Tolman, had 137.

July 4 was celebrated this year by exercises under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. A procession was formed at the hall of the society in George Pendleton's building, and marched to a grove near Mountain cemetery, led by the Camden Brass Band. At the grove an oration was delivered by Maurice C. Blake, Esq., after which the company repaired to the tables spread beneath the oak trees on the lot now occupied by the residence of the late D. W. Russell on High street, where five hundred people sat down to a sumptuous repast. At the conclusion of the dinner, thirteen salutes were fired which closed the program.

The Camden Brass Band just mentioned was organized this year, with the following members: Paul Stevens, leader;

Lorenzo Swett, D. B. Withington, James Cusic, Thomas Wood, Jacob Anderson, Jr., Edmund Barnes, Edwin A. Tyler, Theo. P. Tyler, George Berry, Geo. P. Gilkey and Austin Hosmer. This was an excellent band, but the organization lasted but two years on account of its membership being broken by deaths and removals from town.

It was during this year that the Ladies' Library at Goose River was established. Mrs. Alex. Martin was chosen Librarian, and Mrs. Lucy Piper, Treasurer.

The Temple of Honor also began operations at Camden harbor this year in the institution of Excelsior Lodge, No. 4. In this society there is a "Social Degree," in which the ladies participated. The order here numbered about one hundred members, about equally divided between the sexes. We are not informed as to who were the first officers of this Lodge, which continued in an active state until its hall, records and regalia were destroyed in the fire of 1853.

1849. The principal town officers elected at the annual town meeting held this year on April 2, were, James F. Thorndike, Town Clerk; Thomas B. Grose, H. H. Cleveland and Wm. A. Norwood, Selectmen; and Hiram Bass, Treasurer.

This year the Abolition or Liberty party gave place to the Free Soil party which mustered 7,987 votes in the state and had Geo. F. Talbot for its candidate for Governor. Elijah L. Hamlin was again the Whig candidate, and John Hubbard was the Democratic candidate. Mr. Hubbard was elected. In Camden he received 287 votes, Mr. Hamlin, 174, and Mr. Talbot, 18. Christopher Young, Jr., was elected Representative, having 262 votes, while Abraham Simonton, his chief opponent, had 206.

An act of congress was approved March 5, 1849, appropriating $3,500 for building a lighthouse on Beauchamp Point. This appropriation was obtained through the influence of Hon. Ephraim K. Smart, who was then a member of Congress. The lighthouse was built on Indian Island the following year for the

accommodation of Goose River harbor. [1] Silas Piper was the first lighthouse keeper appointed. [2]

Another act of Congress passed through the influence of Mr. Smart this year and one of great importance to the town, as a source of revenue and prosperity, was the creation of Camden as a Port of Entry and the setting off of some of the principal islands of Penobscot Collection District to the District in which Camden was embraced. Camden was a port of delivery in the Waldoboro District as early as the year 1799, and it is said that Joseph Eaton, our first postmaster, was also the first revenue officer appointed at this place. [3] In 1818, Camden became a part of the new Belfast District, which included "all the ports and harbors on the western shore of Penobscot bay and river from the town of Camden to the town of Bangor inclusive." The towns transferred from the Penobscot Collection District to the Belfast District by the Thirtieth Congress in 1849, were, Vinalhaven, North Haven and Islesboro. This transfer was the occasion of a warm and animated contest between Col. Smart of the 5th Congressional District and Hezekiah Williams of Castine, the member from the 6th Congressional District. Both members saw that the transfer of these towns would also transfer a large portion of the business of fitting out fishermen, which was then a lucrative one, from Castine to

1. Indian Island is connected with the main land by a bar which is passable at low water.

2. The keepers of Indian Island Light have been as follows: Silas Piper, Wm. McLaughlin, Richard Grinnell, David S. Arey and the present keeper, Edmund Coffin.

3. Our customs officials have been as follows: Joseph Eaton, 1799 to 1805. Calvin Curtis to 1828. Joshua Dillingham, Jr., to 1838. Frederick Conway to 1841. James Clark to 1849. Joseph C. Stetson to 1853 Jonathan Huse to 1858. Geo. B. Moore to 1861. T. R. Simonton to 1866. Edward Cushing to 1867. T. R. Simonton to 1880. H. L. Shepherd to 1887. T. A. Hunt to 1888. J. H. Sherman to 1889 (When Mr. Sherman was appointed, Rockport was made a Port of Delivery and the office transferred to that village, where it has remained to the present time.) H. L. Shepherd to 1893. E. A. Wentworth to 1897. (During Mr. Wentworth's term an office was also established at Camden village with C. O. Montgomery as Deputy, which, however, was discontinued after a few months.) L. H. Lovejoy from 1897 to the present time.

Camden, hence the sharp struggle between these two members, which resulted in a victory for Col. Smart. Just prior to this, Col. Smart had arranged for the Custom House officer here to have the right to transact all business which could be done at the principal port in the Collection District. This was a great advantage to Camden people, as it prevented the necessity of traveling eighteen miles to Belfast to transact business at the Custom House. When the island towns were transferred to the Belfast District, Camden having facilities for transacting every kind of Custom House business, and being nearer than Castine, nearly the whole fleet of fishing vessels belonging in Vinalhaven and North Haven, at once came to Camden to fit out, and for all purposes in connection with the voyages, bringing with them a large amount of business and increasing the prosperity of the town.

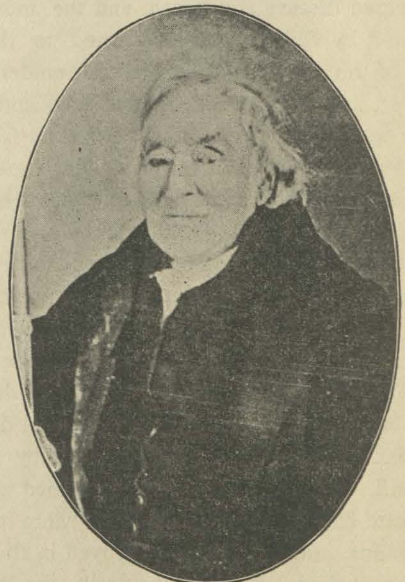
In February, 1848, gold was discovered on the Sacramento River in California, and shortly afterwards in various other localities. In a few months rumors of this discovery reached the Atlantic coast. In the latter part of the year these rumors were verified and in the early part of 1849 the gold excitement had reached a fever heat all over the country. Thousands rushed from the eastern states to this great Eldorado, making their way thither around Cape Horn, across the Isthmus of Panama or Central America, and across the great central, uninhabited plains of the continent. There were but few towns in our state that did not see, at least, a few "Forty-niners," as they were afterwards called, start away for these "realms of gold." Among them Camden furnished its part. Some twenty-five or more Camden men bought the brig Perfect, built in East Boston, to carry soldiers to the Mexican war, and well fitted for the voyage around Cape Horn, and with Capt. James Stackpole as master, and Capt. Geo. Dow of Thomaston as pilot, with passengers and crew, making some forty-five in all, left Camden in November for San Francisco. The voyage was a successful one of about six months duration. The brig reached its destination in due season, having touched

only at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. After reaching San Francisco the vessel was taken up to Sacramento, where its passengers disposed of the oakum, several house frames and other chattels which they brought with them. The brig was then purchased by James W. Clark and three other members of the party and taken by them to Chili and sold. These "49ers" did not become very wealthy from their venture, but unlike many adventurers at that time, they escaped disease and death, and the most of them at various times and by various ways, returned to the East. The only survivors of the expedition are Mr. Alexander Buchanan of Camden and Mr. James W. Clark, now of Rockland.

This year two old and prominent citizens, father and son, died within a few weeks of each other. They were Lewis Ogier, who died January 28, and his son, Abraham Ogier, who died June 12.

Lewis Ogier was born in England, was the only son of Abraham Ogier, one of the earliest settlers of the town, and came here with his father from Quebec in 1771, at the age of eleven years. Thus Mr. Ogier was one of the first of those sturdy men who braved the wilderness to settle in Camden. Mr. Ogier was a very active man and served his town in many capacities, and during his long life was noted for his honesty of purpose, cheerful disposition and temperate habits. Among other positions held by him was that of Deputy Sheriff. He built the house that stood near the present corner of Elm and Washington streets, where the "Camden Block" now stands, and which was destroyed in the fire of 1892, where he lived and died. In 1828 he built the brick building which is now a part of the Anchor Works, where he carried on a carding business. Mr. Ogier was one of the earliest members of Amity Lodge, F. & A. M., took a great interest in its welfare and was a constant attendant upon its meetings. He was for several years Secretary of the Lodge and during the "dark days" of Masonry he was one of the "Immortal Nine" who saved the Lodge from dissolution. Mr. Ogier married Lucy, daughter of Robert Thorndike, by whom he had twelve children, and many

of his numerous progeny live today in this section. He married again late in life and died at the age of nearly 89 years. The children of Lewis and Lucy Ogier were: Abraham, Mary, (who married Charles Porter) Deborah, (who married Jonas Blanden) Peter, Lewis Jr., Robert, Lucy, (who married Capt. Wm. Blake) Joseph, John, Andrew, Sarah, (who married John Thorn-



Lewis Ogier

dike) and William. Of these children, Peter went to New Orleans, where he accumulated a handsome property; Lewis Jr., died at sea; Joseph at San Domingo; John died at the age of 19 years. The other sons lived in Camden. The descendants of Lewis Ogier have been and are a sturdy people and strongly marked with the peculiarities that have characterized the Huguenot race.

Among them the strong ties of family and kindred are particularly noticeable in the Ogier family to the present day.

Abraham Ogier was born in Camden, Oct. 23, 1783. He received from his father the "Ogier Farm" and in 1830 built on "Ogier's Hill" the brick house now owned by Mrs. E. J. Parker of Quincy, Ill., where he lived until his death. This farm remained in the Ogier family until it was sold in 1888, by his son, Mr. Joseph W. Ogier. In addition to carrying on his farm, Mr. Ogier was associated with his father in the carding business and was one of the successful and prominent citizens of his day. He was a life long Democrat in politics. In town affairs he took much interest and was several times selectman. He also held the office of Trial Justice for many years, and presided at the trial of many local law cases. Mr. Ogier was one of the most prominent Masons in this section. He joined Amity Lodge when a young man and kept up his interest in it until the day of his death. He held nearly all the offices in the gift of the Lodge and was six times its Master, thus serving in that capacity more than any other member in its history. He was also one of the "Immortal Nine." Mr. Ogier married Martha McKellar, by whom he had eleven children, four of whom died young. The other seven are, Abraham, Mary A., (who married Richard Martin) Eliza J., (who married Wm. Hall) Frederick, Martha E., (who married Thos. B. Hodgman) Joseph W. and Lucy. For a second wife he married Anna Lundy, widow of his brother, Lewis, by whom he had five children, Peter F., Philomelia Antoinette, (who married Capt. W. D. Whittemore) Susannah E., Edwin and Eben L. At the time of his death he was nearly 66 years of age.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

FATE OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

1850. During the first half of the nineteenth century Camden had a slow, but steady growth in population and wealth, and at the opening of the year 1850, had attained a high degree of industrial prosperity. All branches of industry represented here found a sure reward for their development, and shipbuilding and many other enterprises were in active and successful operation. In the decade preceding, the inhabitants of the town had increased by exactly one thousand souls, the census showing a population at this time of 4005. The financial affairs of the town, at this time, if we are to take the word of the Committee on Accounts in their report to the town meeting in the spring of 1849, were "in a most deplorable condition." This committee, consisting of Robert Harkness and Abraham Ogier, was evidently at logger-heads with the board of selectmen. They say that it had always been the practice for the books and accounts of the town to go into the hands of the committee for investigation, but this year "these ancient usages and privileges have been violated. We have been forced to make our investigation under the immediate supervision and constant interruption of the Chairman of your selectmen, who assumed the right of dictating and controlling our deliberations." They also complain that the chairman of selectmen removed important papers out of their reach and had tried to confuse them so that they were not able to make an accurate report. They

report many outstanding town orders, upon which interest had accrued, that only a part of the state and county tax had been paid, and that in other ways considerable of a town debt had accumulated.

The town at once proceeded to make assessments for the purpose of paying the debt, and at the annual meeting April 1, 1850, we find $1,000 raised for that purpose. The whole amount raised for town purposes at this meeting was $4,230, divided as follows: For incidental expenses, $500; for schools, $1,530; for support of poor, $800; for repairing roads and bridges, $400; to pay town debt, $1,000. In addition to this, at a meeting held April 22, it was voted to raise the sum of $5,000 to repair highways, same to be expended in labor. The confidence the town officials had in the road money being honestly "worked out" by the various tax payers, is shown by the recommendation of the committee on accounts at about this time, viz.: "$4,000 to be expended in labor on the Roads & Bridges, or $1,500 in cash instead of the $4,000."

At the annual meeting this year the following officers were elected: Town Clerk, B. J. Porter; Selectmen, H. H. Cleveland, Robert Harkness and William Merriam; Treasurer, Hiram Bass. Among the other officers, H. B. Eaton, N. L. Josslyn and George W. Simonton were elected Superintending School Committee. "Chose John Ingraham, Collector and voted to give said Collector three cents on the dollar; and voted that the Collector collect the tax within the year, and if not Collected within the year the said Collector is to give a note with sureties, on interest, for the balance of Tax not collected, to the Inhabitants of Camden."

The gubernatorial candidates this year were John Hubbard, Democrat, William G. Crosby, Whig, and Geo. F. Talbot, Free Soil. Gov. Hubbard was elected. In Camden he received 309 votes, Mr. Crosby, 161, and Mr. Talbot, 10. Col. Smart was again elected to Congress. Camden attested its appreciation of what he had done for the town by showing practically no opposi-

tion to him, giving him 365 votes to 20 for his opponent. Abner Dunton of Hope, now almost a centenarian, was elected County Commissioner, receiving 310 votes in Camden. Christopher Young, Jr., was elected Representative, having 290 votes, while Hiram Bass had 168.

This year the constitution was amended to make the political year begin in January, as it did originally, instead of in May as it had for the preceding six years. Camden voted 81 in favor of the amendment and 11 against it. On account of this amendment, Gov. Hubbard and the state and county officials "held over" without an election in 1851, the next state election being in September, 1852.

During this year there was considerable excitement aroused in the country over an attempted invasion of Cuba by a force organized and officered in the United States, in violation of the existing neutrality laws, in which episode a Camden vessel and several Camden citizens were involuntary participants. At that time it was said that the better element among the inhabitants of Cuba were uneasy and restive under Spanish rule and desired independence, and that they would quickly and gladly co-operate with any armed force that might invade the island for the purpose of overthrowing the Spanish government. Gen. Narciso Lopez, a native of the island, probably deceived by designing politicians, as to the real state of affairs in this particular, proceeded to New Orleans for the purpose of organizing a force of filibusters. In the meantime the bark Georgiana, built at Lincolnville and hailing from Camden, of which Capt. Rufus Benson of Camden was captain, and Joseph Graffam of Camden, mate, sailed from this port with lime for New Orleans. Of the bark's crew of five men, one was Mr. Robert J. Burd of Camden, then twenty-one years of age. [1] The bark arrived at its destination in due season and discharged its cargo of lime. It was then chartered by

1. The facts for the narrative of this adventure were chiefly furnished by Mr. Robert J. Bird and Mr. Silas C. Benson.

certain parties to take a large number of men to Chagras, S. A., to work in the mines there. At the time appointed for sailing the "miners" came down to the dock where the vessel lay, in droves and came aboard at once. They were, indeed, a "hard crowd," composed of men of almost every nationality, many of them doubtless cut-throats and criminals, and nearly all of them adventurers of the most vicious character, ready to embark upon any undertaking, however desperate or evil. Some, however, had evidently been forced or inveigled into the venture while in a state of intoxication, among them a rich old planter from up river, who was hustled on board with the rest. When this motley crowd came to the vessel, many of them were drunk and quarrelsome, and in the process of embarkation one of them was killed in a row. No sooner were they on board than those in charge of them also assumed to take charge of the bark and proceeded to cut the mooring lines, and a steamer at once towed her into the stream and down to the mouth of the river, whence she put to sea, shaping her course toward Chagras. When she arrived at Women's Island, off the point of Yucatan, the bark was anchored and presently the brig, Susan Loud, of Boston, also appeared and cast anchor near her. The Loud was commanded by Capt. Simeon Pendleton, formerly of Camden, but then a citizen of Boston, who had one Thomas Hale as mate. It soon transpired that the Loud was also heavily loaded with "miners" and that both vessels were waiting for something. They had not long to wait before a steamer appeared, coming from the United States, having on board arms and ammunition and the arch filibuster, Lopez, himself. The character of the expedition now became evident and the work of transhipping the men, a few at a time, from the two sailing vessels to the steamer, at once began. Some fifty odd of the men aboard the Georgiana, among them the planter, who proved to be a man of character, courage and intelligence, refused absolutely to be transferred to the steamer and were finally left on board with the officers and crew, while the steamer sailed for

Cuba, having taken Capt. Pendleton of the Susan Loud, who was a skillful pilot, to guide them to the Cuban coast, where they safely arrived, and landed at Cardenas on May 19. Lopez was disappointed in not receiving large accessions to his ranks from deserting Spanish soldiers and discontented native Cubans and things getting too warm for comfort, re-embarked upon the steamer and started for the coast of Florida, pursued by a Spanish war vessel. The steamer by the desperate expedient of burning in its furnaces nearly everything aboard that was combustible, succeeded in escaping and reaching Key West, whence Capt. Pendleton came home and Lopez turned his attention to the organization of another expedition which he hoped would be more successful in the attempt to free his native Cuba from the tyrannical rule of Spain. [1] But to return to our Camden friends. After the men were taken off, the Georgiana and the Loud remained in the same vicinity for several days, when a Spanish man-of-war, towing an armed brig, put in an appearance, and as they approached the two harmless Yankee crafts their officers and men were evidently in a serious state of trepidation lest the terrible Yankees might prove dangerous, as their guns were frowning from the ports and their decks were cleared for action. Finding that they need have no fear, they at last sent officers on board the two crafts, took possession of them and carried th se on board to Havana. [2] There the sailors remained for several months, sleeping on bare planks and given little to eat except stewed black peas, being kept on shipboard as prisoners, and taken very

1. Lopez undertook another filibustering expedition for the liberation of Cuba in 1851. In August of that year he sailed from New Orleans with a force of 480 men and landed on the northern coast of Cuba, where he left Col. Wm. L. Crittenden of Kentucky with 100 men and himself proceeded into the interior. Crittenden and his party were captured and taken to Havana and shot. Lopez was again disappointed. There was no uprising in Cuba to assist him and his little army was attacked and d fe ted, he himself becoming a fugitive in the mountains. He was soon afterwards captured with six of his followers and taken to Havana and executed.

2. See Locke's Sketches, Page 214.

often before some Spanish tribunal for trial or examination. But little information, however, was obtained from them, as they knew nothing about the undertaking except what their ships' articles showed. At last on Sept. 5, through the influence of the United States government they were brought on shore and placed in a boarding house, and given $5.00 each for spending money. They remained there for two days, visited by many Americans who were in the city, but who, on account of the excitement and intense feeling against Americans, did not dare to befriend them openly. They, however, often slyly, left money with their landlord to relieve their wants. At the end of that time they were allowed to go on board a vessel by which they were brought to New York.

The officers of the two vessels did not fare so well as the sailors. Capt. Benson and Mate Graffam of the Georgiana and Mate Hale of the Loud, were confined for several months in irons in Morro Castle, and were finally condemned to the chain gang for life and carried to Spain in a Spanish man-of-war. In the meantime the mother of Graffam, Sarah Graffam, of Camden, a woman of spirit and determination, started for Washington to obtain, if possible, the assistance of the government to release the prisoners. She reached the capital in safety and solicited the help of the Maine men in congress to get an interview with the President and Secretary of State, in which she was successful, and was kindly treated by the President, who promised to use his influence to secure the release of her son and his companions. She then went to Cuba, but on arriving there found that the prisoners had been sent to Spain, so could only return to her home. The government made a demand on Spain to release the prisoners, and when they arrived in Spain they were released and allowed to return home. The two vessels were never recovered by their owners.

The next spring Mrs. Graffam wrote a letter of thanks "to the public," which is of interest in this connection, an abstract of

which is as follows:

Thinking it my duty and esteeming it a privilege to make my thanks public to all whom it may concern, for their kindness to me while on my way to Washington and from thence to Cuba, striving to procure the release of my son, Joseph A. Graffam, and his unfortunate companions, who were there prisoners in irons with that people whose tender mercies are cruel. I will commence with those gentlemen belonging to Camden, my home, the Hon. J. Hall, R. Chase, Esq., and Hon. E. K. Smart, for their kind letters of introduction which assisted me more while at Washington, than money could have done. I will also return thanks to those gentlemen who contributed to my assistance on the day I left Camden. I would return my thanks to all Captains and Clerks of Steamboats, Agents, Directors of Railroads and Landlords of Hotels for their sympathy and kindness to me, a widow, while on my journey. I would especially acknowledge my gratitude to the Press, for the interest manifested in my behalf. I would also tender my respects to the Right Hon. Millard Filmore, President of the U. S., for his kindness and benevolence, not forgetting the Hon. W. S. Derrick, Acting Secretary of State, for his services; also the Hon. Messrs. Hamlin and Sawtelle, Statesmen from Maine, together with a number of gentlemen, whose ames I have forgotten, whose assistance and sympathy In received at Washington, while on my errand of mercy; to those gentlemen I would say with gratitude, may Heaven's choicest blessings rest upon you. * * * * As for Mr. Daniel Webster, who has the honor to be Secretary of State, I can say nothing, either of his kindness or sympathy to me. Suffice it to say, if he remains in office, may God give him a new heart as he did Nebuchadnezzar when he was transformed from a beast back to the capacity of a man. [4] I have lately received my son (who was mate of the unfortunate bark, Georgiana) to the embraces of his family and friends, released by the Spanish government.

SARAH GRAFFAM. [5]

Camden, March 14, 1851.

This year or thereabout. Nathaniel Dillingham, who had been prominent in town affairs, removed to Oldtown, Maine. Mr.

4 Mrs. Graffam did not receive the sympathy and consideration from Mr. Webster that she thought her case deserved.

5. Published in the Camden Advertiser.

Dillingham was the son of the early settler, Joshua Dillingham, and was born in Camden soon after his father settled here, Oct. 13, 1783. In 1805 he settled on a part of his father's farm, his house being what has since been known as the "Capt. Ruel D. Kent house" on Belfast Road. He married Miss Deborah Mirick of Princeton, Mass., by whom he had six children. Mr. Dillingham was selectman from 1824 to 1831, and was for a number of years a member of the town Committee on Accounts. He was also for several years, Cashier of Megunticook Bank. Though a farmer by occupation, he sometimes served as clerk when not occupied with the business of his farm, and served in other positions which his ability as an accountant and penman, well fitted him to fill. Mr. Dillingham died Nov. 30, 1863. His eldest son, Theodore, who died in Oldtown, March 7, 1858, was the father of Mr. Edwin F. Dillingham of Bangor, who has for so many years been a summer resident of Camden, and who, with his sons, Dr. Frederick H. Dillingham and Mr. Edwin L. Dillingham, of New York, owns the valuable cottage property on what is now known as "Dillingham's Point."

This year Camden lost a citizen of unique character in the death of Daniel Barrett, Dec. 1, at the age of 90 years. Mr. Barrett was a native of Concord, Mass., and came to Camden about 1792 and that year purchased of Wm. Molineaux land on Beauchamp Neck. Aug. 4, 1794, he married Peggy Grose and having built a house on his land, carried on the farming business. As has already been related, Mr. Barrett projected and carried out the plan of building the "Turnpike," which enterprise alone will make his name known to posterity. A former biographer of Mr. Barrett says: "The characteristics most prominent in Mr. Barrett, were his scheming proclivities, his energy, industry and rectitude of character. A legal gentleman in speaking to the writer about the subject of this sketch, remarked upon an instance of his exactness, as illustrated in a clause of a deed conveying land from him to a member of his family. Said property was to

be owned by them and their heirs, in the language employed, 'as long as oak grows and water runs.'" Mr. Barrett was in no sense an office seeker, and whenever he acted in a public capacity, it was at the demand of those who had confidence in his integrity, judgment and good sense. For over half a century Mr. Barrett was a devoted disciple of Wesley. He was the father of twelve children and many of his descendants are today respected residents of Camden and Rockport. His "Turnpike" farm property was later owned by his son, Wm. H. Barrett, while his Beauchamp farm was divided between his sons, John and Amos. The original "Beauchamp" farm is now owned by Mr. A. H. Chatfield of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Barrett's children were Daniel Jr., Samuel, John, Charles, William, Amos, Dorcas, (who married Sylvanus Russell) Mary J., (who married Hanson Andrews) and Margaret. The others died young. With the exception of Daniel Jr., who lived in Northport, all of Mr. Barrett's sons passed their lives in Camden and Rockport. Three of them, John, Charles and Amos, at one time engaged extensively in the manufacture of lime at Rockport village.

CHAPTER XXXV.

ENTERS "ROCKPORT."

1851. There was no change from 1850 in the Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer elected at the annual meeting, held this year April 7, except that H. H. Cleveland and Robert Harkness reversed their positions on the board of selectmen, Harkness being first and Cleveland, second. It was voted to choose "Geo. W. Simonton, Supervisor, instead of a school committee." The report of the Committee on Accounts this year showed the town debt to be $3,087.49.

During the latter part of the year 1851, an academy was opened here and a Mr. Butterfield was engaged as principal. Sixty-eight scholars attended the first term. This step was taken with the hope of receiving assistance from the state in a grant of land. The Legislature did not vote the grant as expected and the institution after a brief existence, suspended.

Major Edward Hanford, an old and prominent citizen of Camden, died May 3, 1851, at the home of his son-in-law, L. R. Palmer, Esq. Major Hanford was born in Norwalk, Conn., came to Camden about the year 1806, and worked at his trade, that of a hatter. He was a lieutenant in the war of 1812 and was afterwards promoted to the rank of major. We have met him frequently in this history at the time of the war and also as being active in town affairs. He was selectman one year and town clerk four years and held other town offices. During the last twenty years

of his life, he was unable on account of poor health, to continue his former activity in public affairs. He was the father of three daughters. Susannah and Mary, (both of whom married Lemuel R. Palmer) and Lucy, (who married Capt. Nath'l Eaton.) He owned the fine old place on Chestnut street, formerly the residence of the late Hon. Thaddeus R. Simonton and now owned by Mrs. Simonton.

Mr. Alden Bass, another promient citizen, also died this year. Mr. Bass was born in Hanover, Mass., Jan. 30, 1776. He came to this town about the year 1800, where, as a house carpenter, he began working at his trade. March 5, 1802, he married Miss Rhoda Tyler, a native of Methuen, Mass., by whom he had three children. Hiram, Clarissa, (who married Jonas Howe) and Mary, (who married Joseph G. Mirick.) He is said to have cast one of the first two votes cast in this town by the Republican or Democratic party in opposition to the Federal party, which was the political idol of the early residents of the town, thus showing his strength of mind and independence of character. He was an earnest partisan and later became a leader of his party here and was elected Representative to the General Court in 1814. In 1825, when there was a re-arrangement of parties, he identified himself with the Whig party, with which he afterwards acted. In his trade he was an industrious and finished workman. He built and owned the house on Elm street, recently the residence of Capt. Isaac Coombs and now the home of Mr. C. W. Babb. He died Oct. 26, 1851.

1852. At the annual meeting held this year on April 5, the same town officers were again re-elected, except that P. J. Carleton was elected Town Clerk. William Merriam, however, was elected First Selectman, Robert Harkness, Second and H. H. Cleveland, Third, being another change in the positions of the members of the old board. The report of the Committee on Accounts shows a reduction of the town debt during the year, of $1,297.30.

Political parties this year began to have something of a shaking up in the state, various parties appearing, each of which nominated a candidate for Governor, Congressman, etc. This state of affairs continued until 1857, when the cleavage of opinion in political matters crystallized into a division of the voters of the state into the present Republican and Democratic parties. In 1852 the old Democratic party divided into two hostile factions, then distinguished by the refined appellations of "Wool Heads" and "Wild Cats." The latter faction was also known as the "Anti-Maine Law" party, which resulted from the Prohibitory law enacted by the Legislature and approved by Gov. Hubbard in 1851. Four candidates for Governor appeared this year, viz.: John Hubbard, the regular Democratic candidate, William G. Crosby, Whig, Anson G. Chandler, Anti-Maine Law, and Ezekiel Holmes, Free Soil. Gov. Hubbard received a plurality of the votes cast, but not a majority, and the Legislature after a strenuous and protracted contest, elected Mr. Crosby.

The vote in Camden reflects exceedingly well the political feeling and the result of the balloting in the state. It resulted as follows: John Hubbard, 236; Wm. G. Crosby, 246; Anson G. Chandler, 159; Ezekiel Holmes, 2. At this election the two candidates for County Attorney were both residents of Camden, and in this town Wm. A. Codman had 353 votes and Nath'l T. Talbot, 275. Mr. Codman was the successful candidate. Ephraim M. Wood, Whig, was elected Representative, receiving 284 votes. The other candidates being Samuel C. Chase and Obadiah Brown.

January 9, Mr. F. C. Messinger, who came here from Clinton, Mass., began the publication of a newspaper called the "Camden *Advertiser*." The size of the sheet was 15x21 inches. This paper was printed in Camden until the last month of the year when it was removed to Rockland, where it continued its existence under the name of "*Commercial Advertiser*" until 1854, when it was discontinued. After removing to Rockland it still

purported to be published at Camden, although it sometimes hailed from Rockland. During the first sixteen months of its existence the *Advertiser* was neutral in politics and religion, but at the beginning of the campaign of 1853 the editor placed the name of the Whig candidate for Governor at the head of its editorial page, and subsequently advocated the principles of the Whig party.

In February of this year Hon. E. K. Smart, then serving his last term in Congress, presented to that body a petition of Camden men, headed by Capt John Glover, for the erection of spindles and buoys at the entrance of Camden harbor, and they were subsequently erected.

Goose River had now grown to be a village of some importance and its people felt that it should be designated by some more euphonious and appropriate name, and in May of this year a public meeting of the citizens of the village was called to consider the matter of adopting a new name for the post-office there. Many names were suggested and discussed, but the very appropriate name of "Rockport" [1] was finally determined upon as the

1. The post-offices and post-masters in the present town of Rockport have been as follows:

West Camden (changed to West Rockport Jan. 1, 1892, after the division of the town) post-office established in 1834. Post-masters, Stephen Barrows to 1846; George Norwood and Amos Knowles, to 1854; Calvin Hemingway to 1863; Miles S. Leach and Elliot Orbeton to 1886; Henry Y. Vinal to 1892; J. W. Oxton to the present time.

Goose River (changed to Rockport in 1852) post-office established in 1840. Post-masters, Silas Piper, Alexander Martin, Thomas Spear, Alexander Martin, (ending 1861) Austin Sweetland to 1881; Perez Cooper to 1886; Thomas Perry to 1890; Perez Cooper to 1894; C. E. Paul to 1898; John Harkness to the present time.

Rockville post office established in 1853. Post-masters, Alvin Hewett, Elisha Gurney, Waterman Gurney, Alvin O. Keene, Ephraim C. Long, William Barrows, Hiram Ewell (who held the office for 27 years) and Lottie H. Ewell, the present incumbent.

Glencove (formerly Clam Cove) post-office established in 1892, with Alvin Ingraham, post-master. The present incumbent is Elizabeth H. Ingraham.

Simonton. A post-office was established under this name at Simonton's Corner in 1894, with F. A. Rollins as post-master. He was succeeded by A. B. Farnham who was the incumbent when the office was discontinued in 1901.

one to be adopted. Some of the people of Rockland objected to the adoption of this name on account of its similarity to the name of that town adopted in the place of "East Thomaston" two years before, and the *Rockland Gazette* in its issue of May 15 came out in opposition to it. The following week a resident at the River, over the signature of "Cleo" responded through the *Camden Advertiser* as follows:

The editor of the Rockland Gazette in his last week's issue complains of our adoption of *Rockport* as the new name for our post-office, from that of *Goose River*, although he admits the propriety of a change. He then proceeds to give grave reasons why our ears and love of gain should have been less pleased with our selection. He ought to be willing to grant us the same liberty in choice that his people exercised. Ours was not original with us, nor was theirs with them; both existed before. If theirs was appropriate to them, surely ours is to us, as the editor himself would admit, were he ever to look upon our *rock-bound port*. He regards us as having been a little *too sharp* in our selection, so similar to theirs, and living so near, together with the identity of the general business. Herein is its peculiar fitness. No reasonable man could object to these causes. If the people of Rockland were so happy in the choice of their name, certainly they should not be displeased if we were so struck with its appropriatness as to seek an alliteration of the same. But the editor is so unchristian as to intimate that we were prompted in this choice by the hope that the products of our quarries and kilns would be more marketable. How? From having been manufactured where the *post-office* bore a name *somewhat* like that of their town! Wonderful! The consumer will have occasion to be ever grateful to the sage editor for his timely warning of the stupendous fraud about to be attempted. Much as we admire the energy and go-ahead spirit of our Rockland neighbors, far be it from us to wish to pluck any laurels from their brows with which to enrich ourselves. We, too, like them, fully subscribe to the editor's quoted proverb, 'let every tub stand on its own bottom.' We have been sensible of the value of our extensive quarries. Our interests have prompted us to improvement in our lime manufacture. We seek no borrowed reputation; with its trial is its approval, even with the *Camden brand*, we ask no other. Our people find a

ready sale for all they can make, and that at remunerating prices. In our mail correspondence the editor also anticipates much inconvenience. In this I think his fears are groundless. Our post-masters ought to be able to distinguish between Rock-*land* and Rock-*port*; if they cannot, the government should furnish them with specs.

From this time "Goose River" became "Rockport," the former name going out of use. "Goose River" is now entirely obsolete, except in referring to the stream of that name.

On August 31 of this year a small sized political paper called the "*Pine Tree State*" made its first appearance and continued for six weeks to vigorously and ably advocate the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency and the principles generally of the "Wool Heads" branch of the Democratic party. Col. E. K. Smart was its editor, although his name did not appear as such. According to the Camden *Advertiser*, during the first four weeks of its publication, some 19,200 copies of the *Pine Tree State* were printed and circulated; the most of them in this congressional district, though not a few found their way to all parts of the state.

The actual political complexion of Camden at this time is best shown by the vote at the presidential election in November of this year, when President Pierce was elected. In this election there was no division in the ranks of the Democratic party, and the candidates for Pierce and King electors received 256 votes, while the candidates for Scott and Graham (Whig) electors received 203, and the electoral ticket nominated by the Free Soil party, received 18.

This year the town lost an active and valuable citizen in the death of Mr. Robert Chase. Mr. Chase was born in Exeter, New Hampshire in November, 1782. He served his apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade in Portsmouth and then made a "prospecting" tour eastward. He arrived at Camden in March, 1803, and liking the place and soon finding employment, he concluded to proceed no farther, but to become a permanent citizen of the

place. He married Miss Betsey Holt of York, Maine, on January 26, 1806, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Mary J., (who married James Burd) Samuel, Robert Jr., Benjamin, Katherine, (who married Valentine Mansfield) Elmira, (who married William W. Currier) Elizabeth, (who married Jacob Graffam) and Lucy A., (who married Joseph Graffam.) In 1811 he was chosen Third Selectman and two years later he was chosen First Selectman, which office he held without a break until 1824. He was several times afterwards elected to the office of Selectman and in all held the position some nineteen years. It will be recollected that while serving the town as First Selectman, during that exciting period of its history when it was threatened with destruction by the British, he went on board the British frigate, Furieuse, (in 1814) as one of the hostages while negotiations were going on between the naval officers and the town relative to the question of the payment of the $80,000 tribute to prevent the burning of the harbor village. The town having refused to compensate the hostages for the pecuniary loss that they suffered by being detained from their business, the amount was made up by private subscription. [1] In 1837 and 1838 Mr. Chase represented the town in the Legislature. Mr. Chase was a systematic man and possessed a remarkable memory and excellent judgment. These qualities and the confidence that his fellow-townsmen had in his integrity, often caused him to be called by them to fill places of trust and responsibility. His house was the southerly part of the building on the corner of Elm and Chestnut streets now owned by Mr. H. M. Bean. He died suddenly of apoplexy while at work in his shop, May 1, 1852, aged 70 years.

1. The heading of this subscription paper was drawn by Judge Thayer and was shown to Mr. Locke by Mrs. Thayer. In a foot- ote of his "Sketches," Page 222, Mr. Locke gives said heading which reads as follows:

"Whereas, the sum of $146.28 has been expended in attempting to effect the liberation of Messrs. Cushing and Chase, late on board the British frigate, Furieuse, as hostages; each of the undersigned, therefore, wishing likewise that Mr Chase should be paid the further sum of $50 for his time and expenses while a hostage as aforesaid, promises to pay the sum set against his name for the purpose of defraying the above expenses and paying Mr. Chase for his time and expenses as above stated. Feb. 7, 1815." The amount subscribed amounts to $201.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

POLITICAL EBULLITIONS.

1853. Philander J. Carleton was again elected Town Clerk at the annual meeting held April 4. Cornelius Thomas, Robert Harkness and Amos Barrows, Jr., were elected Selectmen, and Hiram Bass, Treasurer.

"Chose E. G. Knight to oversee the building of the road from Camden Village to Rockport." This was the road now known as Union street. Prior to this time the roads connecting the two villages were by Chestnut street and over the Elm street hill to Hartford's Corner.

The political parties this year were the regular Anti-Maine Law Democrats, whose candidate was Albert Pillsbury; Maine Law Democrats, who nominated Anson P. Morrill; Whigs who had nominated Gov. Crosby; and the Free Soilers, who again nominated Ezekiel Holmes. Temperance and slavery were now the great political issues in the state and they proved a troublesome combination. Mr. Pillsbury had a plurality of the votes cast, but there was again no majority and the Legislature repeated the act of electing Gov. Crosby. In Camden the vote stood, Pillsbury, 286, Crosby 206, Morrill 95, Holmes 29. Christopher Young, Jr., of Camden was one of the Senators elected this year, and E. M. Wood was again elected Representative, receiving 256 votes, his opponents being Obadiah Brown and A. R. Hewett.

This year Camden Village had quite an extensive fire. This fire broke out on Nov. 7, about a half hour after midnight in a shoe manufactory of J. C. Coombs located where the Fletcher Building now stands at the Main street bridge, which was burned to the ground despite the efforts of the engine company. The flames then spread to the dry goods store of G. L. Follansbee located in the building owned by George Pendleton, standing on the site of the northerly half of Masonic Temple. This building and Mr. Follansbee's stock were principally consumed before the flames were subdued. Mr. Coombs saved some of his stock and had an insurance of $500. Mr. Follansbee also saved a portion of his stock. He was insured for $3,000. The building occupied by Coombs was owned by Mrs. L. H. Rawson, was valued at $500 and insured for $300. The Pendleton building was valued at $2,000 and was insured for $1,000. Mr. E. C. Daniels, merchant tailor, was also located in this building. He was absent at the time of the fire and lost almost his entire stock, which was uninsured. The night was calm, otherwise the conflagration which took place that same month thirty-nine years later, might have had its prototype on this occasion.

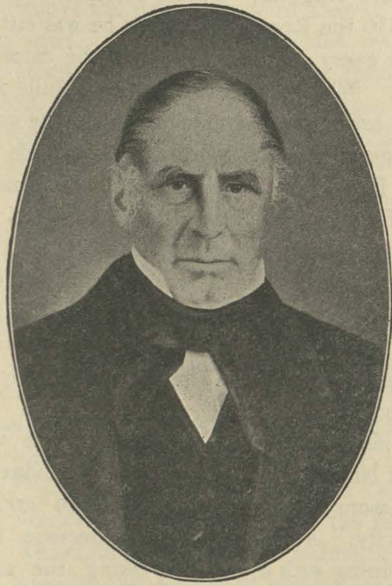
Mr. Ephraim Wood died Jan. 7, 1853, at the age of 79 years. He was born at Concord, Mass., and was the son of Hon. Ephraim Wood, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex County. Mr. Wood came to Camden about the year 1795. Being a clothier by trade he erected a mill on the site now occupied by the Oakum Factory, where he carried on a most successful business. He afterwards carried on the business in the brick building now a part of the Anchor Works. Says Mr. Locke of him: "Enjoying a large degree of the confidence of his townsmen, he was by them many times chosen Selectman, and appointed on important town committees, and for two years represented the town in the State Legislature. The most prominent traits in his character were his firmness of purpose, reliability of judgment, and integrity of mind. A consistent member of the

Baptist church, he was foremost in supporting, by his means and influence, its various institutions." [1] He was three times married and had twelve children, four by each wife. He built as his first residence the house now standing on Knowlton street just across the river from the Oakum Factory and now used for the storage of oakum. Here several of his children were born, among them his son, the late Judge Ephraim M. Wood. Later he bought the Oakes Perry house, the fine residence on Wood street, now owned by the estate of the late Capt. Jessse H. Hosmer, where he lived until the time of his death. Mr. Wood's children by his first wife, Dorothy Pendleton, were Evelyn, (who married William A. Norwood) Dorothy H. Clementina, (who married John W. K. Norwood) and Elizabeth; by his second wife, Prudence Mirick, Ephraim M., who died young, Ephraim M., (2) Sally M., Nathaniel M.; and by his third wife, Mehitable B. Rogers, Thomas B. and Samuel S., both of whom died young, Samuel S. (2) and Thomas B., (2.) The latter is the only survivor of the family and lives in Boston.

Hon. Jonathan Thayer, one of Camden's most eminent citizens, as well as one of the ablest lawyers of his time in the state, died Sept. 20, 1853, at the age of 74 years and 8 months. Judge Thayer was born in Milford, Mass., Jan. 25, 1779, and graduated from Brown University in 1803. After completing his collegiate course he taught an academy for two years in Rhode Island, and then entered the law office of Nathaniel Sears, an eminent lawyer of Providence, R. I. After pursuing his law studies there for two years he went to Norton, Mass., and continued to read with Hon. Laban Wheaton, another distinguished member of the legal profession, with whom he remained one year, when he was admitted to the bar at Taunton, Mass., and began his practice at Dighton. After remaining there until 1811 he removed to Camden, and took up his practice in this then comparatively new country. In 1821 he married Sophia, youngest daughter of

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 215.

Hon. Thomas Rice of Wiscasset. In 1825 he was elected a member of the Executive Council and was re-elected for three successive years, being upon the councils of Gov. Parris and Gov. Lincoln, with both of whom he always maintained a warm friendship. In 1831 he was appointed County Commissioner, but the office not being congenial to his tastes, he resigned it and was



Jonathan Thayer.

the next year elected Senator. In 1840 he was appointed Judge of Probate of Waldo County by Gov. Fairfield, the duties of which office he performed for seven years with ability and to the entire satisfaction of all doing business before his court. Judge Thayer was a fine speaker, an effective debater, a gentleman of great reading and nice discrimination. He was a close student and imbibed the principles of the common law from its purest foun-

tain — from the works of eminent English authors. For many years he had an extensive practice in Lincoln, Hancock, and Waldo counties, and as counsel was often associated with or pitted against gentlemen of much ability. His name will be found in the reports of cases, either as opposing or associate counsel, with Allen, Crosby, Samuel Fessenden, Greenleaf, Longfellow, Orr, Ruggles, Wilson, Williamson, Wheeler, and others. In 1830 the Reports show that he was either for plaintiff or defendant in every case argued before the Supreme Court at the Waldo bar. While Judge Thayer was in full practice, many students-at-law sought the advantage of his office and instruction. The following gentlemen availed themselved of his tuition: Thos. Bartlett, Esq., Hon. Geo. M. Chase, afterwards consul at Lahania; Waterman T. Hewett, Esq., Augustus C. Robbins, Esq., Col. E. K. Smart, his son-in-law, and Hon. N. T. Talbot. For thirty-four years Judge Thayer was a member of the Congregational church, but although connected with a particular sect, he ever manifested towards other denominations, great charity and toleration for their opinions. Judge Thayer was a prominent Mason and notwithstanding his busy life, found time to devote to his Lodge and for many years was its Treasurer. He was also one of the "Immortal Nine," who brought Amity Lodge through the dark days of Masonry and saw it re-organized and enjoying its greatest prosperity. A week prior to his decease he arose very early in the morning with a view of taking the steamer Daniel Webster for Belfast. It being dark and rainy, he evidently mistook a platform in the shipyard for the sidewalk near the road, from which he fell, sustaining injuries resulting in his death. [1] Judge Thayer's two daughters, Sarah and Rebecca K., both married Hon. Ephraim K. Smart.

Hon. Maurice C. Blake, son of Dr. Blake, of Otisfield, grad-

1. This biographical sketch is principally based upon the biography of Judge Thayer in Locke's Sketches, Page 228, which was condensed by Mr. Locke from an obituary no ice written by Col. Smart.

uated from Bowdoin College in 1838, and afterwards studied law in the office of Hon. Samuel Fessenden of Portland. Being admitted to the bar he came to Camden about the year 1841 or '42, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was a Whig in politics and in 1846 was elected by his party representative to the Legislature. Under Pres. Taylor's administration he was appointed Collector of the Belfast Customs District, which office he held for four years. Believing that a wider sphere of action would be more compatible with his tastes and ability, he went to California in 1853, where he took up his residence in San Francisco, there continuing the practice of law, and soon becoming identified with the interests of the city. He was a member of the renowned "Vigilance Committee" and principally through the influence of that organization was elected a member of the Legislature from San Francisco in 1857. The following year he was elected by the "People's Party" Judge of San Francisco County, and took his seat upon the bench in 1858, at a salary of $6,000 per annum. In 1881 Judge Blake was elected mayor of San Francisco and was mentioned at the end of his term for gubernatorial honors, but withdrew from the race, and forming a partnership with his nephew, Maurice Blake, continued the practice of law. During the last half of his life he was a staunch Republican in politics and was a delegate to the national convention in 1884. Throughout all his life he maintained the reputation for ability and integrity that he gained while a resident of Camden. He never forgot the home of his early struggles and successes, and in his last years often visited Camden. He never married. He died in San Francisco, Sept. 26, 1897.

1854. This year the town began to have "March meetings," holding the annual meeting in that month instead of April. The annual meeting this year was held March 20, at which E. G. S. Ingraham was chosen Town Clerk; Thos. S. Harback, Robert Harkness and Benj. Clough, Selectmen; and Hiram Bass, Treasurer.

The ferment and disintegration in the old political parties continued this year and four gubernatorial candidates again appeared to contest the election; Anson P. Morrill, who united the Anti-Slavery, Maine Law and "Know Nothing" issues; Albert K. Parris, Democrat; Isaac Reed, Whig; and Shepard Carey, "Wild Cat" Democrat. The elements that supported Mr. Morrill united in the formation of the present Republican party,[1] and Mr. Morrill who was elected, was really the first Republican Governor of Maine. The result of the vote for Governor in Camden was as follows: Morrill 333, Parris 137, Reed 66, Carey 20. Christopher Young, Jr., was again a candidate for Senator, but was defeated. In Camden he ran ahead of his ticket, receiving 180 votes, while his opponent had 330. Hanson Andrews was elected Representative by a large majority, having 401 votes to 144 for Obadiah Brown.

Prior to this election the American or Know Nothing party[2] suddenly showed a great development brought about by secret organization, and on August 9 a Council of the Order was organized at Camden Village, which soon numbered some 240 members. Shortly afterwards a Council was organized at Rockport, numbering about 100 members and one at West Camden numbering about 30. In addition there were many outside of the organization who sympathized with the movement. The acts and movements of this secret organization were so guarded that a year is said to have elapsed before even shrewd politicians were

1. Maine claims the honor of being the pioneer state in the movement for the formation of the Republican party, as it was born and christened at Strong, August 7, 1854.

2. This organization got its name from the fact that its members, when asked questions regarding its objects and real name, always answered "I don't know." Its watchword was "America for Americans." It demanded the repeal of the naturalization laws and the law which permitted other than native Americans to hold office. It rose with great rapidity and succeeded in electing many Governors, Congressmen, etc., throughout the country and in 1856 elected presidential electors in the state of Maryland. After that time it went to pieces as rapidly as it had arisen and in a short time went out of existence altogether.

aware of its existence, and the effect of its influence upon the old political organizations in the state is well illustrated by the vote of Camden above stated.

In the midst of these political ebullitions the business of the town was in a most prosperous condition. Shipbuilding was then the leading industry here and in 1854, in both villages, there were ten vessels built,— three ships, five brigs and two schooners, aggregating 4413 tons.

This year a telegraph office was first established in town, although the poles had been erected and the wires put through the town in 1848. The first message was sent May 9, 1854.

1855. Annual meeting March 19. Officers elected: E. G. S. Ingraham, Town Clerk; Jotham Shepard, J. W. K. Norwood and Ezekiel Vinal, Selectmen; and Hiram Bass, Treasurer. The question of rebuilding the Goose River bridge at Rockport came up at this meeting and it was voted "To build a new bridge at Rockport if it can be built for Three Thousand Dollars & if no one will build it for this sum specified above, voted to build two abutments." It was also voted to expend one thousand dollars on the bridge. This was the beginning of a somewhat long and more or less heated controversy over the "bridge question," which was not settled until 1856, and after several typical Camden town meetings.

The new Republican party began at once to assert itself in Maine politics. The Democratic party was still strong, its discordant elements having this year come together, while the Whig party still continued to exist, though only as a fragment of its former self. The Republicans nominated Gov. Morrill, while the candidate of the Democrats was Judge Samuel Wells, and of the Whigs, Isaac Reed. The latter party cast but 10,610 votes in the state this year. Gov. Morrill received a plurality, but not a majority of the votes cast, and Judge Wells was elected by the Legislature. Camden gave a good Republican majority, the vote being 425 for Morrill,

271 for Wells, and 46 for Reed. Hiram Bass of Camden was one of the Republican candidates for Senator and received here 433 votes to 304 for his opponent, but failed of the election. Gilman S. Barrows was elected Representative, having 425 votes, while his opponent, Hanson Gregory, had 319.

Daniel Andrews, an old settler of West Camden, died in 1855 at the age of 87 years. Mr. Andrews was born in New Hampshire (probably in Concord) and came to Camden when a young man. He married Olive, daughter of Wm. Gregory, and settled upon the old farm on the slope of Mt. Pleasant, now owned by his grandson, Aaron A. Andrews. Mr. Andrews' children were Experience, (who married a Mr. Mossman) Polly, (who married Chas. Ulmer) James, Milly, (who married Hugh Thompson) Daniel, William, Harriet, (who married Edward Nelson) and Betsey, (who married Silas Walker.) His son, Daniel, died a few years ago at West Rockport, aged about 99 years and 9 months.

William Simonton, Esq., son of James Simonton, Jr., for many years a Justice of the Peace and prominent citizen of the west part of the town, died Dec. 22, 1855, aged 67 years and 7 months. Mr. Simonton was a farmer, trader and lime-burner. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts Leland, widow of Reuben Leland, by whom he had the nine following children: Eliza A., (who married Robert White) Sarah G., (who married James W. Clark) Margaret J., (who also married James W. Clark) William P., Thaddeus R., Lavinia G., (who married Andrew E. Clark) Theodore R., Frederick J. and Harriet A., (who married George Burkett.)

CHAPTER XXXVII.

A BRIDGE FIGHT.

1856. At the annual "March meeting" held on the 17th of the month, George W. Simonton was elected Town Clerk; Hiram Bass, Jotham Shepherd and Ezekiel Vinal, Selectmen; and James Clark, Treasurer.

This might well be called a "bridge year," as the principal business of the town was in relation to the building of bridges, both at Camden village and at Rockport village. The principal trouble, however, was over the Rockport bridge, which first came up as we have seen in 1855. It is evident that the bridge question was a source of much eloquence and logic, as well as of more or less feeling and acrimony. No less than five meetings were called to discuss it, and the arguments were warm and the votes close. At the annual meeting the town first voted $2000 for widening and rebuilding the bridge at Camden Harbor. It then proceeded to raise $6000 by loan for re-building the "Goose River" bridge.

At a meeting held April 26, the records have the following, some portions of which have a more or less familiar sound: "Under 10th Art. It was motioned by E. K. Smart, That the Selectmen be instructed in accepting proposals to build 'Goose River' bridge, not to accept one for more than seven thousand dollars. Joseph Andrews moved an amendment to raise to eight thousand, and E. K. Smart accepted the amendment. The

amendment was declared, doubted and doubt carried, and then it was Voted : The Selectmen be instructed to limit their expenditures on Goose River bridge to seven thousand dollars. The vote was doubted and the doubt was lost 69 to 60. The moderator not being certain the count of hands was correct and there being many calls for 'poll the house,' consented so to do. The following is the result : In favor of limiting the Selectmen to seven thousand dollars, as reported by the moderator to the meeting, 73. Against limiting Selectmen as above, 75. It was then said by many that the count was not correct, (some having come in while counting, who were not counted, as declared by the moderator, he not knowing they wished to be counted.) It was again demanded by many that lines be formed out of doors for counting. The moderator then ordered 'Form lines out of doors.' The order was obeyed and the result as follows : In favor of limiting to seven thousand dollars, 85 ; Against limiting, None, 00." [1]

On May 27, another meeting was held at which it was voted to "Reconsider the vote of the annual meeting in March last, whereby the Town voted to build a bridge at Rockport" and "expend the money, or any part thereof (which was raised in 1855 for re-building bridge at Rockport) in repairs on said Bridge as it now is." This action did not meet the approval of all the citizens, so another meeting was called on June 7, at which the Bridge and anti-Bridge factions were very equally divided and both sides ready to fight. The contest was precipitated at the start over the election of a moderator which the bridge advocates won by a very small margin. Tellers were then appointed and then by a vote of 209 to 154, it was voted to build a bridge "with two fifty feet spans." This vote was also taken by lining the voters up out of doors.

Another meeting was called on June 21 with an article in the warrant to see if the town would vote "to reconsider the vote

1. Town Records, Vol. 3, Page 188.

passed June 7, 1856 'to build a stone or wooden bridge at Rockport,'" which article was "passed over" (after again forming the line out of doors) by a vote of 297 to 213. This ended the bridge fight. The report of the committee on accounts the following year shows the expense of new bridges to have been as follows: Rockport bridge, $4,300. Camden Harbor bridge, $1,167.32.

This year the Whig, Free Soil and Liberty parties consolidated with the new Republican party which became predominant in Maine politics and, with the exception of two years, has remained so to the present time. The old Whig party, however, nominated a candidate for Governor, the candidate being George F. Patten. The Republican candidate was Hannibal Hamlin, afterwards Vice-President of the United States, while the Democrats again nominated Gov. Samuel Wells. Hamlin was elected by a large majority. In Camden he received 484 votes to 249 for Wells and 38 for Patten. Seth L. Milliken, afterwards so prominent in Maine politics, began his political career this year by being elected Camden's Representative to the Legislature, receiving 481 votes to 284 for Caleb Thomas. Another Camden man, Hiram Bass, was elected Judge of Probate at this election. In Camden his vote was 494, while his opponent had 277. Elbridge E. Carleton of Camden was one of the unsuccessful candidates for County Commissioner, although he made a good showing in town.

Another band was organized this year, known as the "Camden Brass Band," with the following members: Paul Stevens, leader; F. H. Thorndike, Samuel B. Kirk, Edwin R. Tyler, D. G. McCarthy, Henry B. Pierce, John C. Berry, Silas C. Thomas, George Berry, Leroy B. Wetherbee, Carter Payson, Hollis M. Lamb, Horatio P. Easton, Simeon C. Tyler, J. Clifford Eames. This band became a fine musical organization and gained an enviable reputation both at home and abroad. In 1858 the ladies of Camden, as a token of appreciation of his musical talents, presented to the leader, Mr. Stevens, a beautiful silver bugle. The organ-

ization continued for several years, but was broken up at the beginning of the Civil War.

In September of this year a military company was organized in Camden Harbor, called the "Camden Mountaineers," with the following officers: W. A. Norwood, Captain; A. E. Clark, 1st Lieut.; Benj. C. Adams, 2d Lieut.; George Crabtree, 3d Lieut.; Moses L. Parker, 4th Lieut.; Charles F. Hobbs, 1st Sergeant and Clerk; P. P. Bryant, 2nd Sergeant; Eben Thorndike, Jr., 3d Sergeant; P. U. Stevens, 4th Sergeant; Edwin C. Fletcher, 5th Sergeant; A. B. Wetherbee, 1st Corporal; Sargeant Sartelle, 2d Corporal; H. M. Lamb, 3d Corporal; A. R. Bachelder, 4th Corporal. At about the same time a Rifle company was organized at West Camden, with the following officers: Hiram Fisk, Captain; Geo. W. Simonton, 1st Lieut.; A. M. Annis, 2d Lieut.; Robert C. Thorndike, 1st Sergeant and Clerk. It had been expected that the state would pass a law compensating citizen soldiers for expenses incurred in maintaining military companies like the ones organized here, but such a law failing of passage, both of these Camden companies disbanded March 31, 1858.

St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, F. & A. M., was chartered at Rockport by the Grand Lodge of Maine, May 2, 1856. The first meeting of the Lodge under dispensation, was held Nov. 20, 1855, under the name of St. John's Lodge, but when the charter was granted the name St. Paul's was inserted. The first officers of the Lodge were Austin Sweetland, W. M.; Thomas B. Grose, S. W.; Hosea B. Eaton, J. W.; Alex. Pascal, Treas.; P. J. Carleton, Sec'y; Oliver Andrews, S. D.; Andrew M. Annis, J. D.; John W. Buzzell, S. S.; Calvin H. Dailey, J. S.; Joshua G. Norwood, Marshal; John W. Stillman, Tyler. This Lodge was an offshoot of Amity Lodge and has today a large and prospering membership.

1857. Annual meeting March 16. Principal officers elected: George W. Simonton, Town Clerk; Hiram Bass, Abel Merriam and John C. Cleveland, Selectmen; James Clark,

Treasurer.

This year, the first time for sixteen years, there were but two parties in the field at the gubernatorial election. The old Whig party and all the smaller parties that had been flourishing to a greater or less degree, had disappeared, leaving the contest to the Republicans, who nominated Lot M. Morrill, and the Democrats, who nominated Manassah H. Smith. Mr. Morrill was elected by a good majority. The campaign was an earnest one, as all campaigns were at this period. The vote shows that Camden voters were strongly arrayed upon the side of the Republican party. Mr. Morrill received 319 votes and Mr. Smith, 202. Seth L. Milliken was again elected Representative, the vote standing 309 for Milliken and 182 for Samuel Chase. This being an "off year" in which there was no presidential campaign to enthuse and bring out the voters, the total vote of the town was considerably smaller than the year before.

Tilson Gould, the founder of another old Camden family, died this year on Jan. 14, at the age of 79 years. Mr. Gould came from Pembroke, Mass., to Camden in early manhood, and in 1801 married Betsey Stinson, a native of this town. He was a master-builder or as it would now be called, a contractor. Together with Joseph Bowers, he drafted and built most of the buildings of the early days of the town. To Mr. Gould and his wife were born the following eleven children: John, William, (who died in infancy) Mary A., (who married Rev. Israel Hills) Lucy H., (who married Warren Rawson) Nancy S., (who married Josephus Bump) Nathaniel T., Joseph H., Ephraim W., Benjamin C., Amasa B. and Henry A. All of these children except Mrs. Hills, passed their lives in Camden, Joseph moving to Rockport village where he was engaged in the ice business as a member of the firm of Talbot, Rust & Gould. He died April 26, 1893, leaving one grandson, Mr. J. Tyleston Gould of Rockport. John owned a farm on the road to the "Turnpike," now owned by his son, Mr. J. W. R. Gould. He was a man greatly respected for his

sterling qualities. He died Oct. 1, 1859. Nathaniel carried on a meat market for many years where G. T. Hodgman's clothing store is now located. He died April 16, 1894. Benjamin was a successful master mariner, who went on foreign voyages and for a long time commanded the large ship, Juliette Trundy. He died Oct. 4, 1886. Ephraim was a farmer, he died Oct. 26, 1889. Amasa in early life started a small mill on what is known as the Bailey brook, for the manufacture of ship plugs and wedges. He soon moved to a privilege on Megunticook river, where the Camden Woolen Co's factory is now located, and took for a partner his brother, Henry, where the business was carried on more extensively. Later, Amasa and Henry, with their two sons, were engaged in the grain business. Henry died June 6, 1881. Amasa, the last survivor of the family, died Nov. 8, 1903. Amasa built the old Gould house that used to stand where the office of the Camden Woolen Co. now stands. It was through his persistent efforts that the Hope road or Washington street, now one of the most important roads in town, was laid out some fifty years ago. Amasa and his son, Eckart, and nephew, Willis, were chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Camden Woolen Co. The "Gould boys," as they were always called, were noted for "keeping together." Benjamin and Ephraim were twins and could be told apart by only those very well acquainted with them. They married sisters and owned and occupied the large double house on Mountain street and when both were in town they were seldom seen apart.

Ephraim Barrett, who died Nov. 4, 1857, at the age of eighty-five years, was one of a small colony of young men who came from Massachusetts to settle in Maine in the year 1796. He was born in Concord, Mass., August 22, 1772, the sixth son of Col. Nathan and Meriam (Hunt) Barrett. His ancestors occupied interesting and prominent places in Revolutionary history; his grandfather, Col. James Barrett, having commanded the Provincial troops in the Concord battle, and his father, holding a cap-

tain's commission from George III, also participated in that battle. Upon coming to Maine, Mr. Barrett at once took up large tracts of land in Hope and Camden. The latter place having more charms for him he decided to make it his residence and laid early plans for a business career, which culminated in the establishment of a tannery located on the site north of the brook which crosses Chestnut street from Frye street. Improved methods of tanning introduced in another part of the town some years later, superceded Mr. Barrett's plant. He then turned his attention to the manufacture of lime, and in company with his son, Willliam George, built and operated two kilns, traces of which can now be seen on Bay View street. It may be noted in this connection that he was inspector of lime for this vicinity. Besides commercial pursuits, he was largely engaged in agriculture. In September, 1806, Mr. Barrett married Louisa Wood of Groton, Mass., and soon after built the homestead on Chestnut street now occupied by his heirs. To this union was born twelve children, viz.: Lucy, Ephraim, who died in infancy; Mary Elizabeth, (who married Alexander J. Sweet) Emeline, (who married Ezra Merriam) Caroline, (who married George W. Kimball) William George, Harriet B., (who married William E. Lawrence) Charles H., Theresa, (who married George W. Thorndike) Susan A. H., (who married Austin N. Parkhurst) Sarah A., (who married Thomas N. Hosmer) and Frank A., who married Agnes Berry, daughter of Col. Nicholas C. Berry of Camden. The longevity of this family is remarkable, five having lived past the age of four score years. There are two survivors, Theresa B. Thorndike and Susan A. H. Parkhurst. Mr. Barrett was not prominent in town affairs in the sense of being an office-holder, but his councils were sought and freely bestowed in everything pertaining to good citizenship and morals; he was a man endeared to the hearts of his family and friends.

1858. This year at the annual meeting held March 15, William Carleton was elected Town Clerk; Hiram Bass, John C.

Cleveland and Abel Merriam, Selectmen; and James Clark, Treasurer.

The old town house in which the town had for so many years held all its meetings and election, had become out of repair, inconvenient and inadequate, and this year the September election was called at "Union Hall" in Rockport village, that being the most central as well as, at that time, the most commodious hall in town. There was no change this year in parties or candidates for Governor, Messrs. Morrill and Smith being again nominated by their respective parties, the former being re-elected by a slightly reduced majority. In Camden the vote was 408 for Morrill, and 322 for Smith. At this election Seth L. Milliken of Camden was elected Clerk of Courts for Waldo County, and received in Camden 412 votes against 312 for his opponent.

While Camden gave a good Republican majority for all the other candidates, for Representative to the Legislature there was a vigorous contest, and the Democrats won. This was due as is often the case, to a local issue. At this time the agitation which resulted in the organization of the present Knox County out of parts of Lincoln and Waldo, was at its height. The originator of the movement was ex-Congressman Ephraim K. Smart, who defined the region to be embraced within the limits of the proposed new county, as being in the "Lime Rock Valley of Maine." He purposed that Camden should be the county seat of the new county, which, he argued, was the most central in its location of any of the important towns within the territory comprising it. Meetings were held and much interest aroused. Rockland naturally opposed the claim of Camden and demanded that it, being a larger, and as it claimed, in a more central locality, should be selected as the shire town. It was believed and argued that Mr. Smart with his great ability as a debater, his congressional and former legislative experience and his influence and acquaintance with the public men of the state, would better care for Camden's interests in this particular matter, than anyone else who might be

elected. On this issue Mr. Smart was elected, receiving 397 votes to 341 for David Talbot, the Republican candidate. Mr. Smart, however, was not able to carry through his project while in the Legislature, and Knox County was not born at that session.

This year about Sept. 1, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, then a member of the United States Senate, with the presidential "bee buzzing in his bonnet," made a tour through the North delivering addresses and accepting serenades and receptions as a "knight errant of the union." At a serenade given him in Portland he "surpassed the usual pledges of demagogues" and appeared as a "messenger to the North of peace and of love beyond all southern men of his day. * * * He loved the people around him, not only as brothers, but he proposed to dedicate his infant son to the Portlanders," saying that if in some future time war should burst upon their city, he pledged that his son in that perilous hour would stand by their sides in defense of their hearthstones. On this tour of the North he visited Camden and thence journeyed up the Penobscot. While here he was entertained by Hon. E. K. Smart, who had been his colleague in Congress where they had formed a strong friendship. Our older people remember his visit here and say that he was dressed in the typical southern style. As they looked upon him passing through our streets they had no premonition of the important part this able but misguided man was soon to play in the most tragic events of our country's history. Two years later this apostle of peace, love and good-will, disgruntled and disappointed in his ambitions and eager to begin a new career, appeared upon the national stage in the role of arch-traitor — trampling beneath his feet the flag which he had but recently claimed to hope "would forever fly as free as the breeze which enfolds it."

James Richards, Jr., at the great age of over 93 years, died Dec. 24, 1858. He was the eldest son of James Richards and as a boy came to the wilds of Camden with his parents. He inherited much of his father's real estate and owned several water

privileges on the Megunticook river, now owned by the Knox Woolen Company, where he, for many years, owned and operated a grist-mill. He built several houses, among them being the one on Free street now owned and occupied by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Willard C. Howe, (Caroline Richards), and the other house on the same street owned by his grandson, Fred M. Richards, and known as the "Scott House." Although exposed to many hardships in his early life, Mr. Richards, by industry and untiring effort, was successful in business, and enjoyed in his old age, all the comforts of life. His private life was without reproach and he was highly respected by the community in which he lived. He married Mehitable Thorndike, the first white child born in Camden, and they were the parents of thirteen children: Asa, Patience, (who married Daniel Richards) Lois, (who married Aaron Bisbee) James (3d), John, Eliza, (who married John G. Simonton) Mehitable, (who married John Horton) Deborah, Mary, (who married Nathaniel Crooker) Nancy, (who married James Scott) George W., and two others who died in childhood.

William Russ died this year. He was the son of William and Ann (Huston) Russ, was born in Damariscotta, Maine, Oct. 17, 1773, and married Elizabeth Rowell of So. Thomaston, Feb. 21, 1797. He lived in So. Thomaston until 1813, when he came to Camden, purchasing from David Blodgett the farm near Lake Hosmer, now owned by his grand-daughter, Mary E. Lovejoy. He was a caulker by trade and was a most benevolent man and excellent citizen. His children were Daniel, Jane, (who married Charles Butler) William, Jr., Ruth, Samuel B., Elizabeth, R., (who married Abiel W. Lovejoy) Alexander C., Edwin M., Charles, Sarah E., (who married Alexander B. Herinton) Julia E., (who married George F. Fling) and Mary L.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

A Little Cloud Like a Man's Hand.

1859. Political and municipal events in Camden had for many years been of a quiet and prosaic character. With the exception of a few things like the Know Nothing movement, the bridge contest, the agitation over the question of a new county, an occasional sharp election, etc., little had taken place to arouse excitement among our population, or move our people from the "even tenor of their ways." A time was now approaching, however, that was to try men's souls, to change the prosaic to the tragic, and quiet scenes of peace to tumultuous scenes of war, bloodshed and death, such as this fair land had never witnessed before, and, please God, may never see again.

This important year in our country's history opened quietly and gave no sign of the awful and portentous future, which its later days were to foretoken. The feverishness of the public mind, caused by the discussion of the slavery question, had been allayed by the interposition of other issues, and the political atmosphere was more than usually quiet. And so passed the spring and summer of 1859.

The people of Camden went on with their usual routine. The annual town meeting was held on March 14. William Carleton and James Clark were again elected respectively, Town Clerk and Treasurer, and Ephraim M. Wood, A. S. Eells and John C. Cleveland were elected Selectmen.

This year Mr. John L. Locke had completed and published his excellent "Sketches of the History of Camden," and at the annual meeting the town voted "To raise the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to purchase two hundred copies of Locke's History of Camden for distribution within the state, and that there be a committee of three appointed to carry out the above vote; and that said committee be H. B. Eaton, G. W. Simonton and Edward Cushing." At the same meeting it was also voted "To hold the Town Meetings at Rockport in the future until the town otherwise orders." It was also voted to sell the old town house at public auction.

Gov. Morrill was again opposed this year by his former opponent, Manassah H. Smith, and was re-elected by a largely increased majority. The Camden vote for Governor stood, Morrill, 353; Smith, 284. Samuel D. Carleton, Democrat, was elected Representative, receiving 348 votes, while his opponent, Jotham Shepherd, received 306.

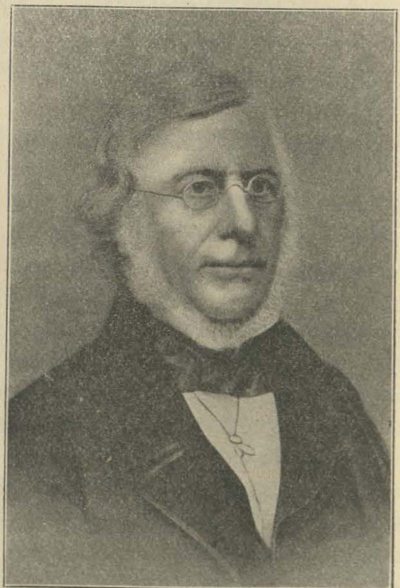
The quiet that had pervaded political circles thus far during this year, was but the calm that precedes the storm, and the people of the nation who had thereby been lulled into a feeling of false security and a belief that the ship of state had at last sailed into peaceful waters, were startled on Oct. 17, by a thunder clap which came from a "little cloud like a man's hand," that appeared above the Southern horizon. This cloud, which was to develop into a "war cloud" of the blackest hue, destined to cast its awful shadows over the whole land for four years, was John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry. This famous raid aroused intense excitement throughout the slave states and revived the slumbering slavery agitation with the fiercest intensity. [1] In Camden as elsewhere throughout the North, the people discussed with warmth the raid and its probable results. Many citizens of Camden had commercial relations with the South, as was the case with other seaboard towns, and were pronounced in their sympathy with the

1. Lossing's History of the United States, Page 537.

southern states. There was also here a small body of abolitionists who were pronounced in their opinions and fearless in the expression of them. These two types often clashed in the discussion of the political situation of that period and on one occasion, at least, something more forcible than words was introduced into a discussion between two representatives of these radical elements. The great mass of our people, however, were more conservative, were intensely loyal to the Union, and while they viewed with sorrow and alarm, the unhappy state of national affairs, they prepared their minds to face the coming and "irrepressible conflict."

The last day of the year 1859, saw the death of an old and distinguished citizen of the town, namely, Joseph Hall. Hon. Joseph Hall was born in Methuen, Mass., June 26, 1793. He was a younger brother of Farnham and Frye Hall, both of whom preceded him in coming to Camden. His education was obtained in the common schools and a few months at school in Andover, Mass. He came to Camden in 1809 when sixteen years of age, and was employed as a clerk until he attained his majority. In 1813 he was elected an officer in the militia, and served in the war as ensign of an infantry company of the 1st Regiment, of which Erastus Foote was then Colonel. He commanded a detachment of thirty men, and supervised the erection of the parapets on Jacobs' and Eaton's Points. Subsequently young Hall advanced rapidly in military promotion, being chosen Captain of the Camden Light Infantry, and soon afterwards elected Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. Mr. Hall married Mary Howe, daughter of Nathan Howe, of Shrewsbury, Mass., and sister of Mrs. John Eager. Mrs. Hall died in 1825, leaving six children, and in 1827 he again married, his second wife being Eliza, daughter of William Parkman, of Camden, by whom he had seven children. In 1821, Col. Hall was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Lincoln County, and in 1827, after the organization of Waldo County, he was appointed Sheriff, being the first sheriff of the new county.

In 1830 he received the appointment of Postmaster at Camden, and in 1833 was elected Representative to Congress. He was re-elected in 1835 by an increased majority and thus was in Washington during the closing years of President Jackson's exciting admistration. Shortly after he retired from Congress, the Postmaster, his brother-in-law, John Eager, died, and at the



Joseph Hall.

solicitation of his friends, he again accepted the appointment of Postmaster here to fill the vacancy. In 1838, Col. Hall was appointed Measurer in the Boston Custom House, which position he retained until 1846, when his personal friend and associate in Congress, President Polk, conferred upon him the office of Navy Agent for the port of Boston without his solicitation or application.

He was removed from this office in 1849 for political reasons by President Taylor, and in the fall of the same year was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Boston. Although not successful he received the full vote of his party, thus demonstrating the esteem in which he was held in the New England metropolis, notwithstanding his comparatively short residence there. The following winter he purchased of Capt. William Norwood a farm in Camden and returned here with his family. This farm is situated on "Melvin Heights" and is now owned by Henry L. Payson. In 1857 he was offered the position of Weigher, Measurer and Guager in the Boston Custom House, under President Buchanan's administration, and returned once more to Boston where he continued in the discharge of the duties of that office until his death. Col. Hall, while engaged in the duties of a Custom House official, was for some time associated with the novelist, Nathaniel Hawthorne, with whom he maintained a strong friendship, and a more or less voluminous correspondence during the remainder of his life. Col. Hall was an enthusiastic and prominent Mason. He was Master of Amity Lodge in 1826 and 1827, and was also for several years Secretary of the Lodge, and he was a member of St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter of Boston. Perhaps no other citizen of Camden has filled so many offices of public trust as the subject of this sketch, and he evinced an ability commensurate to them all. He died at the age of 66 years. The following are his six children by his first wife: Mary H., (who married Jonathan Huse) Harriet A., (who married Joshua Norwood) Frederick F., Eugenia A. M., (who married Nathaniel G. Parker) Stephen A. and William H.; and the following are his seven children by his second wife: Joseph P., Sophia T., (who married first, Chas. B. F. Adams and second, Wm. C. Murdock) Ellen E., Susan T., (who married W. H. Hall) Kate W., David H. and Gayton O.

Hon. Seth L. Milliken went to Belfast this year to enter upon his duties as Clerk of Courts, and made that city his home during

the remainder of his life. Mr. Milliken was born in Montville, Me., in 1837, and was the son of Wm. Milliken. His father went to Texas when Seth was a small child, but in a short time returned to Maine and later the family settled in Camden. At the age of 14 Seth left home to make his living, and through his own unaided efforts, obtained an education, graduatiug from Union College, New York, in 1856, and that same fall was elected to the Maine Legislature from Camden. After going to Belfast he was admitted to the Bar and entered upon the practice of law. He early became a campaign speaker for the Republican party, and was throughout his after life, always in great demand in that capacity in every campaign. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and a presidential elector the same year. He was also a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. He was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress and was re-elected seven times. He formed one of that famous quartet of Maine Congressmen—Reed, Dingley, Boutelle and Milliken—who, for so many years, made Maine's influence in the national House such a predominating one. Mr. Milliken's career in Congress is familiar to all, and his reputation as a statesman was as broad as the nation. Mr. Milliken married Miss Elizabeth Arnold, a native of Waterville, Me., Dec. 8, 1859. He died in Washington, D. C., April 18, 1897, while still a member of Congress, leaving two children, Maud and Seth M.

1860. During the session of the Legislature that opened in January, 1860, the project for which Col. Smart had labored so persistently in the preceding Legislature, viz.: the formation of a new county by the name of Knox, [1] was carried through, but

1. The new County of Knox was formed of the towns of Appleton, Camden, Hope, North Haven and Vinalhaven in the County of Waldo, and Cushing, Friendship, South Thomaston, St. George Thomaston, Union, Warren, Washington, the City of Rockland and the plantations of Matinicus and Mussel Ridge in the County of Lincoln. There has since been no change in the territory of the county, but Hurricane Isle, originally a part of Vinalhaven, was set off and incorporated as a separate town in 1878. Roekport was formed from the division of Camden in 1891, and Criehaven was set off from Matinicus and organized as a separate plantation in 1897.

not with the Colonel's pet scheme to make Camden the shire town, for that distinction was given to Rockland. Among the officers of the new county appointed by the Governor, was Thaddeus R. Simonton, Esq., of Camden, who was appointed County Attorney. [1]

The annual town meeting this year was held March 12. E. T. G. Rawson was elected Town Clerk; E. M. Wood, A. S. Eells and J. C. Cleveland, Selectmen; and James Clark, Treasurer.

The census of this year gave Camden 4588 population, a considerable increase in ten years. The valuation of the town this year was placed at $1,062,228.

This year there were two homicides in town. May 28, Geo. H. Tighe and John E. Flint, two Rockland young men, got into an altercation at Clark's Hotel when the former stabbed the latter. Flint died of the wound. Later, Elbridge Cunningham was killed by being cut with a knife in the hand of Ezekiel Bowley at Ingraham's Corner. The deed was proved to be an accident and Bowley was acquitted.

The political campaign of 1860 was one of the most stirring and enthusiastic in the history of the country. The unsettled state of national affairs, the threats of the South and the prospect of a great conflict between two sections of the country, had aroused the public mind to an unwonted pitch. Public questions were discussed everywhere, in the pulpit, on the platform, in the corner grocery, on the street, and wherever two or three men gathered together. Four sets of candidates for President and Vice-President were nominated. The Republican party nominated Lincoln and Hamlin. The Democratic party split, and one faction nominated Douglass and Johnson, and the other, Breckinridge and Lane, while a party known as the Union party, nominated

1. By a provision in the act incorporating the new County, the Judges of Probate in Lincoln and Waldo Counties w re to continue to have their jurisdiction of the Knox County towns taken from their respective counties until the end of the year; the Coroner in Knox County was to act as Sheriff for the same period, and the remaining officers were to be appointed by the Governor to hold office until Jan. 1, 1861. The coroner acting as Sheriff was John D. Rust of Rockport.

Bell and Everett. In the North great political rallies were held in every city and town, by the Republicans and Douglass Democrats, the Republicans predominating. One feature of the campaign was the marching clubs organized everywhere under the name of "Wideawakes," and their presence became an essential part of every Republican demonstration. The voice of the political "spell binder" was heard in every city and hamlet, and even the small school districts were flooded with patriotic oratory.

In Maine, Israel Washburn, Jr., was nominated for Governor by the Republicans, while the Democratic standard bearer was a citizen of Camden, Hon. Ephraim K. Smart. The Whig party revived this year and for the last time in Maine nominated a gubernatorial candidate, Phineas Barnes. One of the candidates being a Knox County man naturally added to the interest in this section, and the new county became a seething political cauldron and started upon its political career keyed up to a high pitch, which, however, it has been able to pretty well sustain during its forty-six years of existence. In August great rallies were held in Rockport and Camden. The one held in Camden in the interest of the Republican party was attended by an immense crowd, with "Wideawakes" from Rockland, Thomaston, Bangor, Hampden, Frankfort and Belfast. Speeches were made in the afternoon and evening by Hon. John P. Hale, Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Governor, Hon. Israel Washburn, candidate for Governor, Hon. Samuel C. Fessenden, candidate for Congressman, and Thaddeus R. Simonton, Esq. In the evening there was a torchlight parade of over 600 "Wideawakes."

The Democrats, too, held large meetings — mostly in the open air, as most political meetings were held in those days. One of these meetings in the interest of Douglass and Johnson, and particularly of Col. Smart for Governor, was held in front of the Congregational church, where a large crowd assembled to listen to the orators and the Democratic campaign quartet, who sang among other songs, the refrain then popular, ending with the

chorus:

> "We'll take a start and go for Smart,
> Because he's the best looking man-man-man,
> Because he's the best looking man."

Mr. Douglass himself took part in the Maine campaign and spoke in the larger places on Penobscot bay and river, but did not visit Camden. A large crowd assembled at the boat wharf here early one morning to see Mr. Douglass, when on his way from Rockland to Bangor, and was rewarded by seeing the "Little Giant," who lifted his hat in response to the acclamations of the people, but did not speak.

In the election that followed, Mr. Washburn was elected by a large majority and became Maine's first "war governor." Notwithstanding that the Democratic candidate was a resident of Camden, the town was strongly Republican, the vote standing as follows: Washburn, 433; Smart, 366; Barnes, 10. Mr. Smart, however, had the satisfaction of carrying the county, which he did by about 125 majority. Thus Knox County started upon its career by going Democratic, a thing it has done so often since that day. At this election Camden elected as its Representative, Ephraim M. Wood, who had 431 votes to 376 for his opponent, Sidney A. Jones. The other Camden men who were candidates at this election were Thaddeus R. Simonton for County Attorney, and John D. Rust for Sheriff, Republicans, and Horatio Alden for Judge of Probate, Democrat. The two former were defeated, although they both ran well ahead of their ticket in Camden. Mr. Simonton had 459 votes, and his opponent, John A. Meserve, of Rockland, 349. Mr. Rust had 446 votes, and his opponent, Edward Hills, 351. Mr. Alden, who was elected the first Judge of Probate for Knox County, received 364 votes, and his opponent, Beder Fales, 433. Thus Camden then proved to be a strong factor in the politics of Knox County, as Camden and Rockport are today.

At the Presidential election in November, Camden went

strongly for Lincoln and Hamlin, their electors receiving 411 votes, while the Democratic candidates received 171. Knox County, too, went for Lincoln and Hamlin by nearly 600 majority.

The election returns from all the states showed that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, had been elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and on December 20, South Carolina seceded from the Union.

Joseph Jones, a leading business man and citizen of the town and head of one of the principal families of the Camden village of that day, died about this time at the age of about 62 years. Mr. Jones was born in Warren, Mass., Oct. 14, 1797, but when he was three years of age his parents moved to St. Albans, Vt., where his early life was passed. When about 21 years of age, in 1818, Mr. Jones came to Camden with hardly any resources, except those of a resolute will and determined heart, and entered the employ of Nathaniel Martin, who then traded in the Hunt building. After remaining with Mr. Martin for about three years, he went into business for himself. About the year 1824, in company with Dr. Joseph Huse, he built the "Sherman building" as it was afterwards called, which stood on Main street where Sylvester L. Arau's block now is, where he traded for a number of years, and then, about the year 1833, built the brick block now occupied by the J. W. Bowers Co. Mr. Jones was pre-eminently a man of business, and was one of the most enterprising men of his day in Camden. He had no taste for public positions, and with the exception of being Adjutant of the Militia and President of Megunticook Bank, he held no offices. In 1851, on account of ill health, Mr. Jones retired from active business. He was a kind and benevolent man, possessing a practical Christian character, practicing his acts of benevolence without ostentation. Mr. Jones married Mary A., daughter of Nathan Brown, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Elizabeth E., (who married John Rhynas) Nathaniel B., Joseph H., Fannie L., (who married Charles B. Hazeltine) Sidney A.,

Mariana, Oscar R., Susan F., (who married Jose de Casanova) and Sophia M. None of his family has lived in town for many years.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE STORM BURSTS.

1861. No one who did not live in those days can have an adequate conception of the excitement that prevailed throughout the country at the beginning of the year 1861. In January and February, South Carolina's overt act of secession was followed by six more of the southern states, and during the spring the four remaining rebellious states also seceded. Lincoln was successfully inaugurated in March and on April 12 the storm of rebellion burst upon the nation when the first gun of the greatest civil war of modern times was fired by Beauregard upon Fort Sumpter in Charleston harbor. Three days later President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling out the militia of the country for three months service to suppress the rising rebellion, and on May 3 he issued another call for men, this time to serve "during the war." At once the whole north was astir. Legislatures were convened, meetings were held, men and money were voted and offered by loyal communities and citizens for the defense of the Union, and during the weeks that followed, patriotism pervaded the atmosphere, martial music filled the air and the tramp of myriads of feet shook the earth as the brave boys marched in from the villages and hillsides to the recruiting stations, and the regiments marched away to the seat of war.

Maine was among the very foremost to act. The day after the President's call, Gov. Washburn sent out a proclamation call-

ing the Legislature to hold a special session on April 22, at which an act was at once passed, providing for the raising of ten regiments of volunteers and authorizing a loan of a million dollars. No time was lost. The First Maine Regiment of infantry was organized at Portland, April 28, and was mustered into the service of the United States, May 3; the Second Regiment was organized at Bangor, May 14, and mustered into the service May 28; and the Third Regiment was organized at Augusta, June 4, and left the following day for Washington.

In the meantime, this section was ablaze with the war enthusiasm. A recruiting office was opened in Rockland on the last Wednesday in April, and in a week four companies were filled and a fifth immediately followed, resulting in the mustering in on June 15 of the gallant old Fourth Maine Regiment at Rockland. The Regiment had encamped at Rockland on May 7, previous to which, Hiram G. Berry had been elected Colonel. The name of the encampment was "Camp Knox," a name that the regiment took with it to the south. To this noble regiment Camden contributed the following: Ivory W. Baird, Corporal; Geo. L. Ames, Fisher Ames, Geo. W. Anderson, H. D. Calderwood, William J. Collins, Hollis Farnsworth, Geo. G. Gardiner, Alanson Gardiner, Otis Heald, George F. Knowlton, F. M. Leach, Henry F. Leach, J. S. Meservey, Samuel J. Needham, A. Mark Ober, John A. Quinn, George Sheldon, Joseph A. Simmons, Joseph Trim.

On June 17 the regiment left for Portland on the steamer Daniel Webster, en route for Washington. It marched to the wharf bearing a large white banner upon which were inscribed the words, "FROM THE HOME OF KNOX." At the wharf a large concourse of people had assembled to bid the brave volunteers a hearty "God speed," and there the scenes, so many times afterwards enacted throughout the north, on the departure of beloved sons, brothers and husbands to war, were enacted for the first time in Knox Connty. *The Rockland Gazette* three days later had an eloquent editorial upon the departure of the regiment.

closing as follows: "And so our brave volunteers have left us. May the God of our fathers have them in His care, make them true, patriot soldiers, return them again to their homes and loved ones, and make those they leave behind ready, when duty calls, to follow them in defense of our flag and country."

The regiment reached Washington, June 20, and later went into camp near Alexandria, and on July 21 engaged in the disastrous battle of Bull Run, where it lost 23 men killed, 3 officers and 24 men wounded and 3 officers and 24 men missing. Very few of the regiments on that fatal battle field suffered more fatalities than the Fourth Maine, which was one of the last to leave the field, retreating not in a panic, but in good order under its own officers. No Camden soldier was killed in this battle, but one, Jos. A. Simmons, was wounded. After the battle, the regiment as a portion of Sedgwick's brigade, remained near Washington until the following March.

The twenty men contributed to the Fourth Maine Regiment were not, by any means, a large part of Camden's contribution to the country's defense. In all, Camden sent 468 men to the war, a small army in themselves and a magnificent tribute paid to the cause of union and liberty. But eighteen cities and towns in the state furnished more men for the service than this town. But comparatively few of these men rose to high military rank. They were mostly privates, of the fearless and tireless men who carried the knapsack, the "men behind the guns," whose unswerving devotion, magnificent valor, and intelligent service, at last hammered to death the tenacious spirit of slavery and rebellion. Life is sweet to all men and especially dear to young men, as our soldiers all were then, who are full of health and vigor, and are looking forward to a long and happy existence in an irridescent future. The bravest of us shrink from taking risks that may result in the loss of our lives, and it is hard to realize what our feelings would be should we be forced to face the cannon's mouth. Yet the brave men who composed the grand volunteer

regiments of the great rebellion, eagerly offered their services in defense of their native land. They did not know, it is true, those who first marched away, through what awful scenes of carnage they were to pass, but when the stern truth became evident, as it soon did, that years of war and bloodshed must elapse before the rebellion could be crushed, and the horrors of the war were realized by all, it did not deter those left at home from stepping forth to the sacrifice when their turn came to enlist, and for four years the heroes marched away, knowing that the fate of their dead brothers who had gone before, was likely to be their own. Let us not in the hurly-burly of today, forget that we cannot honor too much the memory of these fallen heroes, nor the hoary heads and bent forms of the remnant of those red-cheeked, beardless boy soldiers of the civil war, that we still have with us.

Camden men also enlisted in other regiments. When the Seventh Maine Regiment left Augusta, Aug. 23, David B. Hall of Camden marched with it, and in the Eighth which left our capital Sept. 10, were Michael Keirons, Oliver Metcalf, Levi Weed and John D. Rust, who held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In the Thirteenth Regiment organized at Augusta in December, we find the names of Richard Grinnell and William Barr of Camden, and in the Fifteenth, organized at the same place during the same month, were Lewis B. Briggs, Corporal, and Albert P. Tolman of this town. Also in the First Maine Cavalry Regiment organized at Augusta in November, were Franklin A. Oxton and William L. Davis, Camden men.

Another large contribution made by Camden during the first year of the war, was to the Second Battery of the First Maine Regiment, Mounted Artillery, of which Davis Tillson of Rockland was Lieut.-Colonel. This battery was organized at Augusta, Nov. 30, and the following Camden men were members: Wm. P. Simonton, Orderly Sergeant, Wm. Russell, Artificer, Elbridge A. Annis, Geo. E. Barnes, Leland Blackington, Cornelius Corharden, Samuel J. Harding, E. G. S. Ingraham, Samuel E. Jones, Moses J. Keller,

James A. Lothrop, Hartwell Melvin, Joseph A. Melvin, Geo. C. Miller, Wm. Orbeton, Wm. H. Ott, Augustus Peabody, Myron Ray, Charles L. Fletcher, Thomas F. Simpson, Richard U. Thorndike, Given B. Thorndike and Wm. H. Gregory, In the Fifth Battery of this same Regiment, organized at Augusta, Dec. 5, was Wm. J. Knight of Camden.

During the year while these Regiments were being raised, flags were flying and war meetings were being held at Rockland and in the surrounding towns. After the battle of Bull Run in which a son of Knox County, Mr. S. H. Chapman, of Rockland, was one of the first to fall, a monster union meeting was held at Camden (Aug. 23) a large crowd coming up from Rockland to attend. The arrival of the steamer from Rockland was greeted by the firing of cannon and music by the Camden band, and the visiting delegation was welcomed by a stirring patriotic speech by Thaddeus R. Simonton, Esq., after which the meeting was held near the Congregational church. Dr. J. A. Estabrook presided, and ringing speeches were made by Maj. F. S. Nickerson of the Fourth Maine Regiment, Hon. A. P. Gould of Thomaston, Hon. N. A. Farwell, Davis Tillson and C. A. Miller of Rockland, D. A. Boody of Rockport, and Hon. E. K. Smart and T. R. Simonton, Esq., of Camden. Three days later a grand war meeting was held in the square at Rockland, which was addressed, among others by Mr. Boody, and Col. Smart.

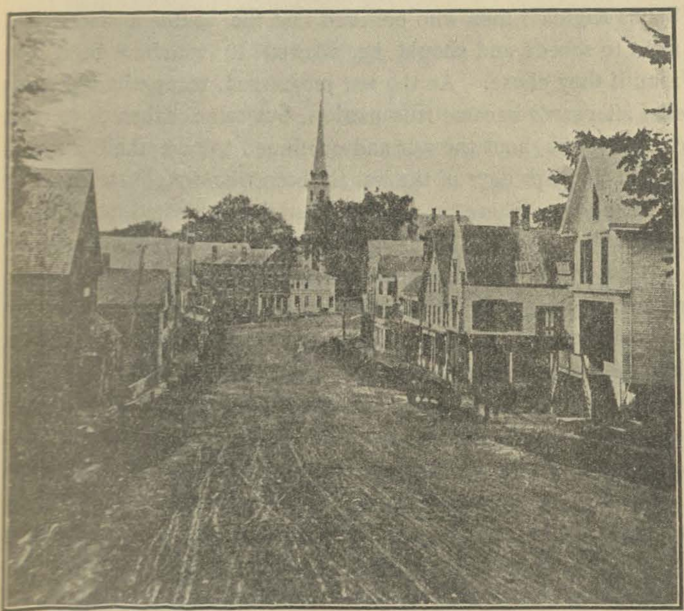
At this time John D. Rust of Rockport was raising a company of Infantry for the Eighth Regiment, and was being assisted in Camden village by Mr. Simonton. [1]

In the midst of their excitement at the approach of civil war, their consternation at the early disasters to the Union arms and enthusiasm for the Union and its ultimate succcess, the citizens of Camden did not neglect their home duties. The annual town meeting was held March 18, at which Benj. J. Porter was elected Town Clerk; E. G. Knight, Wm. H. Washburn and

1. See Eastern Maine and the Rebellion. Chap. XXIII.

Edwin S. Crandon, Selectmen; and Christopher Young, Jr., Treasurer.

On May 4 a town meeting was called to act upon the question of raising money to assist those who should volunteer as soldiers of the state and the United States, and to see what further provisions the town would make "for the present exigency,"



Main Street, Camden Village, About 1861.

when it was "Voted that the treasurer of the town of Camden borrow three thousand dollars, on five years, as may be necessary for the families of Volunteers of officers and soldiers of this town of Camden, and to borrow the same as soon as a Company is raised in this town and shall be mustered into the service of the United States." It was also voted that "E. M. Wood, A. S.

Eells and John C. Cleveland, Selectmen of last year, and E. G. Knight, W. H. Washburn and E. S. Crandon, Selectmen of this year," be a committee to have charge of paying out the money when borrowed by the treasurer.

The political campaign of this year was naturally an exciting one. The great mass of the voters of both parties were loyal to the Union, but there were here, as in all parts of the North, a few "States Rights" men who believed that the southern states had a right to secede and should be allowed to withdraw from the Union if they chose. As the war progressed, many who held this belief afterwards became true patriots, but some adhered to this principle throughout the war and continued to give their support through the dark days of the war to those who sought to destroy the Republic. These men were generally designated as "Copperheads."

Gov. Washburn was re-nominated by the Republicans, while the Democratic party was rent into two factions. One faction known as the "War Democrats," nominated C. D. Jameson, while the other faction nominated ex-Governor John W. Dana. The "War Democrats" cast over two thousand more votes in the state than the other wing of the party, but Gov. Washburn was re-elected by a large majority over both of his opponents.

In Knox County the union sentiment was so strong that the two political parties were, to a great degree, harmonized, and a Union party was formed by which the Hon. E. K. Smart of Camden, a prominent Democrat, and the Hon. N. A. Farwell of Rockland, a prominent Republican, were nominated on the same ticket for Senators, and both were triumphantly elected.

In Camden the vote for Governor resulted as follows: Washburn, 398; Jameson, 274; Dana, 36. For Senators, Mr. Smart received 392 votes; Mr. Farwell, 474; while their opponents, Edwin Smith and Alvin Dunton, received 292 and 190 respectively. D. H. Bisbee was elected Representative, receiving 456 votes to 272 for Christopher Young, Jr.

CHAPTER XL.

A NAVAL HERO.

1861. During the first year of the war Camden's patriotism was not wholly confined to its soldiers, for the Camden sailors were equally patriotic and one of them performed an act that will make his name immortal. William Conway, son of Richard, when a youth entered the United States navy and served therein for a period of forty-five years. He served under Commodore Hull when a young man. Later he was promoted to the rank of gunner and afterwards to that of quartermaster and with that rank he was stationed at the Pensacola navy yard in January, 1861.

Traitors high in power were conspiring to surrender the navy yard to the nation's enemy. Commodore Armstrong, who was in command of the navy yard, was an old and infirm man, a veteran of the war of 1812. He was betrayed and bullied into surrendering the navy yard by the traitorous Commander Farrand and Lieutenant Renshaw, the former of New Jersey and the latter of Pennsylvania. Farrand, who was executive officer of the yard, was in constant communication with the secessionists at Pensacola nine miles above, and had arranged to surrender to the rebel force of Victor M. Randolph when he should appear to demand the same. Whatever orders Armstrong gave for the protection of the yard were countermanded without his knowledge by Farrand, who directed all the details of the surrender. When the rebel force appeared, Lieut. Renshaw ordered Quartermaster Conway to

the flagstaff, which order he obeyed. He was then ordered to haul down the flag in capitulation, that the Confederate flag might be raised in its place. This was too much for the unswerving patriotism of the Camden sailor. Not even the long fastened habit of unquestioning obedience to the commands of his superior officers, fixed by many long years of naval service, caused him to forget for a moment his loyalty to his country and love for the old flag under which he had served. Peremptorily refusing to execute the dastardly order, he turned away from the halliards of the flagstaff and said: "I won't do it, sir; that is the flag of my country; I have served under it many years; I won't dishonor it now." [1] Renshaw was then obliged to do the traitorous work with his own hands, while Farrand ordered the punishment of the loyal old salt for his fidelity to the flag.

In appreciation of this patriotic protest of our gallant sailor-townsman against the desecration of "Old Glory," a gold medal, bearing an appropriate inscription in his honor, was presented to Mr. Conway by the New England citizens residing in San Francisco, through Commander Sherbrooke, in the presence of a naval parade on board a warship. Following is the letter accompanying the medal:

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20, 1861.

DEAR SIR: — The undersigned citizens of California from New England have read with pride and gratification, the story of your brave and patriotic refusal to haul down the flag of our country. As a mark of our appreciation of your conduct, we request you to accept the accompanying medal of California gold, together with our best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

F. W. BROOKS,	W. T. REYNOLDS,
HENRY L. DODGE,	HENRY F. TESCHEMASCHER,
F. A. FABENT	GEORGE A. BROOKS,
H. F. CUTLER	GEORGE H. FAULKNER,

[And 140 others.]

Mr. William Conway,
Quartermaster U. S. Navy.

1. See Naval Actions and History, 1799-1898, Vol. 12, Page 90.

A few weeks later Flag Officer William W. McKean received at Key West the following letter from the secretary of the navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, November 11, 1861.

SIR: — I herewith transmit a letter from the Department to William Conway, who is on board one of the vessels of your squadron, together with a gold medal presented to him by his countrymen in California as a testimonial of their appreciation of his conduct in refusing to haul down the flag of his country at the surrender of the Navy Yard at Pensacola to the rebels on the 10th of January, 1861.

A copy of the letter addressed to William Conway by the citizens who presented the medal, and of the letter of Major-General Halleck, the bearer of it to the Department, are also transmitted.

You will be pleased to have the medal handed to William Conway on the quarter-deck of the vessel to which he belongs, and in the presence of the officers and crew thereof and the correspondence read at the same time.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Flag Officer William McKean,
Commanding Gulf Blockading Squadron, Key West, Fla.

The letter from the Department to Mr. Conway transmitted at this time is as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, November 11, 1861.

SIR: — It gives me pleasure to cause to be delivered to you the accompanying letter and gold medal from your countrymen in California, presented as a testimonial of their high appreciation of your noble and patriotic conduct in refusing to haul down the flag of your country when others (your superiors in position) were wanting in fidelity to it. I also forward to you a copy of the letter of Major-General Halleck, who was selected as the bearer of these testimonials, and by his request I have directed them to be transmitted to you, which you will please accept with the assurance of my regards.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

William Conway,
U. S. Gulf Blockading Squadron.

A naval general court martial consisting of a full complement of officers of the highest rank in the service was convened for the trial of Armstrong on charges growing out of the surrender of the navy yard, and before the court separated, the members of it addressed a communication to the Navy Department as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1861.

The president and members and judge advocate of the court lately held in the City of Washington, D. C., for the trial of Commodore Armstrong, beg leave respectfully to submit to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, the propriety, justice and good policy of bestowing some appropriate mark of its approbation of the loyalty, spirit, and good conduct of William Conway, a quartermaster of the Navy, on duty in the Navy Yard at Warrington, Fla., when the same was surrendered on the 12th of January, 1861, who, with manly pride and in a spirit of patriotic devotion, refused to obey the order to haul down the national flag on the occasion of said surrender.

The evidence of this honorable devotion to the dignity and credit of the flag of his country is found in the record of the testimony in Commodore Armstrong's case.

Respectfully submitted by order of the court.

A. B. MAGRUDER,
Judge-Advocate.

In response to this communication the Navy Department promulgated the following general order:

It appears from the testimony taken in Captain Armstrong's case that William Conway, an aged seaman, doing duty as quartermaster in the Warrington (Pensacola) Navy Yard at the time of the surrender, when ordered by Lieut. F. B. Renshaw to haul down the national flag, promptly and indignantly refused to obey the order.

The love and reverence thus impulsively exhibited for his country's flag in the hour of its peril is not the less worthy of being called noble and chivalric because displayed by one in an humble station. It is the more deserving of commemoration, for subordinates in the service are not usually expected to set examples of patriotism and fidelity, but to follow them.

The Department deems it no more than strict justice to William Conway that this testimonial from the court in his behalf

should be made known throughout the service. It is, therefore, directed that this general order be publicly read as early as practicable after its receipt by the commanders of all naval stations and all vessels in the navy in commission, in the presence of the officers and men under their command.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy. [1]

Mr. Conway died in the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn Navy Yard, Nov. 30, 1865, at the age of about 60 years. It is said that he was buried with naval honors, followed to his grave by four commodores of the United States Navy. Time, however, has blotted out the memory of his burial place, and even his heroic action was for a time almost forgotten. But there are deeds that cannot die, and William Conway's noble act shines today with renewed luster, and he will ever be remembered as one of the bravest of our many humble heroes. [2]

Wherever their resting places may be, for such as he,

"Soft sigh the winds of heaven o'er their grave,
While the billow mournful rolls,
And the mermaids' song condoles,
Singing glory to the souls
Of the brave!"

In this year's annals we record the death of Cornelius Thomas who died Jan. 21, Royal Munroe who died June 5, and Job Ingraham who died Dec. 17.

Cornelius Thomas was a native of Camden and was 66 years of age at the time of his death. He was the son of Jesse Thomas one of the early settlers of Camden, who came here from Friendship and settled the Isaac Pendleton farm now owned by Mrs. Harriet B. Borland and others. Capt. Pendleton had settled the Joseph B. Crane farm on the Hope road and shortly afterwards Pendleton and Jesse Thomas exchanged farms and the latter made his home on the Crane place during the remainder of his

1. For the foregoing letters, order, etc., see Official Records of Union and Confederate Navies on the War of the Rebellion. Series I, Vol. 4, Pages 55-57.

2. Mr. Conway died with the rank of Boatswain, having been promoted to that position after the episode at Pensacola.

life. Cornelius Thomas was a farmer by occupation and was an intelligent and active man. He was greatly interested in town affairs and served his town as Town Clerk, Selectman and in other positions and was a candidate for Representative to the Legislature. He married Lydia McIntire of Frankfort, by whom he had the following eight children: Albert, Sarah J., (who married Thomas Kirk), Alexander M., Ellen E., (who married Z. A. Taylor), C. Woodbury, Emma, (who married E. F. Bartlett), Susan and Hannah.

Royal Munroe came from Hanover, Mass., to Camden about the year 1800. He was a joiner by trade, and lived in the house on Elm street now occupied by Mrs. Marion Paine. About the year 1820 he moved to Lincolnville. He married Frances Higgins and had seven children, William, Ezekiel D., Thomas, Henry, Joseph, Albert and Rebecca, He is the ancestor of the Munroes of this section of the state.

Job Ingraham was the son of Job Ingraham, one of three brothers who came from Scotland and settled at Ingraham's Hill, South Thomaston, these three brothers being the ancestors of the Knox County Ingrahams. The Camden and Rockport people of that name are principally descendants of the first Job. The subject of this sketch was born about the year 1795 and when a young man came into the western part of Camden and finally settled at West Camden, where he traded for a number of years, and in addition carried on a farm, burned lime, etc. From him that part of the town is to this day known as "Ingraham's Corner." In 1839 he moved to Rockport village where he burned lime, surveyed land, and carried on a blacksmith business. His name appears frequently on the town records and he was an active and valuable citizen. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Crandon of Cape Cod, by whom he had one son, Otis. For his second wife he married Nancy Young of Matinicus, by whom he had nine children, one of whom died in childhood. The others are as follows: Rufus, Margaret (who married Jotham

Shephérd) Joseph, Royal, Benjamin, Nancy, (who married Eben H. Loring) Job W., Henry J. and Amariah K.

CHAPTER XLI.

The Conflict Deepens.

1862. The civil war was now being waged in dead earnest. The original idea that the southern uprising could be crushed in a few weeks, had been abandoned, and the notion that first obtained among the volunteers that their trip to the south was to be in the nature of a pleasure excursion, had changed to a knowledge of the grim fact that they were going to face the best soldiers and the most determined and desperate resistance that the world had ever known. With a clear perception of what must now be done to preserve the union, the public mind had settled down to the conviction that years would be necessary to subdue the south, and to the determination to continue the conflict at whatever cost, that the free institutions established by our forefathers might be maintained, and the blot of slavery be removed from the nation's escutcheon.

Maine had already raised fifteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and six batteries of mounted artillery, but many disasters to the union army already in the field made more troops necessary and requisitions were made upon the state which in the spring and summer of 1862 resulted in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments being raised. Volunteering was prompt and these regiments were filled very quickly, but before the organizations were completed, the President on the 4th of August, called for 300,000 militia to be raised for

nine months service. [1] This call was followed by the organization of eight more regiments composed exclusively of volunteers, notwithstanding the call of the President authorized the 300,000 men to be raised by draft. [2] Camden furnished its quota for these regiments as we shall see, while other citizens of the town joined some of the old regiments. Eli McCusick joined the Fourth Regiment this year, but died in July. Ellis B. Fuller joined the Eighth, Alonzo H. Cleveland the Ninth, Abiezer Veazie, Jr., the First Cavalry; Morrill J. Meservey and Warren Ott, the Second Battery, and when the Sixth Battery was organized it was joined by Samuel F. Dunton, Wm. C. Arey, Leroy Jackson, Moses H. Richards, Thomas W. Thorndike and James Walden of Camden.

Camden's quota for the Nineteenth Regiment was recruited by Gershom F. Burgess at Rockport, and on July 31 a great meeting was held in that village to encourage the soldiers who had enlisted. A large delegation from Camden village, accompanied by the Camden Band, attended and eloquent and patriotic speeches were made by T. R. Simonton, Wm. H. Washburn, David Talbot, H. B. Eaton, Geo. Estabrook, N. T. Talbot, Dr. Haven, P. J. Carleton, Jos. Andrews, Geo. R. Palmer and G. F. Burgess. The soldiers then left for Bath which was the rendezvous of the regiment.

Heroism did not die with the Spartan mother, who said to her son when he departed for the wars, "With thy shield, my son, or upon it," for the same spirit dwelt in the hearts of our northern women during the days of the civil war. Inspired by a nobler sentiment than influenced the Greek mother, thousands of American mothers and wives freely laid upon the altar of their country, the greatest sacrifice that could be offered. On the occasion of the recruiting in Camden for the Nineteenth Regiment a grand and touching incident occurred when Mrs. Thorn-

1. Varney's Brief History of Maine.

2. Adjutant General's Report, 1862.

dike, widow of Robert Thorndike, came to the recruiting office and enlisted the son of her old age, the youth to whom she had fondly looked to smooth the path of her declining years and guide her aged feet to the end of life's journey, saying that she wished she had ten sons to give to her country. [3]

The readiness with which the boys enlisted is shown by the following incident: Capt. Edwin Anderson who had been in Massachusetts, came home on a visit at about this time and going into James Seward's store found eight of his schoolmates discussing the question of enlisting. As he stepped in they all spoke up, saying, "There, I will go if Ned will go." "Go where?" asked Anderson. "Over to Rockport and enlist for the war," was the reply. "All right," said Anderson, "let us go." The nine brave fellows at once went to the neighboring village and signed the roll, and in a few days were on their way to Bath.

The Camden men who were thus attached to the Nineteenth Regiment, the most of whom belonged to Company I, according to the Adjutant-General's report for that year, were Lieut., Gershom F. Burgess; Carter T. Payson, Fife Major; Geo. R. Palmer, Sergeant; Geo. E. Sherwood, Albion K. Hewett and Peley Wiley, Corporals; Edwin Anderson, L. P. Bachelder, Orin P. Benner, Harrison B. Bowley, John F. Carey, Robert H. Carey, James S. Cleveland, George S. Cobb, George N. Farnham, Franklin Fisk, Micah Flagg, Llewellyn Hanson, Calvin Hemingway, John S. Higgins, Harvey C. Joice, Daniel G. Lamb, Alexander Ludwig, Leander S. Mariner, George L. Ogier, Amos B. Oxton, George W. Shepherd, Rufus Shibles, 2d, Wm. H. Shibles, Wm. H. H. Simonton, George Studley, John F. Sumner, Warren B. Thorndike, David Tolman, Joseph W. Wilson, A. L. Witherspoon; and Edwin B. Sheldon who joined Company E.

This regiment arrived at Washington, August 29, and was assigned to garrisoning Forts Baker, Davis, Dupont, and Mahan

3. Another Thorndike family—that of Larkin Thorndike of West Camden, sent four of its sons to the war, two of whom gave their lives for their country.

on the Virginia side of the Potomac, where Leander S. Mariner was killed, Sept. 27. Shortly after this the regiment was attached to Howard's Division and during that autumn its members were several times under fire, behaving in the most gallant manner, so that they were warmly thanked and complimented by Gen. Howard who told them that "they reflected honor upon their native state."

When the Twentieth Regiment was organized at Portland it was joined by the following Camden men: Ephraim L. Sherman, assigned to Company H, and John D. Leach, Sergeant, Aaron M. Andrews, Alward Andrews, Daniel J. Andrews, Findley B. Libbey and Hosea B. Thorndike assigned to Company I. This regiment arrived at Washington, Sept. 7, where it went into camp. A few days later it was marched to the field of active operations in Maryland and attached to Porter's Division. The regiment was under fire for the first time at Fredericksburg. In this terrific battle the men of the Twentieth were under the hottest fire for thirty-six hours and raw recruits though they were, they faltered not. For their gallant conduct they received the highest praise from the brigade commanders.

The largest number of Camden men in any one regiment was in the Twenty-sixth which was organized at Bangor. The Camden company in this regiment was Company F, which was commanded by Capt. Andrew E. Clark of Camden. The other Camden officers and men in the company were as follows: Wm. F. Brown, and Wm. E. Norwood, Lieutenants; Frank Milliken, Com. Sergeant; Joseph W. Coombs, John S. Fuller, Hollis M. Lamb, Dennis G. McCarthy and N. Byron Milliken, Sergeants; Hezekiah H. Buzzell, Wm. S. Codman, Henry Ewell, Jr., Castlebrook Sumner, Ephraim C. Long, Wm. F. Horton, Benjamin J, Simmons and Horatio P. Eaton, Corporals; Frederick J. Currier, Samuel Annis, Samuel Ayers, Cephas S. Ball, Benjamin O. Barrows, Gilman S. Barrows, Minot N. Barnes, Edward S. Blake, Wm. E. Clough, Sumner T. Conant, Sylvanus C. Crockett, Isaac

Clough, Henry A. Cross, Edward Eaton, Francis French, John H. Gardiner, Wilford B. Glover, Seth Heal, Chas. H. Hemingway. Nathan B. Hopkins, Edward J. Hopkins, Elbridge G. Hopkins, Philip A. Horton, George F. Hosmer, John S. Keller, Joseph Z. Keller, Stephen Michaels, Alfred Miller, James Morton, Joseph Morton, Levi Morton, Charles I. H. Ness, James Nutt, Wm. H. Ott, Joseph A. Oxton, John W. Oxton, Samuel E. Packard, Nath'l E. Pendleton, Geo. Prince, Ephraim Reynolds, Philander F. Richards, Osborn Rokes, Cyrus E. Sherman, Rufus Shibles, Geo. A. Simmons, Franklin L. Start, George E. Thorndike, John C. Thorndike, Isaiah Tolman, Simeon C. Tyler, Frederick M. Veazie, Edward H. Walden, Joseph B. Wentworth, Daniel Wentworth, Alexander B. Witherspooon and Richard H. Young.

This regiment left Bangor, Oct. 23 for Newport News where it sailed Dec. 2 in the ships Matanzas and Pocahontas for New Orleans, where it encamped five miles below the city during the remainder of the year.

From the Adjutant-General's report we gather that the following Camden men served in regiments of other states up to the year 1862, inclusive: Prince A. Dunton, David Loveland, Frederick Walker, Woodbury Thompson, Massachusetts; Webster Thorndike, California; F. A. Wyman, Dennis Andrews, Rhode Island; Wm. P. Flye, Frederick Herrick, Charles Miller, U. S. Army.

From the same source we learn that the following Camden men served in the United States Navy during the first two years of the war, viz: Joseph Ames, Alexander Annis, Robert H. Chase, William Conway, Alexander Green, Sam'l Hanson, Sam'l Hopkins, Franklin Josselyn, John F. Porter, Robert Trim, Joseph Crane, Lemuel Crane, Edwin H. Hartford, George Lane, James Magoun, Wm. H. Merrithew, Thurston Spear, George May.

In the meantime the Camden soldiers who had joined the earlier regiments and batteries, had been seeing some hard and perilous service. The Fourth Regiment, which formed part of

Heintzelman's Division, was encamped near Fort Lyon until March 17, when it broke camp and marched towards Yorktown under Col. Walker, who had been promoted to that office on the appointment of Col. Hiram G. Berry to Major General. On the evacuation of Yorktown by the rebels, the regiment advanced towards Williamsburg and thence from point to point until March 31, when it engaged in the battle of Seven Pines, doing good service. After the battle the regiment remained encamped in the vicinity, being employed in picketing and on work of fortifications until June 25, when it engaged in another battle near Seven Pines, holding a most difficult position, in face of the rebel force through the night. On June 28 the regiment held back the rebel force for two hours at Jordan Ford until our force had passed. After engaging in several skirmishes and battles it was employed to support the artillery at Malvern Hill on July 1. In August the regiment found itself on the Rappahannock and on the 29th and 30th engaged the enemy again on the fatal field of Bull Run. It held its ground nobly, but in the end was obliged to withdraw with the rest of the union army which it did, as in the first battle on that field, in good order. From that time during the remainder of the year, the regiment fought and kept almost continually on the move until December 13, when it engaged in the sanguinary battle of Fredericksburg, fighting bravely and receiving the compliments of Gen. Berry for the admirable conduct of both officers and men. Through all these hardships and dangers, with few exceptions, the Camden men safely passed, two men, F. M. Leach and J. A. Simmons being reported missing.

David B. Hall, the only Camden man in the Seventh Regiment, died during the year at Newport News.

The Eighth Regiment now found itself under the command of Col. John D. Rust of Camden, Col. Rust having been promoted on the resignation of Col. Strickland, while the regiment was at Port Royal, S. C., where it was engaged during the early part of the year in throwing up breastworks, repairing vesse s, etc. After-

wards the regiment bore an important part in the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, and when the fort surrendered, Gen. Benham, as a compliment to the gallantry and superior behavior of the Eighth, ordered its colors to be the first raised upon the fort. During the remainder of the year the regiment was used to guard plantations from rebel incursions, and to do advance picket duty. In the last part of the year it was stationed at Beaufort, S. C., Col. Rust commanding the post and acting as Brigadier General.

The Second Battery of mounted artillery also saw hard service. During its campaign in Virginia its history is much the same as that of the Fourth Regiment. It participated in the battles of Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly and Fredericksburg, besides sundry skirmishes. In the meantime, Capt. Davis Tillson was promoted to Major of Artillery, and Lieut. James A. Hall of Damariscotta succeeded him as captain of the Battery which was afterwards frequently known as "Hall's Battery." The Battery gained, in the engagements of the year, a brilliant reputation for promptness, discipline and courage which it sustained during its entire term of service.

The Sixth Battery served during the year in Maryland and was one of the coolest, bravest and most efficient organizations in the field. At the battle of Cedar Mountain on Aug. 9, the battery held an important position and was the last troop to leave that bloody field. It lost four men killed, and nine wounded. Among the killed at Cedar Mountain was Wm. C. Arey of Camden. Again at Bull Run the Sixth Battery was the last to leave the field during the retreat.

Thus the second year of the great conflict passed away and while our army had suffered many reverses the end of the year did not leave the north discouraged. While cast down at the great sacrifice of blood that must be offered, the people at home were buoyed up by the magnificent valor displayed by the green troops they had sent forth. Among other communities the peo-

ple of Camden felt that they had every reason to be proud of the deeds of their citizen soldiers and to believe that their names shall

> "——stand the example of each distant age,
> And add new lustre to the historic page."

CHAPTER XLII.

AFFAIRS AT HOME.

1862. While their sons and brothers were fighting bravely in the south the men remaining at home were as bravely endeavoring to carry forward their own work and that of those who had gone to the front.

It was just as necessary as ever to till the farms, keep the mills and shops running, and perform all the other many duties of citizens and bread winners and while many went about their work with hearts heavy with grief and apprehension for their absent friends and threatened country, they continued to ply their various vocations with the hope that the war clouds might soon be lifted, and the sun of peace again illuminate a reunited and undivided land.

The business of the town also went on as usual, and in addition to the ordinary routine the voters were called to consider important questions in connection with the war, and the care and support of the families of those who were fighting in the south.

At the annual town meeting held March 17, B. J. Porter was elected Town Clerk: J. H. Curtis, Wm. H. Washburn and Otis Ingraham, Selectmen: and Christopher Young, Jr., Treasurer. It was voted "That the bills contracted by order of committee for supplies furnished families of Camden volunteers during the past year, be audited by last year's board of selectmen and paid." It was also voted "That the selectmen be authorized to furnish

supplies to the families of volunteers resident in Camden, and that the amount to be furnished be left discretionary with said selectmen," and "That the sum of two thousand dollars be raised to pay the past and present years' bills for support of families of volunteers resident in Camden and that the town treasurer be authorized to procure that sum by loan." It was voted to purchase the whole of the Wm. Hall farm for $1000 and that the selectmen select a suitable portion of it for a burial ground for Rockport village, and dispose of the rest to the best advantage possible.

On July 24, a meeting was called to see what action the town would take in regard to paying bounties to soldiers, at which it was voted "That this town shall pay to each person who shall volunteer to make up Camden's quota of the seven thousand men called for by the Governor of this state, the sum of one hundred and twenty five dollars, to be paid to him on his being mustered into the service of the United States,—enlistments to be made within thirty days in order to entitle the person enlisting to the said bounty"; also, "To raise six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, to pay volunteers agreeably to the foregoing vote, and that the Town Treasurer be authorized to give a note or notes of the town for the same." This was to be, if practicable, a ten years loan.

A month later (Aug. 26) another meeting was held to act on the same subject of bounties at which it was voted "To raise one hundred dollars bounty to each person that volunteers or is drafted," to fill up the town's quota of the 300,000 men called for by the President on Aug. 4. The sum of eight thousand dollars was voted (to be raised by loan) to pay the aforesaid bounties, the money to be paid the soldiers when mustered in. The town also voted to petition the legislature to reimburse the town for the amounts paid out in way of bounties. [1]

1. The state af erwards by several legistative acts provided for the payment of bounties out of the state treasury and for the reimbursement of the towns f r payment of bounties to their soldiers.

This year the Republicans nominated Abner Coburn for governor while the regular Democratic candidate was Bion Bradbury, and the candidate of the War Democrats was again C. D. Jameson. The Republican candidate was elected by a majority considerably reduced from the year before and Mr. Coburn became Maine's second "War Governor." The War Democrats who composed the larger wing of the party in 1861, this year were reduced to less than 7000 votes, only about one fifth of the vote cast by the other branch of the party. In Camden, however, the War Democrats cast the larger number of votes, Mr. Jameson receiving 181, and Mr. Bradbury 135, while Mr. Coburn received 259.

For Representative to the Legislature D. H. Bisbee, Republican, received 341 votes and was elected over E. K. Smart, who received 257. After the election Mr. Bisbee's success was celebrated and Wm. Meservey while in the act of firing a gun in the celebration, lost an arm.

This year Megunticoook School District was formed by the union of Dist. No. 2 and Dist. No. 3, for the purpose of establishing graded schools for Camden village. The following grading committee was chosen, by the new district: Samuel G. Adams, E. K. Smart, F. P. Chapin, E. M. Wood and T. R. Simonton. This was the begining of the excellent system of graded schools now existing in Camden.

On the morning of Sept. 29, 1862, at half past five o'clock, Bisbee & Marble's powder mill exploded, but fortunately no one was injured by the accident.

Christopher Young, Jr., died this year. Mr. Young was at the time of his death Treasurer of the town, and on Oct. 7, a town meeting convened to elect his successor at which Sidney A. Jones was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Hon. Christopher Young, Jr., who was one of the most successful of the Camden business men of his day died, Sept. 27, 1862, at the age of 42 years. Mr. Young was born in Union,

Maine. He obtained his education at the district schools of his native town, and in turn became himself a district school teacher. He started his business career by going into trade at East Union when a very young man, where he remained until 1845 when he transferred his business to West Camden. He traded there for about seventeen years and was still in business there in company with Mr. Geo. A. Miller at the time of his death. In the meantime some eight or ten years prior to his death he opened a lime manufacturing and ship building business at Rockport in which he was eminently successful. He built and occupied the store at the Rockport bridge, now known as the Burgess store building, and owned the southerly end of the "Jacobs Farm" including the lime quarries producing the "Jacobs Lime." He also built the large house afterwards known as the "Burgess House" on Union street and moved there from West Camden about 1859 occupying it until his death. Mr. Young took great interest in politics being a consistent Democrat. He represented Camden in the Legislature in 1850, '51 and '52 and was a member of the State Senate in 1854. He was, in 1860, a strong Douglass Democrat, a thorough union man and intensely interested in the success of the union cause, but did not live to witness its triumph. Mr. Young married Christiana, daughter of John Achorn, by whom he had six children, five of whom died in childhood of diphtheria all within a period of a few weeks. The youngest, Arvilla, survived, and married Alfred A. Richards.

Col. Nicholas Berry died this year in March. Col. Berry was born in Liverpool, England in 1807 of a Danish father and English mother. He came to Boston with his father when about eight years of age, and obtained his education in the Boston schools. At the age of 20 he went to New York and engaged in the sail making business until 1841, when he came to Camden, induced to do so by his connection in business with Camden sea captains, and continued to carry on the same business here. He built and occupied the large house on Union street late the

homestead of Capt. I. W. Sherman. Col. Berry was interested in military affairs and while in New York was Colonel of the 10th New York Regiment. He was also much interested in educational and temperance work and was prominent as a temperance worker in the days when the cause was unpopular. Col. Berry was twice married. His first wife was Sallie Ann Lundy, by whom he had two children: Agnes (who married Frank Barrett) and George. His second wife was Hope Strong, by whom he had nine children: Mary (who married Joseph Ayer) John C., Sarah C., (who married Fred Pillsbury) Nicholas, Henry, Wilbur F., Clarence, Charles W., and Fannie C.

Capt. William Blake, died June 29, 1862. He was born in Camden in the southern part of the town, in 1794. He married Lucy, daughter of Lewis Ogier and for a time lived in the Frederick Conway house and at Rockport village. He came to Camden village about 1836, and purchased of Chas. R. Porter the residence on Chestnut street, known as the "Blake House" and still owned by his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Hosmer. Capt. Blake was a successful master mariner and commanded many large vessels. His children are Patience (who married first Wm. Hosmer and second Edmund Buxton) and Lucy (who married Jesse H. Hosmer.)

1863. The annual town meeting in 1863 was held on March 16. At this meeting William Carleton was elected Town Clerk; S. T. Cleveland, Hanson Andrews and Almon Bird, Selectmen; and W. A. L. Rawson, Treasurer.

On July 1, a town meeting assembled to again act on the questions of bounties, etc., at which it was "voted to raise the sum of $300 for each individual citizen who may be drafted into the army of the United States, under the late act of Congress passed March 3, 1863." It was voted that a committee consisting of the Selectmen, Town Treasurer, Wm. H. Washburn and Edward Cushing, see to raising the money by loan, for the purpose of paying the aforementioned bounty. It was also voted

that this committee pay to each drafted man, the aforesaid sum of $300 when mustered in, or to his substitute when mustered in; and "if such citizen so drafted wishes to be exempted under said law, to pay the aforesaid sum of $300 to exempt him from such service."

On Nov. 19, a meeting was called to consider the same question at which it was voted to pay each man when mustered into the United States service, the sum of three hundred dollars, and a vote was taken to raise by loan the sum of $18,600 for this purpose.

The state election took place Sept. 14, 1863. Gov. Coburn had served during the most trying year of the war, when battles were being lost and many were discouraged and dissatisfied and the "Peace Party" had gained its greatest strength at the north. The Governor, however, was unfaltering in the work of raising troops and forwarding them to the seat of war, and displayed great ability in sustaining the hands of President Lincoln in carrying on the war. As he was about to retire, it became necessary to select a man who would be his and Gov. Washburn's equal in carrying on the great work, and the choice fell upon Samuel Cony of Augusta who was nominated by the Republicans and elected by a large majority over Bion Bradbury who was again the Democratic candidate, the distinction between "Democrats" and "War Democrats" having this year entirely disappeared, leaving but two candidates in the field. It is only necessary to add that our third "War Governor" fell not behind his predecessors in zeal, loyalty and patriotism, and "Every call of the President for troops was promptly answered, officers were selected with the sole view of their fitness to command, while the welfare of the men from Maine at the front was his great care." [1]

Mr. Cony proved a popular candidate in Camden and received 446 votes while 342 were cast for Mr. Bradbury.

1. Representative Men of Maine, page 47, of sketches of early Governors.

Elbridge G. Knight of Camden was one of the Democratic candidates for senator at this election, receiving in Camden 353 votes to 441 for his opponent, but was not elected.

George L. Follansbee, Republican, was elected Representative to the Legislature over P. J. Carleton, Democrat, the vote standing 426 for Follansbee and 374 for Carleton.

This year on Feb. 11, another homicide occured in town in the killing of Freeman C. Patterson by William D. Blake. These men had been on unfriendly terms for sometime and on this day Blake shot Patterson in Berry's sail loft, killing him instantly. [1]

Samuel Chase, died this year on Nov. 1, at the age of 52 years. Mr. Chase was the son of Robert Chase and was born in Camden, Aug. 30, 1811. When a young man he learned the blacksmith's trade of his father, and after he became of age he went to the Provinces where he worked at his trade for about two years. He then returned to his native state and worked at his trade at Rockport and elsewhere for a short time and then formed a partnership with his father and carried on business with him during his lifetime and afterwards carried it on alone. Mr. Chase had a remarkable memory and was a most interesting and companionable man. He was a lifelong Democrat and took much interest in politics, but we are not able to learn that he held many civil offices. He also took a great interest in Masonry, and was the twenty-fourth Master of Amity Lodge serving in that capacity three times in 1854, 1857 and 1858. He was District Deputy Grand Master from 1858 to 1860. Mr. Chase married Elmira Harrington, by whom he had two children, one of whom died young. The surviving child was Mary (who married J. S. Knowlton.)

1. Blake was convicted and sentenced to be hung. This sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life and in 1877 he was pardoned. Blake who had been a model prisoner, and was a finished workman, was after his pardon, retained by the prison management as an overseer.

CHAPTER XLIII.

AT THE FRONT.

1863. We will now return to the boys in the field and take a brief glance at the history of the principal Maine regiments in which Camden men were serving during this dark, strenuous and important year of the great rebellion.

During this year the following Camden men enlisted: Wm. A. Miller joined the Maine Heavy Artillery; Geo. L. Ames, Geo. C. Gardiner, Wm. J. Collins and Henry D. Calderwood, the Fourth Regiment of Infantry; Geo. E. Dunton, the Eighth Regiment; Warren Blake, the Second Regiment of Cavalry. The following joined the District of Columbia Regiment of Cavalry: Addison D. Barrett, Geo. H. M. Barrett, Benj. O. Barrows, Geo. R. Cameron, Alonzo D. Champney, Erastus R. Dailey, Perrin P. Freeman, Joseph W. Fletcher, Elvirous Gregory, Geo. W. Gregory, Albert W. Hasson, Elbridge S. Hopkins, Augustus H. Knight, John Q. A. Libby, Robert Lockhart, John B. Lash, John Lane, Wayland Marden, DeWitt McAllister, Frederick A. Norwood, Leander H. Paul, Sanford G. Parker, Richard F. Pendleton, Geo. H. Prince, Amos E. Russell, John H. Rollins, Henry B. Richards, Avery Small, Lorenzo A. Soule, Manassah W. Spear, Geo. L. Simons, Geo. W. Sherman, Chas. M. Stockham, Benj. E. Studley, Isaac W. Tilden, Frederick M. Veazie, Ephriam M. Knight. These men were afterwards transferred to and served in the First Regiment of Maine Cavalry.

We left the old Fourth Regiment receiving the compliments of its General after the battle of Fredericksburg. During the winter the regiment was encamped at Camp Pitcher, near Falmouth. On April 28 it broke camp and marched towards Fredericksburg and bivouacked three miles below the city. After several days of hard marching it engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, and did good services, when the Union right wing was pierced by "Stonewall" Jackson, to retrieve our position. The regiment shared in the famous night attack made in the dense woods on May 2, losing thirty-two men in killed, wounded and missing.

At the battle of Chancellorsville the gallant Gen. Hiram G. Berry was killed. On the morning of May 3, while posted to the right of Chancellorsville, Gen. Howard, whose division had been put to flight, rode up and said, "Gen. Berry, I am ruined." "Oh no, General" replied Berry, "I have a division that never was driven an inch; I will put them immediately into the breach and regain what you have lost." Berry at once placed himself at the head of his brave men and with an irresistible charge, drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and re-took the ground which had been lost. During the temporary hush which followed, Gen. Berry directed one of his staff (Capt. Greenhalgh) to ride to Gen. Hooker's headquarters for orders as to whether or not he should hold his position. Then dismounting with the rest of his staff, he walked a short distance to confer with Gen. Mott, and on his return, when near his staff, he was struck in the arm, close to the shoulder, by a rifle minie-ball which passed downward through his vitals, lodged in his hip, and killed him immediately. Thus perished one of the bravest soldiers and most skillful and promising officers of the war. Had his life been spared, it is believed by many that he would have been raised to the head of the army before the war closed. His body was embalmed and brought home to Rockland. At Washington and at Portland the remains were received with the highest civil, military and masonic

honors. On the Saturday following his death the body arrived from Portland at Rockland by steamer. Minute guns were fired as the vessel came up the harbor, the bells of the city were tolled, the places of business were closed, buildings were draped in mourning and flags hung at half mast. The remains lay in state at his late residence until the following Thursday when the funeral ceremonies took place. Among the many who were present to do honor to his memory and bear testimony to his distinguished military ability and services, were Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, Gov. Coburn and staff, Ex-Gov. Washburn, U. S. Senator Lot M. Morrill, Hon. S. C. Fessenden, Judge Rice, Maj. Gen. J. H. Butler and staff, Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Titcomb and aids, and Capt. J. B. Greenhalgh, member of the lamented General's staff.

The Fourth Regiment was next engaged in an important battle on the famous field of Gettysburg towards which, in a few weeks, so many Maine soldiers were converging.

The Eighth Regiment after wintering at Beaufort, embarked on March 19, to occupy Jacksonville, Fla. It landed under fire of the emeny, who were shelling the city. Col. Rust at once assumed command and ordered two gunboats to open fire in support of his battery and the enemy soon retired. Several attacks were made by the enemy during the following week but they were driven back and preparations were being made for the full occupation of eastern Florida, when Gen. Hunter ordered the regiment back to Beaufort to assist in the contemplated attack on Charleston. April 3, the regiment embarked for Charleston and lay at Stone River during the bombardment of Fort Sumter by Admiral Dupont's fleet, after which it was ordered back to Beaufort. On April 16, the regiment was again ordered to the vicinity of Charleston, but unforeseen circumstances prevented its getting farther than Hilton Head where it landed and remained during the summer and fall subject to severe picket, fatigue and garrison duty. On Nov. 14, the regiment returned to Beaufort where it

remained for the rest of the year.

The old Second Battery also had a share in the battle of Chancellorsville, holding the extreme right of the line of the army, doing good service. A month later found the Battery engaged in the Pennsylvanian campaign. It crossed the Potomac on June 23, and was constantly on the advance until, on the morning of July 1, it found itself facing the enemy at Gettysburg where we will leave it for the present.

The Sixth Battery went into winter quarters at Dumfries, Va., and on May 27, 1863, was ordered to report to the Artillery Reserve at Falmouth where it lay until June 13, when the army took up the line of march towards the Potomac. It arrived at Fairfax Court House on the 15th where it remained until the 24th when it crossed the Potomac and camped in Maryland until the 28th. On that date it took up the line of march toward that mighty rendezvous, Gettysburg, where it arrived on July 1, and took position before the confederate army.

The Nineteenth Regiment was in winter quarters at Falmouth until April 27, when its Division was ordered to co-operate with Gen. Sedgwick in an attack on the heights of Fredericksburg. To the regiment was assigned the duty of guarding the telegraphic communication between the left wing of the army and Gen. Hooker's headquarters, where it remained until May 3. On May 4, it was detached to guard the fort at Falmouth, and on the 5th it removed the pontoon bridge at Fredericksburg under a severe fire of the enemy. Two days later it went into camp where it remained until June 15, when it took up the northward line of march which in due time brought it across the Potomac and to the great objective point of all the regiments in that part of the South, Gettysburg, where it bivouacked on July 1.

The Twentieth Regiment after passing the winter at Falmouth, participated in the battle of Chancellorsville to the extent of guarding the telegraph line from right to left, and after the battle returned to its old camping ground where Lieut. Col.

Chamberlain took command. On May 20, it started on the march and was on the move the most of the time without participating in any engagement until June 21, when it encountered two brigades of the enemy's cavalry with artillery near Middleborough, where a sharp fight took place, the enemy being driven back and the regiment losing one man killed and one officer and seven men wounded. On June 26, the march was resumed and on July 2, the regiment arrived on the field of Gettysburg.

The new Twenty-sixth Regiment was last seen encamped below New Orleans. On the first day of January, 1863, it was assigned to the 3d Brigade of Grover's Division. The regiment remained at Port Hudson until March 28, when it embarked for Donaldsonville, La., where it remained until April 20 Thence it proceeded by march, rail and steamer, until on April 14, it arrived near Franklin, La., and received its baptism of fire in the battle of Irish Bend. In this battle the regiment behaved with gallantry and met with severe loss. It was complimented on the field by Gen. Grover, for its discipline and bravery. After the battle the regiment remained in that vicinity until ordered back to Port Hudson, where it arrived on May 30, and was engaged in supporting a battery until June 12, when it was engaged in an assault. After the surrender of the place it remained inside on guard duty until July 26, when it embarked for home. The regiment reached Bangor on Aug. 9, and was mustered out of the service on Aug. 17. Of the Camden members of this regiment, Lieut. Wm. F. Brown was wounded at Port Hudson, Henry Ewell, Jr., was killed at Irish Bend and Francis French and Wilford B. Glover died in the hospital at New Orleans. Samuel Annis and Geo. E. Thorndike also gave up their lives for their country, dying in the South.

The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Regiments, containing a few Camden men each, were engaged principally near New Orleans during the year but took part in no severe engagements. They both formed part of Gen. Banks' expedition to Texas. On Nov.

15, they took part in the expedition to Mustang Island and on the 16th both regiments supported by the 28th Iowa, formed in line of battle to storm the enemy's works, but when they advanced the garrison unconditionally surrendered. Both regiments also joined in the movement upon Corpus Christi.

The First Regiment of Cavalry was not joined by Camden men (except Franklin A. Oxton who was taken prisoner at Fredericksburg and afterwards paroled) until 1864, when the Maine men from the first D. C. Cavalry were transferred to it. It was a very active cavalry regiment. It arrived on the Gettysburg field on July 2.

We have thus briefly traced the Camden soldiers at the front through the year, except those who engaged in the battle of Gettysburg whom we left girding their loins for that mighty struggle.

CHAPTER XLIV.

GETTYSBURG.

1863. The great red tide of the rebellion had now reached its flood. Up it had come from the South a mighty deluge that threatened to override all obstacles and submerge the North itself. Even into the North it came, sweeping towards the cities of Philadelphia and New York. In this dark hour a wall of blue arose upon the Pennsylvania hills, an impregnable wall against which this awful tide dashed and roared only to be hurled back to rise no more but from that day to ebb and ebb and ebb until it disappeared forever at Appomattox. In this wall of blue, a mighty part thereof, stood the Anaks from Maine and among them Camden had its immortal share and acted its immortal part.

The Second Maine Battery was early on the field, and opened the great battle, firing the first gun in this most decisive battle of the great rebellion. [1] It was attached to the artillery brigade of the First Corps, and was the battery selected to accompany the leading division of the Corps upon its march, which arrangement brought it upon the field in the very van of the First Corps. Gen. Reynolds, in person selected the position for the Battery on the right near the Chambersburg Pike, [2] and it at once opened upon the enemy the first cannonade and this action of Gen. Reynolds committed the army definitely to a battle for the

1. "Maine at Gettysburg," Page 15.

2. The State of Maine erected its monument to the Battery on this spot, the same being a granite tablet.

possession of Gettysburg. The men who brought the six three-inch guns into position were volunteers principally from Knox County. The guns of the Battery did most effective work and it only retired from this position, which was an exceedingly exposed one, when ordered to do so to save it from annihilation. It retreated under a heavy fire taking its guns, except one unhorsed gun which, however, was later taken off by Capt. Hall with his own men and horses. "The conduct of the Battery during the half hour it had been engaged had been conspicuously gallant. It had maintained itself against the concentrated fire of the Confederate guns massed against its position, returning their fire with such effect that several of the enemy's pieces were disabled, and had, without the assistance of infantry, repulsed one Confederate charge. Two men had been killed outright and eighteen had been wounded." [1] The Battery then proceeded to Seminary Ridge but was forced to return to the Chambersburg Pike. It then had but three guns left in working order and was ordered to a position upon Cemetery Hill fighting its way inch by inch and arriving there after five hours of hard fighting. On the second day of the battle, July 2, the three effective guns of the Battery were stationed on the extreme left of the artillery line in the Cemetery and here the Battery opened fire in reply to the enemy's guns and continued in action until the Confederates ceased firing for the day. During the two days the Battery fired 635 rounds of ammunition. The Camden men in the Battery were, as a rule, fortunate in escaping casualties. During the first day of the battle Richard N. Thorndike and William Orbeton were wounded.

The Fourth Regiment, which "Maine at Gettysburg" describes as "one of the truest veteran regiments in the Army of the Potomac", was led to Gettysburg by Col. Elijah Walker, a brave and gallant officer. It arrived on the evening of July 1, and was ordered to establish a picket line to extend along a portion of the left front of the Union line. Facing them were the

1. "Maine at Gettysburg," Page 19.

Confederate pickets in the same wood and in the morning a desultory skirmish fire was kept up between the opposing picket lines until about 10 o'clock in the forenoon when the Regiment was relieved from picket duty. The Regiment was attached to Sickles' Corps, and Ward's Brigade, and in the Union line on the second day of the battle this Brigade was on the extreme left of the line which extended from the Devil's Den to the Peach Orchard and the Fourth Regiment was at the left extremity of the Brigade. In the gorge of the Devil's Den the Regiment bravely resisted the enemy and suffered the severest loss. [1] Here it met and repulsed the fierce assaults of the Alabama regiments who, although in larger numbers than the Maine regiment,and making their attacks with true southern dash and heroism, were obliged to retire and leave their Maine foemen in their old position. Then in turn they got into line and charging with the bayonet drove Benning's men from the battery. When in the evening the Regiment retired with the Brigade to the rear, its command was turned over to Capt. Edwin Libby on account of the severe wound of the Colonel. On July 3, under Capt. Libby the Regiment with the Brigade was held in reserve. In the crisis of the assault upon our lines in the afternoon the Regiment was hurriedly moved to the right to the support of the Second Division, Second Corps, but the enemy had been repulsed and the Regiment was not actively engaged. [2] Geo. C. Gardiner of Camden, was killed July 2, and Wm. J. Collins and Henry D. Calderwood were taken prisoners the same day.

The Twentieth Regiment played a most gallant part on July 2, in defending the most important position in the battle of that day, Little Round Top. The regiment was under the command of Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain, one of the bravest and ablest of the officers of our northern armies in the rebellion and who played

1 In the gorge was placed the Fourth Maine's monument which is a five sided shaft of Maine granite.

2. See "Maine at Gettysburg," Pages 158-198.

a most heroic part in the battle of July 2. Says "Maine at Gettysburg" (page 253): "How our Twentieth Regiment at the head of the brigade went in at first to Sickles, line of battle then under tremendous fire; how the gallant General Warren, seeing with military eye the importance of the Round Top heights, begged General Sykes to send Vincent's brigade to gain this position in advance of Longstreet's troops, then rushing for the same commanding heights; how Hazlett, aided by the infantry, lifted his guns by hand and hand-spike up the craggy sides; how Vincent fought and fell; how the Twentieth at the critical moment, with a bayonet charge, turned the confident Confederate onslaught into rout, on the left of our army; all this makes one of the most famous passages of the battle of Gettysburg."[1] The defense of Little Round Top was one of the grandest events of the whole war. The gods, fighting in the defense of Olympus, could have performed no more mighty deeds, and when the awful struggle was over and "the Confederates were driven completely and finally from the front of the Twentieth" and Little Round Top was saved, the soldiers of the Twentieth could not rest, much as they needed it, for the order came to Col. Chamberlain "to advance and take possession of Big Round Top." This order was quickly and nobly executed, the enemy were driven over the mountain, the Regiment took up a commanding position on its summit[2] and the enemy gave up further attack upon the Union left. In the forenoon of the 3d the Regiment was in a position to the right of Little Round Top, where it remained during the battle of that day not being called in to assist in repelling Pickett's charge. The following day the Regiment was engaged in burying its many dead. The few Camden men in this regiment escaped.

The Nineteenth Regiment was the remaining Maine infantry regiment participating in the great battle. It was attached to

1. For Twentieth Maine at Gettysburg see "Maine at Gettysburg." Pages 252-288.

2. Upon Big Round Top is the State's monument to the Twentieth Regiment. It is of Hallowell granite.

Hancock's Second Corps and was the only Maine organization in in that Corps. [1] It was commanded by Col. Francis E. Heath, and this was the first great battle in which it was engaged and right gallantly did it bear itself. The Corps was placed in line of battle early in the morning of July 2, its right resting on Cemetery Hill and its left stretching towards Little Round Top. When the first Confederate charge was made upon the Regiment the soldiers of the South "melted away" before the fierce and enfilading fire of the Nineteenth. Then followed the charge towards the Emmitsburg Road, in which the enemy were dispersed, and "several stands of colors, many prisoners and four Union cannons, abandoned in the retreat, were the trophies of this daring and gallant charge." The Regiment remained near the Emmitsburg Road until recalled about dark. Says "Maine at Gettysburg:" "As the men and officers marched back to the line on that evening they might justly have felt that whatever glories there are in war had been won by them. * * * * Their loss in killed and wounded had been remarkable even in that remarkable battle. Many years later, when the records of the Union armies should be studied, it was written in history that at Gettysburg, Harrow's Brigade of Hancock's Corps, suffered heavier losses than any other brigade of any Federal army in any battle of the Civil War. And of the devoted regiments of that brigade the Nineteenth Maine was to stand second in the extent of its losses. In this day's fighting 130 men and officers of the Regiment had been killed or wounded. The field over which they marched was strewn with ghastly evidence of battle." The forenoon of July 3d passed without incident to the Union left but the great, final event of the three days battle was in preparation, an event that Gen. Lee hoped would divide the Union army, and open the road to the great North and demand the recognition of the Confederate States of America as one of the great family of the earth's nations. The last mighty wave of the high tide of the rebellion was about

1. See "Maine at Gettysburg," Pages 291-321.

to dash against the wall of blue and the Nineteenth Maine was lying directly in its path. Pickett's charge was about to be made. At one o'clock the artillery of the enemy opened the cannonade that was to prepare the way for the charge and for ninety minutes the Nineteenth suffered the rain of shot and shell with no protection but a stone wall. Then from the far-away woods the magnificent charge began. Pickett's division, the flower of the South, with splendid discipline swept across the mile and a quarter of intervening fields, regardless of artillery shot and infantry bullets poured upon them by the waiting soldiers of the North. The Nineteenth began firing when they were 300 or 400 yards away. Webb's brigade of Pennsylvania first received the shock of their advance, and gave way before it, but the Second Corps rushed to the rescue, the Nineteenth Maine among the first. While the Titanic struggle is going on batteries of friend and foe are throwing shot and shell into the area of the struggling mass. The Confederates break through and are thrust back in a hand to hand combat. The Union line is pushed back from the wall and the Confederates possess it. The men of the Nineteenth and their comrades move down upon them and they are hurled back again. The line is preserved, the last wave receedes, the great battle is won, the rebellion has received its death blow, the Union is saved. [1] Of the Camden men in the regiment Joseph W. Wilson and John F. Carey were killed and Edward B. Sheldon, Daniel G. Lamb and Amos B. Oxton were wounded.

The Sixth Battery, known as "Dow's Battery" being under command of Lieut. Edwin B. Dow, on its arrival July 2, reported to Maj. Freeman McGlivery. [2] The enemy had just captured four guns of a Massachusetts battery and under directions of McGlivery the Sixth Battery opened fire upon them and restored

1. At the "Bloody Angle" where the regiment awaited Pickett's charge, was erected of Hallowell granite the State's monument to the Nineteenth.

2. See "Maine at Gettysburg," Pages 325-347.

three of them, after driving the enemy away. Later McGlivery found the enemy advancing in full force, and hurried into position Battery I. 5th U. S., three guns of the 5th Mass., two guns of Thompson's Penn. Battery and another volunteer Battery. As the Sixth went into position it came under a heavy fire from two Confederate batteries, to which Dow responded with shot and shell. Soon the enemy evidently determined to dash through the batteries. No infantry was at hand to support them and the batteries were in a most critical and perilous position. The Sixth Maine and Fifth Mass. alone stood to their guns pouring in upon the advancing enemy canister shot with such rapidity that they were forced to retire. The Sixth expended 240 rounds of ammunition, and while under a severe fire lost not a man killed and but eight wounded. On July 3, the Battery did good service in breaking up the Confederate batteries engaged in shelling the Union line before Pickett's charge. And when Pickett's line advanced the Sixth assisted in pouring upon them such a withering fire that only decimated regiments at last reached Hancock's line to be hurled back by the Nineteenth Maine and the other regiments that met the charge of the doomed Confederates. But five men of the Sixth were wounded during the day's action, and during the two days the Battery did not lose a gun. [1]

It only remains to say that the First Maine Cavalry, attached to the Brigade of Gen. J. Irvin Gregg, bore itself bravely in the cavalry battle on July 3, and on the following day began its work of following up the retreating forces of Lee, hanging upon his flanks and capturing many of his stragglers and wounded, until he crossed the Potomac on July 15. [2]

1. The monument to the Sixth Battery at Gettysburg is of Hallowell granite, with a group of cannon balls upon the plinth.

2. "Maine at Gettysburg," Pages 469-516. The monument to the First Maine Cavalry was erected on the Hanover Road.

CHAPTER XLV.

On Many Battlefields.

1863. After the battle at Gettysburg the Union army followed the retreating enemy back across the Potomac.

The Second Battery followed Gen. Lee into Virginia and went into camp at Kelley's Ford. In September it marched to near Culpepper and thence to the Rapidan River. Later it was ordered into Camp Barry, artillery depot, Washington, where it remained for the winter.

The Fourth Regiment also followed into Virginia, its division meeting and engaging the enemy at Wapping Heights. In the fall it took part in the manœuvres from Culpeper to Centreville, and was present at Kelley's Ford, Orange Grove and Mine Run in November. It went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, Virginia, on Jan. 1, 1864.

The Nineteenth Regiment after marching south, encamped at Morrisville until Sept. 12, when it moved to Rappahannock Station. Later it maintained an extensive picket line on a part of the line of the Rapidan and on Oct. 8, it moved to Culpeper. On Oct. 10, it was called out in haste and two days later was hotly engaged with the enemy at Bristow Station, capturing a stand of colors from a North Carolina regiment, besides a large number of prisoners and small arms. Afterwards the Regiment encamped at Warrenton and Brandy Station, in the meantime joining in the movement to Mine Run and afterwards went into

camp at Stevensburg.

The Twentieth Regiment in its movement southward engaged with the enemy on July 10, on the Sharpsburg Pike, losing ten men. In August it encamped at Beverly Ford and later shared in the movement between Culpeper and Centreville, but was not actively engaged with the enemy until Nov. 7, when it took part in the battle of Rappahannock Station, and was subsequently in the affair at Mine Run where it suffered from the severe cold but had but slight loss in wounded and none killed. The Regiment was assigned the duty of guarding the Rappahannock Station railroad bridge, where it was comfortably encamped.

The Sixth Battery crossed the Potomac into Virginia on July 18, and there moved to Warrenton encamping there and at Warrenton Junction until Sept. 16, when it marched to Culpepper. On Oct. 12, it proceeded to Centreville Heights subsequently arriving at Brandy Station. In November the Battery was posted along the railroad to assist in guarding the communications with Washington. On Dec. 3, it reached Brandy Station where it finally went into winter quarters.

The First Cavalry Regiment engaged the enemy in a severe battle at Shepardstown on July 16, meeting with heavy loss. In October at Sulphur Springs, it had a strenuous reconnoissance, constantly marching and fighting for six days and two nights. This Regiment also took part in the Mine Run affair, skirmishing, reconnoitering and picketing in extremely cold weather. In the latter part of December, with three other regiments, it made a successful expedition through the Blue Ridge destroying a large manufactory of Confederate government cavalry and artillery equipments with contents, and several tanneries. The Regiment went into winter quarters near Warrenton.

1864. During this year the following Camden men joined the Second Battery: Dexter C. Andrews, Richard Collamore, William House, Ezra B. Hall, Thomas H. Ingraham, Andrew Mitchell, Isaac F. Pattee, Augustus Peabody, Charles M. Prince,

and Emery S. Upham.

The following Camden recruits joined the Sixth Battery: Geo. A. Andrews, Osgood H. Blake, Frederick J. Currier, Henry E. Howard, John H. Marshall, Thos. M. Maddocks, Christopher C. Stinson and Albert E. Studley.

The Eighth Regiment received the following accessions from Camden: Oliver Metcalf, Henry T. Ogier, Nathan B. Hopkins, Ezekiel T. Keller.

Camden also furnished the following for the Ninth Regiment: Peter E. Robbins, Henry S. Simmons, Amos Allen, Hovey M. Andrews, Thomas Blackington, John B. Ott, John Osmond, Francis Overlock, Edward Parkinson, Comfort W. Perkins, Chas. A. Potter, Isaac G. Keller, Joseph T. Keller. Levi Morton, John Noland, Sanford L. Oxton, John E. Playze, John C. Thorndike, Edgar S. Packard, Ezra B. Wilson, Sylvanus H. Young, Otis S. Gardiner and Minot D. Hewett.

The Fifteenth Regiment was joined by John E. Thorndike, the Sixteenth by Wm. Green, and the Seventeenth by Edward D. Harrington, all of Camden.

The Camden recruits for the Nineteenth Regiment were Oscar E. Page, Rufus C. Thomas, Joab Gray, Elvirus E. Gregory, John H. Sumner, Sumner H. Bennett and Geo H. Bennett.

Joseph Bishop and Wm. McLaughlin joined the Twentieth Regiment.

Benj. O. Barrows and Stephen B. Gurney, of Camden, became members of the First Battalion of Infantry Co. B. [1]

The following Camden men became members of the Coast Guards: Frank Milliken, Lieutenant; Abraham G. Dow, Sergeant; William E. Clough, Musician; Cornelius W. Thomas, Wagoner; Richard B. Grinnell, James P. C. Kimball, Herman Rankin, Herbert Thorndike, Franklin L. Start, and Edgar E.

1. A few of the recruits named in this Chapter as en ering the service in 1864, actually entered in the very last of 1863, and the very first of 1865. The great majority of them, however, entered sometime during the year 1864.

Witherspoon.

Erastus R. Dailey, George W. Gregory, Chas. B. Simmons, and Geo. B. Yeaton of Camden became members of the First Regiment of Cavalry. Moses L. Strickland of Camden joined the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery and Levi W. Martin the Thirty-first Regiment of Infantry.

To follow the movements of all the Camden men engaged in their country's defense during the last year and a quarter of the war would be impracticable in a work of the scope of this history, and we shall only be able to touch upon the most important of the many affairs in which they participated during the year 1864 and the early months of 1865.

The First District of Columbia Cavalry, after performing important services at Washington, Portsmouth, Petersburg and elsewhere, joined the Union force at Malvern Hill on July 26, and assisted in repulsing the enemy there. August 2, it crossed the Appomattox river and the next day took up headquarters at Sycamore church. It was on picket line from Aug. 8th to the 21st, near Petersburg on the Weldon and Petersburg railroad. From that time, for several days, it was participating in fights and skirmishes. On Sept. 15, it was attacked by a heavy force of the enemy from three different points just at the break of day. The fierce attacks of the enemy here and at Cox's Mills, time after time repulsed, until finally the Regiment was forced to retreat on account of the overwhelming force with which it was engaged, is one of the brilliant chapters in the history of the war. In September all the Maine officers and men of this Regiment were transfered to the First Maine Cavalry Regiment and their history from that time became indentical with that of the Maine Regiment which was engaged during the months of September, October and November in doing picket duty and reconnoitering, excepting that in the latter part of October, it was attacked on the Boydton Plank Road and nobly held its ground against a superior force. Dec. 1, six companies, under command of Lieut. Col. J. P. Cilley,

marched to Stony Creek Station and assisted in its destruction, and on the 7th, five other companies assisted at the Weldon Railroad in burning the bridge and barracks, after which the Regiment was again employed principally in picketing and scouting. The casualties of the Regiment for the year 1864, were 76 officers and men killed, 215 wounded, and 130 missing in action.

The Second Battery moved out of winter quarters on April 26, joined the 9th Army Corps, and entered upon campaign of the Potomac under Gen. Grant. After various meanderings it engaged the enemy on May 10, about four miles from Spottsylvania Court House. From that time for a period of several days it was participating in severe engagements or throwing up earthworks. In June the Battery found itself in the line of battle then forming in front of Petersburg, where it participated in that famous seige. On July 30, the occasion of the explosion of the mine, the Battery kept up a fierce fire on the enemy's works nearly all day, firing 550 rounds. On Oct. 13, the Battery was removed two miles from the front, occupying the outer defenses of City Point. It did not participate in any subsequent engagements. Thomas F. Simpson of Camden was killed before Petersburg, June 30.

The Fourth Regiment removed from winter quarters March 15th, and was assigned to the 2d Army Corps, as the army was reorganized under Gen. Grant. It was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness losing 34 killed, 147 wounded and three missing. It was then employed in reconnoitering, building fortifications, etc., and later took part in the charge upon the enemy near Hanover Junction. On June 2, it moved to Cold Harbor where it was occupied in building breastworks, rifle pits, etc., until the 13th. The next day it crossed the James river and took position in line of battle, and on the following day was relieved from further duty. This old veteran Regiment that had seen so much service, then returned to Rockland where it arrived June 25, and received suitable honors in a reception under the auspicies of the

municipal authorities, and on July 19, the battle scarred veterans were mustered out of the United States service.

The Nineteenth Regiment remained in winter quarters until the opening of the Wilderness Campaign on May 3, in which it participated with severe loss. Then followed the engagements at Spottsylvania, River Po, North Anna, Totopotomy and the sanguinary and useless assault upon the enemy's works at Cold Harbor. On June 15, the Regiment arrived near Petersburg where it took part in the seige and bore itself most meritoriously in the battles of Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station and Boydton Road. During the year 1864, its casualties were, killed and mortally wounded 101, wounded 299, prisoners 133, making a total of 533 out of 614.

The Twentieth Regiment left its winter camp on May 1, and from this time until the end of the year had a history very similar to its sister regiment, being engaged in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, North Anna, etc., and participating in the long seige of Petersburg. The aggregate casualties of the Regiment in 1864, are said to be 254.

The Sixth Battery also left camp on May 3, and engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. Its subsequent history for the year is so similar to that of the other troops that to follow it will be almost a repetition of what we have already written.

Among the Camden killed during the year were the gallant Corporal George S. Cobb, who fell in front of Petersburg, Oct. 17; Harvey C. Joice, June 9; John D. Leach, May 7; Albert E. Studley, May 10; while many were wounded and taken prisoners.

The Eighth Regiment remained in winter quarters at Beaufort, S. C., until the 20th of March, when Col. Rust with 16 officers returned to Maine in charge of 330 men, who, having reenlisted for a term of three years, had been furloughed for 35 days. The rest of the Regiment continued at Beaufort until April 13, where it embarked for the Department of Virginia and New Orleans, and on the 16th landed at Gloucester Point and was

assigned to the 10th Corps, 1st Brigade, 3d Division. Col. Rust with the veterans and a party of recruits returned on April 26, and joined the Regiment, and on May 4, the 10th and 18th Corps embarked on board of transports landing on the same day at Bemuda Hundred where it took part in all the active operations of the army of the James, and on May 16 took part in the battle of Drury's Bluff. Thence the Regiment went by march and transports to White House Landing where it was assigned to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 18th Army Corps. On May 31, it took up the line of march for Cold Harbor reaching there June 1, and on the 3d participated in the general assault upon the enemy's line. The Regiment remained in the trenches suffering continual losses until the 11th, when it was relieved and later moved to the defenses of Petersburg being then reduced to 270 guns. The Regiment remained in front of Petersburg under continual fire for the most of the time and engaged in the most exhausting duties, until Aug. 25, when the Corps was relieved from duty before Petersburg and went into the works before Bemuda Hundred. On Sept. 13, Lieut. Col. Boynton was mustered as Colonel and took command in place of Col. Rust, discharged for disability. The Regiment was on Sept. 28, engaged in an assault on the enemy's works near Chapin's Farm,and afterwards remained in the trenches near Chapin's Farm until Dec. 5, when it was assigned to the 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 24th Corps, and moved to the right of the lines near Deep Bottom. The Regiment garrisoned the works at Spring Hill and on the 10th, Longstreet's Corps approached very near the work on Spring Hill resulting in a loss to the Regiment of five killed and six wounded. This closed the work of the Regiment for the year.

When Admiral Farragut "lashed to the rigging" entered Mobile Bay on Aug. 5, 1864, a Camden man, Capt. James W. Magune, was in command of one of the vessels of his fleet, the Sciota, and took part in all the operations of the fleet and in the bombardment and surrender of Mobile.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE WAR DEBT.

1864. Many town meetings were held during this year to act upon questions relating to the war,—bounties, support of families, etc.

At the annual meeting held March 14, the Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer elected in 1863, were re-elected. At this meeting it was voted to raise $1000 for the support of families of volunteers. It was also voted that the town place at the disposal of the municipal officers, a sum not to exceed $6000 "To make temporary provisions for and pay to its recruits if needed."

At a town meeting held Aug. 27, it was voted "That the Town raise two hundred and twenty-five dollars to pay recruiting officers for each and every man they cause to be mustered into the United States Army or Navy either as substitute or volunteer to fill our Town Quota for the last call of the President."

And again on Oct. 17, we find the town voting "To raise the sum of Three hundred and Seventy-five dollars to each volunteer or drafted man who has or shall enter the service of the United States, or to Principal or Substitute entering such service on the quota of Camden under the President's call of July 18, 1864." It was also voted "To raise by loan the sum of Twenty-one Thousand dollars to pay said sums provided for by vote * * * * * * * * and that the selectmen give Town orders for the same or notes on time not exceeding ten years."

Also at a meeting held Dec. 12, it was voted to raise $25,000 to be paid, $200 to one year and two years men and $375 to three years men; which sum it was voted to raise on time not to exceed ten years.

It was about this time, we think, when a strong opposition arose against the draft among some of the citizens of the town and it was feared that the draft would be resisted. So strong was this sentiment that a United States cutter came into Rockport harbor with deck cleared for action and guns pointing to the village. Some who had strongly committed themselves to this movement, with the help of their friends, got away to Canada where they remained until the close of the war. The cutter, however, was not needed and the draft proceeded without trouble.

This year Gov. Cony was re-nominated by the Republicans, while the Democratic candidate was Joseph Howard. Mr. Cony was re-elected by over 19,000 majority.

In Camden Mr. Cony received 387 votes, and Mr. Howard 266.

Elbridge G. Knight of Camden was again one of the Democratic candidates for senator receiving in Camden exactly the same vote as the Democratic candidate for governor. He was not elected, but, by the death of his opponent, he became entitled to the office and served in the legislative session of 1865.

For Representative to the Legislature, George L. Follansbee, Republican, was elected, receiving 386 votes, while his opponent, Ezekiel Vinal, Democrat, received 266.

On the question of amending the Constitution, allowing soldiers, absent from the state, to vote wherever they might be in the Army of the United States, the vote stood, 416 in favor of the amendment and 49 opposed to it.

At the presidential election in the following November the Republican electors received 377 votes and the Democratic electors 281.

On May 6, of this year a sad accident happened on Mt.

Megunticook. A Maying party from Lincolnville was seated near the edge of the precipice, nearly one thousand feet high, that overlooks Lake Megunticook and the Turnpike, when one of the party, a young girl some thirteen or fourteen years of age, the daughter of Zadock French of Lincolnville Beach, in attempting to gather some flowers at the edge of the cliff, was thrown forward in rising and fell headlong to a rocky shelf several hundred feet below. She was reached with difficulty and strange to say was still living, with no bones broken, although terribly bruised and unconscious. She was lashed to a plank and lowered from crag to crag, taking several hours, and conveyed to the nearest house where everything possible was done to save her life, but she died that evening. A cross now marks the spot where she fell and the precipice has since been known as "Maiden Cliff." [1]

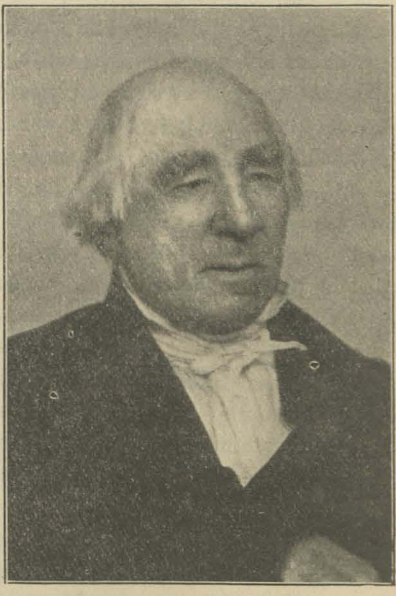
On Dec. 12, Hiram Bass was elected Town Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Rawson.

This year a very old, prominent and respected citizen, Benjamin Cushing, died. Mr. Cushing was born in Hanover, Mass., in 1774. He was the son of Hon. Joseph Cushing, who was Judge of Probate for Plymouth County. Mr. Cushing came to Camden in 1794 with his brother Joseph, and entered into trade in the store vacated by John Dergen on the site of Carleton, Pascal & Co's. store and subsequently built and occupied the Hunt building. After the death of Mr. Hathaway, he succeeded to the office of Postmaster which position he held for thirty years. The salary of a Postmaster in this town was $6.00 per quarter and at the time Mr. Cushing first became an incumbent of the office the mail carrier used to arrive once a week at no particular hour of the day and he was considered punctual if he arrived at any time during the appointed day. [2] Mr. Cushing married Miss Jane

1. See poem "The Maid of Megunticook" by Geo. H. Cleveland.

2. The salary of the Postmaster of Camden is $3000 per year, besides which the government pays the wages of seven clerks and there are three mail carriers. The salary of the Camden Postmaster is larger than is paid the Postmaster at Rockland and far exceeds that of any other Postmaster in this vicinity,

Eaton, daughter of Joseph Eaton, on Oct 21, 1800. While engaged in trade he also carried on the shipbuilding business in which he was concerned for many years. He was several times a selectman of the town, and after the formation of the new State of Maine, he went to Portland as Representative to the Legislature, for one term. He was also a Justice of the Peace. As the most



Benjamin Cushing

prominent business man of the town he went on board the "Furieuse" with the first selectman, Robert Chase, as a hostage, in 1814, as has already been related. Mr. Cushing was one of the most influential of our early citizens and was a man of wealth and character. He was also influential as a Mason and was one of the charter members of Amity Lodge and its first Senior

Deacon. Mr. Cushing's residence was situated on Chestnut street, and was built by him. The house in later years has been better known as the "James Seward House" and is now owned by Mrs. Sallie H. Henry. Mr. Cushing had the physique and rugged constitution of many of our early settlers and lived to the great age of 90 years and 6 months. Benjamin and Jane Cushing were the parents of five daughters, viz: Eliza, Julia (who married Frederick Jacobs), Adeline (who married Samuel G. Adams), Sarah (who married Ralph Johnson) and Lucy.

1865. There was no change in the board of Selectmen elected at the annual meeting held this year on March 13, the old board being elected. E. T. G. Rawson was the Town Clerk elected and Hiram Bass the Treasurer.

It was voted that the Selectmen and Treasurer call in all outstanding war debts and issue bonds therefor payable in six years, for an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

It was also voted "To pay persons, who, by private subscription gave bounties to volunteers who were mustered into the service of the United States in the Second Maine Battery, in 1861, and Twenty-sixth Maine Regiment in 1862, and credited upon the quota of Camden, upon satisfactory proof being presented to the Selectmen of the amount so subscribed and paid, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be raised by assessment."

Provision was made for paying out of the "War Loan" the sum of twenty-three hundred dollars, to those furnishing substitutes under the draft of Aug. 6, 1863; for paying "the subscription loan" so called ($4100); to provide for the families of soldiers in the United States service ($3000); and to pay each volunteer under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, the sum of $100, in addition to what the town voted on the meeting of Dec. 12,1864, and that the same sum be also paid to drafted men.

At this meeting the town first voted to purchase a safe, the sum of $200 being appropriated for that purpose.

The town went still further at a meeting called on March 29, and voted to pay "Each principal or drafted man who shall hereafter put in a substitute to fill the quota under the call of the President of Dec. 19, 1864, a sum sufficient to make the bounty four hundred and seventy-five dollars for three years, and three hundred dollars for one or two years."

This year Samuel Cony was for the third time the Republican candidate for governor, while the Democrats again nominated Joseph Howard. Gov. Cony was re-elected by his usual large majority. He received in Camden 341 votes, and Mr. Howard received 231.

Abel Merriam, Republican, was elected Representative to the Legislature receiving 303 votes while Wm. H. Washburn, Democrat, received 255.

A town meeting was called Sept. 23, at which C. W. Follansbee was elected Town Clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. T. G. Rawson, and Edward Freeman was elected First Selectman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. T. Cleveland.

At the same meeting the town again raised money by loan to pay bounties. This loan was to be negotiated on notes of the town, for bounties due Aug. 19, preceding, and was not to exceed $10,000.

At this period the war debt of the town had mounted to the enormous sum of $90,000.

Mark Bucklin died this year. Mr. Bucklin was the son of Barak Bucklin, one of the earliest of the town's settlers. Barak came from Rhode Island, to Camden about 1771, and settled in the southern part of the town. He married Ruth, sister of William Porterfield. Mark was born in Camden, 1791. He married Hannah Merrill of Bristol, Maine, and lived on the farm next to the Merrill place. He took part in the war of 1812 and was a pensioner of that war. He was one of the teamsters who went across the country to Portland with goods taken from the captured

British vessel at Camden during that war. He was 74 years of age at the time of his death. His children were Bethana (who married Capt. James Wallace), Edward, Wilson, Horace and Austin, (all sea captains who settled at Rockland), Georgia (who married Otis A. Fish) and Clara.

Capt. John Glover died this year on March 5, at the age of 76 years. Capt. Glover was born in Framingham, Mass., and when two years of age came to North Haven, Maine, where he lived until 1840, when he removed to Camden purchasing the farm on the Belfast Road now known as "Sagamore Farm." Capt. Glover was for many years a successful ship-master, commanding many large vessels in the days when the American merchant marine was at its zenith. Capt. Glover was a prominent Mason joining Amity Lodge during his residence at North Haven, and was its twentieth Master, serving in that capacity in 1848 and in 1860. He was District Deputy Grand Master in 1865 and 1866. Capt. Glover married Martha White, daughter of Maj. Gen. George White, of the Revolutionary War, by whom he had eight children, viz: Thomas, Mary (who married Rev. W. O. Thomas), Sarah (who married Benj. Cushing, 2d), John W., Martha W., (who married Dr. H. B. Eaton), James R., George W., Clara F. For his second wife he married Susan Walker, and for his third wife, Mrs. Sarah Graffam. His son, Capt. John W. Glover who was born in 1821, was one of the most successful master mariners of the day, commanding many notable vessels snd sailing on long voyages to all parts of the globe. He died in 1863, at the age of 42 years, of cholera, at Calcutta. He married Sarah C., daughter of Joseph Stetson, and the children born were three, William F., Charles B., and Joseph S.

Simon Hunt who died June 20, 1865, was one of the many young men, who, at about the begining of the 19th Century, came to Camden from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and who seemed, for a time to contradict the familiar saying that "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." Mr. Hunt was

born in Concord, Mass., Oct. 11, 1784, within sight of the sacred spot where the "embattled farmers stood," when they fired the shots on that famous bridge that gave the first check to British tyranny, and opened the way for the establishment of American liberty. He came to Camden in 1806 and established himself here as a manufacturer of harnesses and saddles. This business is still continued in the family name, thus rounding out a full century. The quiet of his life was disturbed during the war of 1812, when, with several other young men as he was sailing in the bay to get a nearer view of the hostile English fleet, he was taken prisoner and carried to Castine where he was held "in durance vile" for several days. For this forced service to his country he received a pension in later years. In 1818, Mr. Hunt married Hannah Bradford, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Hannah Rogers. Her father was for some years in charge of the shipyard of Gen. Knox at Thomaston, thus giving her opportunities of visiting the home of Madam Knox. Being gifted in conversation her recollections of those visits were full of interest and seemed to take one back into the very atmosphere of Washington and the days of the Revolution. After Mr. Hunt's marriage he at once established a home in the residence on Elm street now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Hannah R. Locke. Mr. Hunt had a quiet and unostentatious life always controlled by a strong sense of justice united with a keen sense of humor, which, undiminished in advancing years, kept him in touch with young and old. He was a constant attendant upon church service throughout his life and was throughly imbued with the good old fashioned ideas of moral rectitude and business integrity. The children of Simon and Hannah Hunt were Thomas H., Simon, Hannah R., (who married John L. Locke) and Abel.

CHAPTER XLVII.

THE DAWN OF PEACE.

1865. At the beginning of this year the war of the Rebellion was still in full swing and it looked as though it might take a long time yet to subdue the South. In December, 1864, the President had issued a call for more soldiers, and in response to the same the following Camden men enlisted in the early part of 1865: Cornelius T. Hosmer, Walter Millay, Jeremiah Nutt, John Studley, Ambrose P. Upham, Benj. C. Vannah, Charles E. Welch, Benj. F. Arey, Amos Davis and Nathaniel Libby. These men belonged to what was at first styled "unassigned infantry" but were afterwards a part of Co. F. of the Twelfth Regiment. Sanford G. Parker of Camden also joined the Fifteenth Regiment.

Camden was well represented in the Navy. In addition to the names already given Camden furnished for the Navy during the last half of the war the following: Charles Anderson, Maurice Alvis, Simeon Y. Butler, Joseph Brown, Leon Brummell, Charles F. Blackington, Joseph Brown, Alford Crockett, Charles E. Clark, William Coniston, Henry O. Davis, Oliver Davis, Thomas Edwards, Lawrence Furgerson, Charles Fox, John Fletcher, Eben F. Gray, John F. Grant, David H. Hall, James R. Howard, Albert A. Hartford, Antone Joseph, Thomas Kelley, Henry Lilling, Thomas McDonald, Miles G. Miller, William Miles, Charles Nelson, Joseph Pierce, John Pride, John Ryan, Francis Redman, Thomas Redman, Joseph F. Stetson, John Sawyer, John G. Sinclair,

Charles A. Stockwell, Alvin F. Tolman, George Turner, William H. Thorndike, Patrick Welch, John H. Williams, William T. Crocker, and Charles A. Warren, [1] besides some not mentioned here who were, during the war, transferred from the Army to the Navy. Of these men Joseph F. Stetson held the rank of Ensign serving until the end of the war and resigning his commission in July, 1865.

During the winter of 1865, Gen. Sherman, who had split the Confederacy asunder by his famous march "from Atlanta to the sea", was thundering north towards Richmond, while Grant lay quietly in Virginia holding the army of Lee and preventing it from moving to the assistance of Johnston in North Carolina, in an attempt to crush Sherman, and every week tightening his grip upon the throat of the now desperate Confederacy.

On April 1, Grant ordered all his guns, in front of Petersburg, to open upon the enemy's works and the city, and the next day the Union infantry assailed and carried some of the works. Lee saw that the prospect of holding on longer was hopeless, and after telegraphing to Jefferson Davis to evacuate Richmond, attempted to make his escape. Richmond fell, and Lee after making a last desperate charge in a final attempt to break through the Union lines, surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, and the long and bloody war was over. "The Last Act" in the drama of the Rebellion was performed by the gallant hero of Little Round Top, Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, who was selected to command the detachment of Union troops to be marshalled

1. Some of these names are unfamiliar to Camden people and were substitutes coming from other towns and not residents of Camden. In a few cases the same is true of substitutes for drafted men in the army. Among the army substitutes whose names have not been mentioned — some of whom were Camden men and some not — were, John R. Gordon, William Metcalf, Edward York, Esbun E. Weed and Lora A. Nesbit, who entered the service in 1863; Daniel R. Williams, Joseph Bishop, Wm. McLaughlin, Chas. E. Rodgers, Charles Crosby, Philander Dodge, Llewellyn Keller, Wm. Green, Edward D. Redman, Samuel R. Stevens and Henry S. Simmons, in 1864; Joseph E. Clough and Charles Boulden, in 1865. There may be others not mentioned. We have endeavored to mention all, as we have been able to collate them from various reports of the Adjutant General and other sources.

in the military function of receiving in proper parade, the surrender of the enemy's arms and colors from the hands of those who carried them. Chamberlain called for his old brigade for this special duty, composed in part of the Twentieth Maine Regiment, and the First Maine Sharpshooters. It took all day to perform this ceremony, and when it was completed the duty of the Army of the Potomac was ended and peace was fully assured.

The various regiments then proceeded to Washington where on May 23, took place the grand review of the Army of the Potomac after which the most of the Maine troops returned to their homes amid great rejoicing. The Second Battery and Nineteenth Regiment came in June, the Sixth Battery and Twentieth Regiment in July and the First Cavalry in August. The Eighth Regiment, camped at Richmond until August, when it was ordered to Manchester where and at Fortress Monroe it remained until June 18, 1866, when it was mustered out of the United States service, and proceeded to Augusta where its members were discharged. The new companies of the Twelfth Regiment remained on duty at Savannah until the expiration of the term of service of the "one year men" in February and March, 1866, when they were discharged. The "two and three years men," continued on duty until April 18 following, when the whole battalion was mustered out and allowed to return to Maine.

We have briefly followed, as best we could, the Camden soldiers through the Great Rebellion. The rejoicing in Camden, "When the boys came marching home;" the joy of families reunited; the happiness at the long looked for home coming of father, brother, husband, son and sweetheart; the exultation of the public heart, mingled with sorrow for the great loss sustained from those citizens who could never more return; [1] are well re-

1. So far as we have been able to ascertain, Camden, had 19 men killed in battle and 43 who died of wounds and disease, making 62 Camden soldiers and sailors to give up their lives in the great rebellion. They were as follows: Killed: Wm. C. Arey, 6th Battery, at Cedar Mountain; Geo. S.

membered by our older people. Maine had a right to rejoice. The Union was preserved. Our Republican government was vindicated. The starry banner of freedom floated in undisputed supremacy from Canada to the Gulf. And in bringing about this great result Maine had performed a grand and noble part. Not a flag was lost throughout the war by Maine troops. No braver or better soldiers and sailors fought on either side than those from Maine. So rightly Maine rejoiced, and so rightly all the great North rejoiced; and the great South—although then cast down—now, its wounds healed by time, equally rejoices over an un-

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Cobb, 19th Regt., at Petersburg, Oct. 17, 1864; Albert B. Currier, Gunboat Jackson, at Mobile; John F. Carey, 19th Regt., at Gettysburg; Prince A. Dunton, 13th Mass., at Gettysburg; Henry Ewell, Jr, 26th Regt., at Irish Bend; Geo. W. Gregory. 1st Cav. Regt., near Dinwiddie Court House; George G. Gardiner, Corporal, 4th Regt., Gettysburg; Harvey C. Joice, 19th Regt; Michael Kerons, 8th Regt.; Francis M. Leach. 20th Regt.; John D. Leach, 20th Regt., Wilderness; Charles A. Miller, 17 U. S. Inf., Gettysburg; Samuel J. Needham, 4th Regt., transferred to Navy and killed by explosion of boiler; Henry T. Ogier, 8th Regt., transferred to Navy, killed at Fort Fisher by explosion of shell; Manassah Spear, D. C. Cav., drowned in transport; Thos. F. Simpson, 2d Battery, Wilderness, by sharpshooters; Geo. L. Simmons, D. C. Cav., Reams' Station; Albert E. Studley, 6th, Battery; Frederick M. Veazie, 26th Regt. and 1st Cav., supposed drowned; Joseph W. Wilson, 19th Regt., Gettysburg; Joseph Weed, 8th Regt., Wilderness.

The following are reported as dying in prison: Geo. W. Anderson, 4th Regt., at Richmond; Dexter C. Calderwood, at Belle Isle; Wm J. Collins, 4th Regt., at Richmond; Warren B. Thorndike, 19th Regt.

The following as dying in hospital: Wilson Ames, 30th Regt., Washington; Frederick J. Currier. 6th Battery, Washington; William Conway, Navy, Brooklyn; Francis French, 26th Regt., New Orleans; Edward J. Hopkins, 26th Regt., New Orleans; Geo. H. Prince, 26th Regt., and D. C. Cav.; Emery S. Upham, 2d Battery.

The following as dying in Army: Horatio Collamore; Chas. L. Fletcher, 2d Battery; Lewis Upham; Frederick R. Estabrook, Asst. Surgeon 24th Regt., died at New Orleans.

Died of disease: Dexter C. Andrews, 2d Battery; Charles Andrews, 26th Regt.; Franklin Achorn, 4th Regt.; Samuel Annis, 26th Regt.; Minot N. Barnes, 26th Regt.; Orrin P. Benner, 19th Regt.; Micah Flagg, 19th Regt.; Geo. N. Farnham, 19th Regt.; Franklin Fish, 19th Regt.; Wm. W. Flye, 17th U. S. Inf.; Wilford B. Glover, 26 Regt.; David B. Hall, 7th Regt.; Isaac G. Keller, 9th Regt.; Leander Manchester, Navy; Oliver Metcalf, 8th Regt.; Hartwell Melvin, 2d Battery; Leander Mariner, 19th Regt.; Joseph Morton, 26th Regt.; Wm. H. H. Simonton, 19th Regt.; Wm. H. Shibles, 19th Regt.; Albert Tolman, New Orleans Regt.; Isaiah Tolman, 26th Regt.; John E. Thorndike, 15th Regt.; George E. Thorndike, 26th Regt.

divided land, for

> —" those opposed eyes,
> Which, like the meteors of a troubled heaven,
> All of one nature, of one substance bred,
> Did lately meet in th' intestine shock,
> Shall now, in mutual well-beseeming ranks
> March all one way."

1866. With the close of the war the business of the town revived and the returned soldiers took up again their former vocations. The town itself also seemed to have a revival of business, a large number of new roads were laid out and other matters that the absorbing events of the war had caused our citizens to overlook, came up for adjustment.

At the annual town meeting held this year on March 12, there were forty-nine articles in the warrant, the greatest number upon which the town had ever been called to act. Many of them related to new roads, a large number being accepted, while a few were rejected. At this meeting C. W. Follansbee was elected Town Clerk; Edward Freeman, C. F. Richards and Thomas Hemingway, Selectmen; and Hiram Bass, Treasurer.

This meeting established the custom that has since obtained to a considerable extent, of exempting new industries from taxation for a term of years as an encouragement to their establishment or continuance, by voting to exempt from taxation, for a period of five years "The buildings, establishments, capital and machinery of an Anchor factory and iron works therewith connected."

This year the Republicans nominated for governor the popular war hero, Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, and the Democrats the "Silver tongued orator of the Kennebec," Eben F. Pillsbury. Gen. Chamberlain was elected by an overwhelming majority.

In Camden the vote stood as follows: Chamberlain, 413; Pillsbury, 333. William H. Washburn of Camden was one of the Democratic candidates for senator receiving 335 votes to 412 for his opponent. As the Republicans carried the county, Mr. Wash-

burn was not elected.

James Perry, Republican, was elected Representative to the Legislature, receiving 401 votes, while his Democratic opponent, Nathaniel G. Gould, received 337, and Robert McLaughlin received 1.

This year Keystone Chapter No. 24 of Royal Arch Masons, was chartered by the Grand Chapter. The Charter is dated Aug. 7, 1866, and was signed by Josiah H. Drummond, Grand High Priest and Ira Berry, Grand Secretary. The new Chapter was organized Aug. 18, the following being the first officers; Thaddeus R. Simonton, High Priest; James Perry, King; Hosea B. Eaton, Scribe; J. W. Simonton, Secretary; Elbridge G. Knight, Treasurer; P. J. Carleton, Capt. of the Host; Fred E. Richards, Principal Sojourner; E. G. Knight, Royal Arch Captain; Frederick Conway, Master of 3d Vail; Israel Decrow, Master of 2d Vail; John Wiley, Master of 1st Vail. This Chapter is still in active operation and is one of the most flourishing of the Chapters of the State. [1]

Nathan Brown, an old an respected citizen, died Sept. 14, 1865, being but a few days short of 94 years of age. Mr. Brown was another native of Concord, Mass., who in early life settled in Camden. He was born Sept. 26, 1771. He married Susanna Barrett at Concord, Nov. 7, 1802. Mr. Brown's residence was the house on Chestnut street now known as the Messer house. Mr. Brown was much interested in town affairs and possessed the esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen. He served the town as Treasurer and in other capacities. His children were Harriet (who married Joseph C. Stetson) Mary Ann (who married Joseph Jones) Susan and Louisa (who married Henry Barrett.)

1867. The annual town meeting this year was held March 18, at which the following officers were elected: Francis H. Shaw, Town Clerk; C. F. Richards, Andrew McCobb and

1. For a detailed history of Capitular Masonary in Camden, see Robinson's History of Keystone Chapter No. 24, R. A. M.

Thomas Hemingway, Selectmen and Hiram Bass, Treasurer.

This year, as in the meeting of the preceding year, many new roads were voted upon and accepted.

The town instructed the selectmen to ascertain the amount of the War Debt, with the view of presenting the same to the State or the United States for adjustment,

A town meeting was called, June 3, to vote upon an Act of the Legislature approved March 1, 1867, entitled "An Act, additional to and amendatory of Chapter 33 to the Laws of 1858 for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops." By another act, approved at the same time, entitled "An Act to ascertain the will of the people concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors," the people were called to vote upon the original act and if a majority should vote "No" the same was to be considered repealed. The Act was approved by the people and continued the law. In Camden the vote was as follows: "Ballots with 'Yes' written thereon, 95; ballots with 'No' written thereon, none." This vote apparently shows the sentiment of the people of Camden on the temperance question forty years ago. The vote was small, but those opposing the law either through indifference or some other cause did not register their votes.

Governor Chamberlain and Eben F. Pillsbury were again the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties respectively in 1867. The vote was somewhat smaller than the year preceding and Gov. Chamberlain's majority was correspondingly reduced but was ample.

In Camden, Chamberlain received 417 votes, and Pillsbury, 384.

Abel Merriam of Camden, was one of the Republican candidates for senator, receiving 410 votes, but the Democrats, being successful in Knox County senatorial elections, he was defeated.

Edwin C. Fletcher of Camden, was the Democratic candidate for Register of Deeds, and received a fine endorsement in his own town, his vote being 407, against 396 for his opponent,

Geo. W. White. Mr. Fletcher would have been elected by about 300 majority but for the fact that some 400 ballotts were cast for *Edward* C. Fletcher, which resulted in his being counted out and Mr. White being declared elected.

For the first time for several years Camden elected a Democratic Representative to the Legislature, giving Philander J. Carleton, 417 votes, and Thaddeus R. Simonton, the Republican candidate, 390.

1867. Camden village had now grown to be a large place and it needs had greatly increased. Often it was unable to obtain appropriations from the town for things that it really needed and its people also, at times, felt that there would be impropriety in asking the town to make assessments for things that it wanted. That it might have a better opportunity to provide itself with these things, its people petitioned the Legislature for a charter for a Village Corporation, which was granted this year. The first meeting of the Corporation was organized in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, in March, 1867, at which meeting Elbridge G. Knight, H. H. Cleveland and G. W. Thorndike were elected the first board of Assessors. [1]

1. For the act incorporating Camden Village Corporation, see Acts and Resolves of 1867; Private and Special Laws, Chap. 266. The following are assessors of the Corporation from 1868 to the present time. 1868-1870, N. C. Fletcher, E. M. Wood, J. F. Stetson; 1871-1872, E. M. Wood, B. C. Adams, E. C. Fletcher; 1873, E. M. Wood, G. W. Thornkike, F. H. Calderwood; 1874, N. C. Fletcher, B. C. Gould, David Knowlton; 1875, D. H. Bisbee, H. A. Mills, D. W. Russell; 1876-1877, J. F. Hosmer, D. H. Bisbee, D. W. Russell; 1878, L. P. Harwood, Johnson Knight, L. W. Martin; 1879, L. P. Harwood, O. Farnsworth, L. W. Martin; 1880-1881, J. H. Montgomery, J. C. Curtis, John F. Tobin; 1882, D. H. Bisbee, D. W. Russell, W. W. Perry; 1883, Joshua Adams, C. T. Hosmer, A. J. Q. Knowlton; 1884, Isaac Coombs, A. J. Q. Knowlton, J. C. Curtis; 1885, H. M. Bean, D. H. Bisbee, W. W. Perry; 1886, H. M. Bean, D. H. Bisbee, C. K. Miller; 1887, E. F. Knowlton, A. Miller, Jr , E. R. Ogier; 1888, Isaac Coombs, F. G. Currier, F. O. Clark; 1889, W. V. Lane, E. R. Ogier, I. M. Strong; 1890, W. V. Lane, E. R. Ogier, F. S. Sherman; 1891, W. V. Lane, F. S. Sherman, W. R. Gill; 1892-1898, W. V. Lane, W. R. Gill, L. M. Kenniston ; 1899-1900, W. R. Gill, L. M. Kenniston, Geo. F. Wentworth; 1901-1903, W. R Gill, L. M. Kenniston, F. G. Currier ; 1904-1906, T. A. Hunt, L. M. Kenniston, F. G. Currier.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE CAMDEN HERALD.

1868. The annual town meeting was held March 16, and the principal town officers elected were F. H. Shaw, Town Clerk; Ephraim M. Wood, Chas. F. Richards and Chas. A. Sylvester, Selectmen; Hiram Bass, Treasurer. It was voted to build two engine houses, one for Camden village and one for Rockport village.

Gov. Chamberlain and Eben F. Pillsbury, were this year, for the third time, opposing gubernatorial candidates in the state election, the governor being again elected by a large majority. The Camden vote was as follows: Chamberlain, 454; Pillsbury, 440; showing that the Democrats had made large gains in town, over their votes in former elections.

Nathaniel T. Talbot of Camden was again the Republican candidate for Judge of Probate, but his opponent, John C. Levensaler of Thomaston, was elected. The two candidates, in Camden, had the same vote, 441 for each.

Edwin C. Fletcher of Camden was, this year, the Democratic candidate for Register of Probate and was elected. He received, in town, 456 votes, and his opponent, 435.

Thomas B. Grose of Camden, was the Democratic candidate for sheriff and received in his own town, 448 votes, against 447 for his opponent. He was elected, the county showing that strong Democratic tendency which has always characterized it, ex-

cept when some special issue causes it to turn to the Republican party. [1]

Philander J. Carleton, Democrat, was again elected Representative to the Legislature, receiving 460 votes, while Cyrus G. Bachelder received 439.

On the queston of the Constitutional Amendment the town voted 81 "no" and none "yes." This proposed amendment was to authorize the state to assume the municipal war debts, by loaning its credit to the amount of $3,500,000. [2]

It was about this time that the Pacific Engine Company was organized at Rockport. Capt. Thomas Amsbury was elected Chief of the Company. We have not the early records and have but little knowledge of the early history of the Company. They possessed a hand tub and were an efficient organization. Some years later the present engine was purchased and the old Pacific went to West Camden where another Engine Company was organized. The Company at Rockport then took the name of G. F. Burgess Engine Company in honor of Hon. Gershom F. Burgess. This Company today is one of the best in this locality.

The town clock was this year put in the steeple of the Baptist church at Camden village at a cost of $475. This money was raised by private subscription, chiefly through the efforts of David Knowlton. The original subscription paper is now in the possession of Mr. W. D. Knowlton and contains over one hundred signatures familiar forty years ago. The amounts subscribed range from $25 to $1.

This year, in October, died Capt. John Gregory, a venerable and respected citizen, at the age of 99 years and 3 months. Mr. Gregory lived in the southern part of the town on the road from the Glen Cove school-house to Blackington's Corner. He was a farmer and lime manufacturer. He received his title from having

1. So close has the County election been at times that for many years there was nearly an equal division in the election of County officers, a part of them being Republicans and the rest Democrats.

2. This Amendment was adopted.

served as captain in the militia. He was the son of William Gregory and was born in Thomaston shortly before his father moved to Camden. His long life was passed in Camden, where he possessed the highest regard of all his fellow townsmen. Mr. Gregory married Elizabeth Simonton and their nine children were, Mary S., (who married Ebenezer Cleveland), Frances A., (who married Jeremiah Berry), William, Clarissa, (who married John Bird), John, Jr., Celinda, (who married Michael Achorn), P. Hanson, Hiram and Isaac.

1869. F.H. Shaw was again elected Town Clerk and Hiram Bass Treasurer, at the annual town meeting held March 15. The selectmen elected were, E. M. Wood, G. F. Burgess and E. F. Leach.

It was voted "that the Treasurer be instructed to receive amount reimbursed by the State on account of Bounties paid by the town during the late war in State Bonds, and apply the same to the liquidation of the war debt." [1]

This year Gen. Chamberlain was for the fourth time nominated for governor by the Republicans, and elected. His Democratic opponent this year was Franklin Smith. For the first time since 1862, there were three gubernatorial candidates in the field. A Temperance party this year made its appearance and nominated N. G. Hichborn, who received 4,735 votes. In Camden Gov. Chamberlain received, 356 votes; Mr. Smith, 349 and Mr. Hichborn, 28.

Philander J. Carleton of Camden was one of the Democratic candidates for senator and was elected. His vote in Camden was 417, against 321 for his opponent.

Isaac W. Sherman, Democrat, received 382 votes for Representative to the Legislature and was elected. His competitor for that office, Edward F. Leach received 357 votes.

In 1869, was published the first volume of *The Camden*

1. Under this vote $22,791.66 was received from the state in State of Maine six per cent. bonds reducing the town debt to less than $60,000

Herald, a newspaper that has since flourished and proved a most valuable institution of the town. It was published at first by William H. Berry, who during the year sold out to D. L. Crandall, who, with Wm. H. Twombly as editor, continued its publication. In 1870, Mr. Twombly purchased Mr. Crandall's interest in the paper and continued to publish it alone. [5]

This year began an agitation in favor of a railroad from Rockland to Bangor to be known as the Penobscot Bay & River R. R. In July a meeting of those interested in the project, was held at Belfast, at which a large delegation of Camden people was in attendance. A survey was made which was completed in November. From this time for a period of several years the railroad question was one of the principal themes of discussion with our people. Many meetings were held, which were largely attended and speeches were made by our citizens. At one time it was hoped that if the whole line could not be constructed at once, the link between Camden and Rockland might, at least, be completed so as to connect this town with the Knox & Lincoln R. R., that was then in process of constructicn. Our people again had dreams of the iron horse meandering among our hills and felt confident that soon they would be connected with the outside world by a steam railroad. These dreams, however, like many similar ones, our people never realized, as the Penobscot Bay & River road was never constucted.

1870. At the beginning of another decade, the population of Camden showed a slight falling off, the census showing the same to be 4512, a loss of 76 since 1860. The number of poll tax payers in town, however,had increased from 927 in 1860, to 1129 in 1870, and the valuation from $1,062,228 in the former year to $1,497,631 in the latter.

5. Mr. Twombly published the HERALD until Sept. 1872, when the Dunton Bros., (Aubrey W. and Abner F.) became its proprietors. They continued its publication until Jan. 1, 1874, when it again changed hands and Wilder W. Perry owned and edited it until 1883, when the Camden Publishing Co. was organized which still publishes the HERALD. Since that date its editors have been T. R. Simonton, D. F. Mills, Reuel Robinson and Jesse H. Ogier.

At the annual town meeting held March 14, the town clerk, selectmen and treasurer elected were as follows: J. H. Martin, Town Clerk; E. M. Wood, A. S. Eells and E. F. Leach, Selectmen and Hiram Bass, Treasurer.

The following amounts were raised this year for the various municipal purposes: For support of poor, $3000; for roads and bridges (to be expended in money), $1000; for roads and bridges (to be expended in labor "at one shilling per hour"), $8000; for breaking roads, $300; for incidental expenses, $1400; for expense of fire department, $100; for town debt, $5000; for interest on town debt, $5000; total $23,800.

It was voted, as an encouragement to the establishment of new industries, to exempt from taxation for a period of five years any concern that would invest not less than $5000 here in any branch of manufactures not then carried on in town.

Sidney Perham, Republican, and Charles W. Roberts, Democrat, were the state gubernatorial candidates for the year 1870. The Temperance party dropped out of existence, its members preferring to cast their votes for Mr. Perham, who was elected.

In Camden the balance still tipped a little towards the Republican end of the beam, Mr. Perham receiving 393 votes and Mr. Roberts 379.

Philander J. Carleton of Camden had been nominated by the Democrats of the district as their candidate for Representative to Congress, his opponent being Eugene Hale. Mr. Carleton received a good endorsement in his own town, running well ahead of his party ticket. He received 429 votes, and Mr. Hale 349. Mr. Hale, however, was elected.

Thomas B. Grose of Camden, Democrat, was again elected sheriff. He received in Camden, 400 votes, his opponent receiving 358.

Edward Cushing, Democrat, was elected Camden's Representative to the Legislature. The vote was: Cushing, 399, Enoch C. Moody, 377.

At a meeting held Nov. 19, the town voted to loan its credit to the amount of ten per cent. of its valuation, for the purpose of building the Penobscot Bay & River R. R., from Camden to Rockland, the town receiving mortgage security on the road so built, provided a sufficient sum could be raised from other sources to complete the road between the two places. The vote stood 387 in favor of the proposition and 103 against it. E. G. Knight, T. R. Simonton and P. J. Carleton were made a committee to attend to getting the action of the town legalized by the Legislature.

The Camden Savings Bank was organized at Rockport village in October of this year, S. D. Carleton was elected its President and Charles F. Richards its Treasurer.

In the month of October our people were disturbed by a slight earthquake shock.

On April 13, an old resident of the western part of the town, Stephen Barrows, died at his home in Rockville at the age of 80 years. Mr. Barrows was the son of Banajah Barrows and was born in Camden. His father, who was one of the first settlers in that part of the town, was a native of Attleboro, Mass., and after coming here was prominent as a citizen and held many town offices. He transmitted to his son, Stephen, his interest in town affairs, and he in turn became a prominent citizen, occupying for quite a number of years the offices of Town Clerk and Selectman. He was also a Justice of the Peace and represented the town in the State Legislature in 1840. While at Augusta he was elected Assistant Clerk of the House. For a time he also served as one of the Inspectors of the State Prison. He was a farmer, and was throughout his life distinguished for his industry and integrity of character. He had three sons, William, Gilman S., and Benjamin.

1871. This year the annual town meeting was held on March 13, at which J. H. Martin was elected Town Clerk, Joseph F. Stetson, Joseph W. Thorndike and Ezekiel Vinal, Selectmen and Hiram Bass, Treasurer.

Sidney Perham was this year again nominated and elected governor, the Democratic candidate being Charles P. Kimball.

Camden, for many years a Republican town, this year became Democratic, giving Gov. Perham but 357 votes while it gave Mr. Kimball 414.

Isaac Coombs, Democrat, was elected Representative to the Legislature over Augustine F. Miller, the Republican candidate the vote standing, Coombs 411, Miller 363.

Twombly Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized, May 12, 1870, and was named for the editor of *The Camden Herald* William H. Twombly, a strong advocate of Temperance. The first officers elected were as follows: Rev. Geo. A. Crawford, W. C. T.; Lizzie F. Gould, W. V. T.; Jos. E. Thomas, W. Sec.; Johnson Knight, W. F. S.; Geo. W. Thorndike, W. T.; Rev. L. L. Hanscom, W. Chap.; E. G. Fuller, P. W. C. T.; A. O. Glover, W. M.; Miss Theresa M. Philbrook, W. I. G.; D. A. Wheeler, W. O. G.; Miss Nellie Wood, W. R. H. S.; Miss Lizzie Boardman, W. L. H. S.; Miss Carrie Hemingway, W. D. M.; Mrs. A. C. Bowers, W. Asst. Sec. [1]

The Knox & Lincoln R. R., was opened to Rockland about Nov. 1, 1871, after which regular stage coaches ran between Camden and Rockport villages and the railroad station in Rockland twice each way every day.

Charles H. Wetherbee died March 4, 1871. Mr. Wetherbee was born in New Braintree, Mass., Jan. 25, 1795, and came to Warren, Maine, when 17 years of age and learned the shoemakers trade of his uncle. At the age of 21 years he came to Camden and went into business for himself in a building on the site of the G. A. R. Hall. For quite a long time he had for a partner his brother-in-law, James Bird. He sold his business in

1. Twombly Lodge flourished for quite a long period when it began to decline and went out of existence in November, 1896. Since then there have been several attempts to maintain a Good Templars' Lodge in town. At the present time there is no Good Templars' organization in either Camden or Rockport.

1852 to Charles Hosmer. In 1836, Mr. Wetherbee built the house on Mechanic street now owned by Mrs. Clara E. Wetherbee. He was prominent in town affairs, being selectman, etc. He married for his first wife, Lucretia D. Bird of Warren, and for his second wife, Sarah A. Bird, sister of his first wife. His children, all by his first wife, were Charles B., Martha N., (who married Robert Davis), James B., Elizabeth W., (who married Edward Cushing), Alexander B., Mary L., (who married Paul Stevens), Isaac F., and Leroy B.

James Bird, above mentioned, was the son of Alexander Bird. He was born in Warren, in 1798, and was the ancestor of the present Camden family of that name, who spell the name "Burd." James was a shoemaker by trade and worked at his trade in Camden, and was an overseer in the shoe-shop of the State Prison for several years. He built the house on Elm street, now owned by his son, Charles Burd. Mr. Bird married Mary Jane, daughter of Robert Chase, and their children are Mary Elizabeth (who married John Day), Robert S., George, Sarah C., (who married C. C. Haskell), Frances (who married B. F. Adams), Samuel, Anne (who married Daniel Wing), and Charles. Mr. Bird died, 1857.

Benj. J. Porter died Sept. 12, 1871, at the age of 67 years and 6 months. Mr. Porter was the son of Dr. Benj. J. Porter and was born in 1804. He was a man of much executive ability which was frequently called into requisition by his fellow townsmen. He held various town offices and was Postmaster of Camden from 1853 to 1861. Mr. Porter married Arathusa, daughter of Phineas Bowers. They were the parents of seventeen children, three of whom died in infancy. The other fourteen are as follows: Phineas B., William, Albert, Cyrus, John, Henry, Eben, Mary, (who married Charles Noyes), Ellen, (who married Frank Milliken), Harriet, (who married Isaac Thomas), Maria T., (who married James Brown), Octavia, (who married Dr. Perly Sanborn), Augusta and Arathusa.

Capt. Rufus Carle died in 1871, at the age of 84. He came to Camden from Saco, Maine, about 1794 with his father, Joseph Carle, whose wife was Margre Deering, of Kennebunk. Their other children were Rhoda, who married Wm. Hilt, Stephen, died in Ohio, William, died at sea in West Indies, John, married Sally Wright, drowned in Sheepscot, James, married first, Elonia Wright, second, Hannah Wright, Nehemiah and Margre. Joseph died in 1839, aged 85, his wife in 1847 aged 92. Rufus Carle married Anna, daughter of Lieut. James Lawrence, Jr., who came from Pepperell, Mass., and married Sarah, daughter of James and Anna Simonton. Mr. Lawrence lived for a time in the Clay house, where the Methodist church now stands. Being a miller, he later had charge of the Molyneaux mill. In 1804, he bought of Charles Barrett the place now known as the Carle farm, which then included the farm adjoining (now owned by Wm. Brown), that place having soon been sold to his wife's brother, John Simonton, and recently burned, it having stood upwards of 90 years and been occupied by twelve different families and about 58 people. There has been but one death there, that of Mr. Haskell, several years ago. Mr. Lawrence built a log house near the present Carle house, which was built by Rufus Carle in 1818. Mr. Lawrence was nearly 93 and his wife nearly 94 when they died. Rufus Carle followed the sea for awhile, then returned to his farm. His children were James L., Sarah L., Marcia, Mary A., Rufus, Sophia B., Betsy H. James Carle's children were, by his first wife, John; by his second wife, Otis, Amos, Jonas, George.

CHAPTER XLIX.

DEATH OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

1872. At the annual town meeting held March 11, the Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer elected in 1871 were re-elected.

As illustrative of the town's continued liberality to new industries, it was again voted to exempt from taxation, for a period of ten years, any new industy that might locate here.

Sidney Perham and Charles P. Kimball were again the gubernatorial candidates this year, the former being re-elected.

Camden came back to the Republican fold this year by giving Gov. Perham, 455 votes and Mr. Kimball, 442.

Ephriam M. Wood of Camden, Republican, was this year a candidate for Judge of Probate and was elected. His vote in Camden was 461, while his opponent, Judge Levensaler received, 430.

Thomas B. Grose was again a candidate for sheriff receiving in Camden, 402 votes. Isaac Hobbs, Republican, received, 453 votes here for the same office. Mr. Hobbs was elected.

Fred E. Richards, Republican, was elected Representative to the Legislature, receiving, 537 votes, to 367 for Isaac Coombs.

In November, Camden gave the Republican candidates for presidential electors, 376 votes and the Democratic candidates, 161 votes.

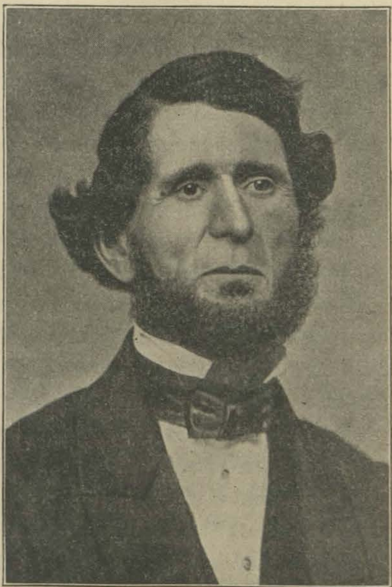
Our most prosperous industry, the Knox Woolen Company,

had its birth in 1872, in the organization of the corporation of that name, with the following officers: Henry Knight, President; Albert Johnson, Treas.; H. G. Fuller, Clerk; Andrew Fuller, Supt.; Henry Knight, Albert Johnson, Andrew Fuller, Charles Newcomb and H. E. Alden, Directors. This Corporation took over the factory and business of Johnson, Fuller & Co.

The year 1872 is distinguished by the death of several prominent citizens of the town, among them being Hon. Horatio Alden, Gilman S. Barrows, Deacon Joseph Stetson, Capt. Samuel G. Adams and Hon. Ephriam K. Smart.

Hon. Horatio Alden, was born in Union, Maine, in the year 1800. He was the son of Ebenezer and Patience Alden, who came from Duxbury, Mass., and settled in Union in 1792. The subject of this sketch, who in many respects might appropriately be styled, the "Father of Camden's Manufacturing Industries," went to Thomaston in 1825 and started a business of cloth-dressing and wool-carding. He also started there the first manufacture of oakum by machinery in this country. It is said that he and a man by the name of Allen built the first woolen factory in Warren. In 1842, the water powers in Camden, now used by Knowlton Bros., and the Oakum factory, was owned by Gen. Amos H. Hodgman, and Mr. Alden not having sufficient power in Thomaston to operate his different manufactories, exchanged his Warren property for the Hodgman privileges on Megunticook river and moved his machinery to Camden that year. Here he continued the manufacture of oakum and at about the same time associated himself with Cyrus G. Bachelder, under the firm name of H. Alden & Co. This firm built the block manufactory which was destroyed by fire in 1861, employing some forty workmen. In 1862, Mr. Alden purchased the privilege below the Oakum Mill, known as the "James Richards privilege," and at that time used for running a grist and saw mill, and erected one of the buildings now occupied by the Knox Woolen Co. and in company with Albert Johnson manufactured the first paper-

makers' endless felts manufactured in this country. He also owned the power at the "Bakery Bridge" and at one time was interested in a bakery there. He also assisted in financing the Camden Anchor Works, where that industry was started by his sons, H. E. and W. G. Alden. In his various business enterprises Mr. Alden displayed great executive ability and was em-



Horatio Alden.

inently successful, amassing what was then considered a handsome fortune. Mr. Alden was interested in politics and when Knox County was organized he was elected its first Judge of Probate in 1861, serving one term of four years. Mr. Alden married twice, both of his wives being the daughters of Nathan Bachelder. His first wife was Sarah Bachelder and the children

of that marriage were, John, Salina, (who married Asa Andrews), Nathaniel, Caroline, Cyrus G., and Horatio E. His second wife was Polly G. Bachelder, and the children of that marriage were, Benj. H. B., William G., Henry L., and Sarah B., (who married Benj. C. Adams.)

Gilman S. Barrows died at Rockville, April 29. Mr. Barrows was a farmer by occupation and a man of great intelligence. He was the son of Stephen Barrows, and like his father, held many town offices, performing his official duties in a most creditable and satisfactory manner. In 1856, he represented the town in the Legislature. Mr. Barrows married Fidelia Tyler. Their children are Rose, (who married Leander Keene), Banajah, Alden, and Nellie, (who marreid John Clough).

Deacon Joseph Stetson died May 8, 1872, at the age of 80 years. Deacon Stetson was the son of Micah Stetson and was born in Scituate, Mass., in 1792. [1] He was a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden through their daughter, Ruth. He came hither in January, 1813, but returned to his native town the following December, and later went into the navy yard at Charlestown where he worked at his trade, that of a ship-carpenter. In February, 1814, he went to Lake Champlain and there followed his trade during the building of the American fleet which afterwards composed Commodore McDonough's squadron which did such execution to the British fleet, commanded by Commodore Downie in the battle of Sept. 11, 1814. One of the American vessels was built in twenty days from trees growing near the shore of the Lake. After the war vessels were launched, Mr. Stetson returned to Massachusetts, and in June, 1815, again came to Camden, where he became a permanent resident. He worked with Capt. Noah Brooks until 1816, when he married Mary, daughter of William and Lucy Eaton, and the same year began the ship-building business on his own account. In 1819

1. For a genealogical register of the Stetsons, see Barry's "Records of the Stetson Family;" also History of Hanover, pp. 378- 84.

he was chosen Captain of the Camden Light Infantry Company which position he held for several years. Mr. Stetson was a strong Whig in politics but was not an aspirant for public office. Nevertheless his party several times nominated him for the Legislature, and he was elected Representative in 1844. Mr.Stetson superintended, as master, the building of something like 70 sail of vessels ranging from 47 to 1200 tons burden, the latter sized vessels being very large ones in those days. He was for forty-two years, a member of the Congregational church of which he was for many years a deacon. He was early an advocate of temperance, and at once changed the usual "grog" supplied to his men in the ship-yard, to strong coffee, having an immense coffee pot made for that particular purpose. This coffee pot under the name of "The General" is still preserved by his children and often does service in supplying coffee for large Congregational and other social gatherings. Joseph and Mary Stetson were the parents of ten children, viz: Mary E. (who married Alexander Thorndike) Sarah C. (who married John W. Glover) Lucy W. (who married Thomas Glover) William M., Jane C. (who married Charles Hosmer) A. Augusta, Joseph F., Henrietta and Elizabeth H.

Hon. Ephraim K. Smart who died, Sept. 29, at the age of 59 years, was one of the ablest men that Camden has produced. He was the son of Rev. E. K. Smart, a Methodist clergyman and was born in Prospect (now Searsport) in 1813. At the age of eighteen his father died suddenly and shortly afterwards the property left by his father was destroyed by fire leaving the subject of our sketch without property or friends to aid him. He was determined, however, to obtain an education, and applied himself diligently to his studies at home, and afterwards for two years, placed himself under the tuition of Dr. Holmes, of Winthrop and then went for five terms to the Maine Weseylan Seminary at Readfield. In 1835, he came to Camden and began the study of law in the office of Hon. Jonathan Thayer and three years

later was admitted to the bar. In 1838 he was appointed Postmaster of Camden. In 1841, at the age of twenty-eight years, he was elected to the Maine Senate. In 1842, he was appointed Aid de Camp to Gov. Fairfield with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The same year he was re-elected to the Senate. In 1843, he removed to Missouri and was admitted to the practice of law



Ephraim K. Smart

in that state, as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. The following year, however, he returned to Maine and re-entered upon the practice of his profession in Camden. In 1845, he was again appointed Postmaster of Camden. In 1847, he was elected to Congress by the Democratic party, and was returned by them to his seat at the national Capitol in 1850.

Col. Smart showed in his Congressional career, by the marked ability with which he served his constituents, that they had not overestimated his talents. Shortly after the expiration of his second term of office, in 1853, he was appointed Collector of Customs of the Belfast District and while acting in that capacity he established the *Maine Free Press* in 1854, editing the same with great vigor for about three years. At the end of his term of office as Collector in 1858, he returned to the practice of law in Camden in company with Thaddeus R. Simonton, Esq., who had shortly before been admitted to the bar. In 1859, he was elected to the Maine House of Representatives, the main issue upon which he was elected being the formation of a new county with Camden as the shire town. In 1860, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, but was defeated by Israel Washburn, Jr. In 1862, he was elected to the Maine Senate on a ticket nominated by men favoring the prosecution of the war of the rebellion. When in the House he had for a colleague the Hon. James G. Blaine with whom he had many tilts in debate. His ability as a debater was recognized by Mr. Blaine, who once said in speaking of his talent in that respect, that he was a most dangerous opponent and exceedingly hard to defeat, remarking that when his opponent thought that he had Mr. Smart down he would "pull a skunk from under the fence and throw it at him." He was again a candidate for the Legislature in 1862, but was defeated by D. H. Bisbee. Later he owned and edited a spirited campaign paper called the *Bond Taxer* and in 1868 owned and edited the Biddeford *Democrat*, continuing in the mean time his practice of law. Col. Smart married first, Sarah, daughter of Judge Thayer, by whom he had three children, Henry T., William R., and Mary S. In 1866 he married for his second wife Rebecca K., also daughter of Judge Thayer. Of his children, Mary S., now principal of the DeLancey School, Geneva, N. Y., is the only survivor.

Few men have filled so large a place in this community, as

did Capt. Samuel G. Adams, who died Dec. 2, 1872.. Capt. Adams was the son of Joshua Adams who was one of the early settlers at Owl's Head, and one of the leading men of this section of Maine. The subject of this sketch was born at Owl's Head, Thomaston (now South Thomaston), Sept. 28, 1803, and came to Camden in 1821, where he served as clerk in the store of Benjamin Cushing until 1823, and then began business on his own account. In 1827, he married Adeline Cushing, daughter of his former employer. He devoted himself to the mercantile business with assiduity and was very successful. He was in no sense an office seeker, but occasionally accepted an official position when tendered to him. At the solicitation of his friends he accepted the office of Captain in the militia, and also filled some town offices, among them being that of Selectman. In 1840, he was elected Representative to the Legislature by the Whigs. Capt. Adams was extensively and favorably known through his connection with commercial affairs, and was always distinguished by his integrity and noted for his square dealings. Capt. Adams was a member of the Congregational church from 1836, and was for many years one of its deacons. He evinced in his life the tenets of his Christian profession and his love for his church was unwavering. Samuel G., and Adeline Adams were the parents of ten children, viz: William G., Joshua, Benjamin C., Lucy C., (who married Rev. J. E. Adams), Cynthia W., (who married Dr. Elisha Hopkins), Flora J., (who married Frederick J. Simonton), Sarah J., (who married Rev. H. M. Parsons), Samuel G., Jr., Fannie E., (who married Reuben Leland), and Ella A.

1873. The public business of the town opened this year with a town meeting on Feb. 15, to elect a Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hiram Bass, and take further action on the question of the Penobscot Bay & River R. R. H. H. Cleveland was elected Treasurer to serve until the annual meeting. All the articles relating to the railroad were "passed over."

At the annual town meeting held March 10, J. H. Sherman was elected Town Clerk; J. F. Stetson, J. W. Thorndike and Ezekiel Vinal, Selectmen; and E. M. Wood, Treasurer. The town voted to "take stock in the Penobscot Bay & River Railroad to the amount of Five per cent. of its state valuation," the vote resulting as follows: In favor of taking stock as aforesaid, 399; opposed to so doing, 73. The money for that purpose was to be raised by loan, the town to issue twenty years six per cent. bonds.

Nelson Dingley, Jr., Republican, and Joseph Titcomb, Democrat, were the gubernatorial candidates this year. A new party called the Liberal Republicans, also appeared in the field, and nominated Jos. H. Williams. This party cast 2100 votes in the state. Mr. Dingley was elected by a good majority over both his competitors.

Camden had now become strongly Democratic in its political sentiments and gave Mr. Titcomb 470 votes and Mr. Dingley, 372. There seemed to be no Liberal Republicans in town. Edward Cushing of Camden, Democrat, received in town, 494 votes for senator aginst 347 for Moses Webster of Vinalhaven. Mr. Webster, however, was elected. There was a close contest for the election of a Representative to the Legislature, Joseph H. Martin, Democrat, receiving, 421 votes and Fred E. Richards, Republican, 423 which gave Mr. Richards the election.

This year died, Cyrus G. Alden, son of Judge Horatio Alden, on Jan. 19, at the age of 45 years. Mr. Alden was a very active and successful business man. His health failing he went south in October, 1872, visiting several of the southern states and finally went to Key West, where he died of consumption. He married Adelaide A. Ogier. Their three children: Adelaide, Fred C., and Horatio D.

On March 12, 1874, the town lost one of its very old citizens in the death of Deacon Isaac Pendleton, at the age of 92 years and 11 months. Deacon Pendleton was born in Islesboro in 1780,

but came to Camden at an early age. He followed the sea for more than fifty years, and was a very successful master mariner, commanding first class coasters the most of the time. He owned the farm on the Belfast road, now owned by Mrs. Harriet B. Borland and Mrs. Chauncy Keep, his residence being the brick house, now a summer cottage. The "Norumbega" property was also a part of his farm. Capt. Pendleton was for more than sixty years a consistent member of the Baptist church and was one of its deacons for more than fifty years. He married for his first wife, Lucy, daughter of Job Pendleton, by whom he had the following children: Belinda, (who married Caleb Gilkey), Andrew, Sabrina, (who married Henry Dodge), Cyrus and Joseph. For his second wife he married Mrs. Catharine Thorndike. Although living to a great age, he continued to be an important factor in the church and community until the last.

James Clark was born in Waldoboro, Maine, Sept. 28, 1799, whence he moved to Camden about the year, 1822. During his early life he followed the sea for sometime, and then opened a store and went into trade which he continued until failing health compelled him to give up business. He afterwards bought and opened to the public, the "Megunticook House" otherwise known as "Clark's Hotel" (now the Bay View House) of which he was landlord for a long period. He was prominent in town affairs and was for several years Selectman and also served for a number of years as Treasurer. When Camden was made a Port of Entry in 1849, Mr. Clark was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs. Mr. Clark was greatly interested in Masonic affairs and was Master of Amity Lodge in 1835 and 1836. He was one of the "Immortal Nine." Mr. Clark married Emmerline Ewell of Waldoboro, Maine, and the children born to them were: Julia, (who married Joseph Perry), James W., Fannie, (who married first Thomas Rogers, and second Charles Gilman,) Andrew E., Charles and Emma, (who married Johnson Knight.) He died Sept. 12, 1873, at the age of nearly 74 years.

John E. Dailey, son of Christopher and Joanna (Thorndike) Dailey, who died Nov. 14, 1873, at the age of 52 years, was born in Lincolnville, Maine, May 20, 1821. After getting such education as the district schools afforded, he worked in the shipyards at Bath and Rockport to learn the shipbuilder's trade. In 1848, he went to Deer Isle, Maine, where he built his first vessel. He then came to Camden where he lived until 1852, when he removed to Tenant's Harbor where for ten years he built a vessel each year. He had often said to his family, "We will return some day to live under the shadow of the Camden hills," and in 1862, made good his promise by returning to Camden to reside. He built vessels here for many years. In 1871, he returned to Tenant's Harbor to build his last vessel, the Annie Jones, taking with him his master-builder, H. M. Bean. Mr. Dailey married Lovina, daughter of Sedate and Abigail Wadsworth, in 1843, by whom he had eight children, viz: Julia M., (who married Isaac Palmer), Charles E., Nellie A., (who married Benj. F. Bass), Emma J., (who married Cornelius T. Hosmer), John E., Lovina E., (who married John D. Knowlton), Harry J., and Elizabeth B., (who married Everett N. Duffy.)

1874. The same Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer elected in 1873, were all re-elected at the annual meeting held March 9, 1874. The question of building a new County Court House in Rockland had been agitated for some time and this year the various towns of the county were called to vote upon the proposition. Camden voted in favor of building the Court House, by a vote of 90 to 47. [1] It was also voted to establish a free High School in town. [2]

The same Republican and Democratic gubernatorial can-

1. The Court House was built in 1874, at an expense of over $80,000 and is one of the best buildings of the kind in the state.

2. The establishment of "Free High Schools" in the state was authorized by an act of the Legislature of 1873, providing that the state should furnish every town one half the amount actually expended by the town for instruction in a free High School, the amount furnished by the state not to exceed $500. Public Laws of 1873, Chap. 124.

didates were again nominated this year. The Liberal Republican did not again put a candidate in the field. Mr. Dingley was again elected. In Camden the vote resulted as follows: Joseph Titcomb, 487; Nelson Dingley, Jr., 423. Edward Cushing of Camden, Democrat, was again a candidate for senator receiving here, 498 votes, and Mr. Webster, his opponent, 414. This year Mr. Cushing was elected. Joseph H. Martin, Democrat and Albert Johnson, Republican, were the candidates for Representatives to the Legislature, the former being elected. The vote resulted as follows: Martin, 487; Johnson: 425.

On May 30th, this year, "Memorial Day" was observed by the veteran soldiers and citizens for the first time. The graves of dead soldiers in the various cemeteries were decorated and appropriate exercises were held. The principal address on this occasion was delivered by Thaddeus R. Simonton, Esq.

Hanson Andrews, a prominent citizen of the town, and an active business man of Rockport village, died April 2, 1874, at the age of 57 years and 11 months. Mr. Andrews held various town offices among them being a service of several years as Selectman. He served the town as Representative to the Legislature in 1855. Mr. Andrews was twice married, his first wife being Melvina Richards and his second wife, Mary Barrett. His children: Ada, (who married Ezra Merriam), and Nellie (who married Lourston Morton.)

Jeremiah C. Cushing was the son of Joseph Cushing, who, with his brother Benjamin, came from Hanover, Mass., in 1794. Joseph traded in Camden with his brother, as has already been stated. He owned the farm on "Belfast Road" now owned by Perrin P. Freeman, and built the buildings now standing on the place, where the subject of this sketch was born, in 1798. After living in Camden for some time Joseph Cushing removed to Skowhegan, Maine, taking with him all of his family, with the exception of Jeremiah, who remained in Camden where he passed the whole of his life. He learned the carpenter's trade of Alden

Bass and became one of the best workman at his trade in this vicinity. Being both a house and ship-carpenter he worked for years upon the vessels that were built in the old shipbuilding days in Camden and won wide fame as a master-workman. He built the house on Elm street, now known as the "Sartell House" which was his home for many years. Mr. Cushing was a member of Amity Lodge of Masons, and was for many years its Treasurer. He was one of the "Immortal Nine." He died of apoplexy, Sept. 7, 1874, at the age of 74 years. Mr. Cushing married Abagail J., daughter of Capt. Josiah Dillingham. They were the parents of three daughters, viz: Elizabeth K., (who married Benjamin Crabtree 2d), Sarah F., (who married Edmund Wyllie), and Caroline M., (who married Alden Miller, Jr.)

CHAPTER L.

"MEGUNTICOOK HALL."

1875. The annual town meeting passed off quietly this year. It was held on March 8. The following officers were elected: E. A. Morrill, Town Clerk; J. F. Stetson, C. S. Packard and A. R. Tolman, Selectmen; E. M. Wood, Treasurer.

Selden Connor, Republican and Charles W. Roberts, Democrat, were candidates for governor in the election of 1875, Mr. Connor being elected. Camden gave Mr. Roberts 466 votes and Mr. Connor, 422.

Joseph H. Martin was again elected Representative to the Legislature, receiving 470 votes, while the Republican candidate, Harvey H. Cleveland, received 418.

The winter of 1875 was one of great severity. In February Penobscot Bay froze over for the first time since the cold winter of 1868. People drove in sleighs from Vinalhaven to Camden by crossing the "Thoroughfare" to North Haven, thence across the bay to Islesboro and across the western bay to Lincolnville. They also came from Deer Isle by driving across to Brooksville, thence to Castine and then crossing to Islesboro and from there to Lincolnville. The Boston and Bangor steamship, Kathadin, was frozen in the ice at Belfast until April 15.

This year a newspaper called the *Village Echo* was published at Rockport village. After continuning for a little over a year it was suspended for want of patronage.

At Rockport also this year was instituted Star of Hope Lodge I. O. G. T., but we have no list of its first officers.

On March 22, 1875, was organized the Camden National Bank, which is today one of the most prosperous banking concerns in this section of the state. It began business Dec. 20, 1875. Its first officers were, Henry Knight, President; J. F. Stetson, Cashier; Henry Knight, Jesse F. Hosmer, Benj. C. Adams, Geo. L. Follansbee, Horatio E. Alden, Harvey H. Cleveland and D. H. Bisbee, Directors.

A vein of gold and silver was discovered on the farm of George Oxton at West Camden, and a company was organized to work it, but it proved of no particular value. [1]

J. W. K. Norwood, son of Capt. William Norwood, died May 3, 1875, at the age of 71 years. Mr. Norwood was born in North Haven in 1804, coming here with his father. He engaged in trade for many years with Mr. Joseph Jones, and subsequently alone. He was appointed Postmaster of Camden in 1849, serving for four years. He also served as County Commissioner for four years, by an appointment by the governor. He was a business man of accuracy and integrity, and a valuable citizen who was greatly interested in the educational and general welfare of his town. He married Clementine, daughter of Ephraim Wood, by whom he had one daughter, Frances. His residence was the fine old place on Elm street now owned by his nephew, Mr. J. H. Norwood of Rockport.

Rev. John L. Locke, the first historian of Camden, was born in Belfast, Maine, July 6, 1832. He learned the jeweler's trade in Belfast and came to Camden in 1854 and went into the jeweler's business in the "Old Sherman Building" on Main street. He gave up his business early in the sixties and attended the Theo-

1. At about this time there was considerable mining excitement in this section of the state and mining companies were forme and mines worked for a short time hereabout, one being on Beauchamp Point, another on the Rockport shore known as "Porterfield Ledge," others in Appleton, Searsmont and elsewhere, none of which proved productive.

honor but preferred to attend closely to his business. He went to California in 1849, being one of the company sailing from Camden in the brig, Perfect, and returned in 1853. Mr. Carleton was always a strong advocate of temperance, was a consistent member of the Congregational Church, and a high minded, kind-hearted, philanthropic gentleman. Mr. Carleton married for his first wife, Phebe H. Loring, of Yarmouth, Maine, and for his second wife Sarah Loring a sister of his first wife. He had two daughters, Frances E., and Sarah L., both of whom married Rev. Thomas E. Brastow.

Capt Ezra Cobb who died Nov. 4, was born in Princeton, Mass., and came to Camden in 1824, to visit his sister, Mrs. Timothy Fay. He was so well pleased with the place that his visit became a lifelong one, for the following year he married Nancy, daughter of Nathaniel Hosmer and settled down on the place where his children now live. The day following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb started for Princeton, via. Boston in a sloop to visit his friends and pay for his farm, the owners living in Princeton. He took with him all the money he had saved and Mrs. Cobb took the money she had received from her father to buy furniture for their home. The same evening the sloop collided with another vessel and was wrecked. The thirteen passengers were taken off in a small boat and after being out all night were picked up by another vessel and taken to Boston. The money and clothing of the young couple, being in their trunk, were lost. This severe loss just on the threshold of life made it hard for Mr. Cobb to pay for his farm and he felt the effects of the disaster for many years. Mr. Cobb taught school winters and worked on his farm summers for over twenty-five years, then he gave up teaching and started the first milk route in Camden, continuing that business for the remainder of his life. He joined the Congregational Church in early life and was a most valuable member, being a teacher and superintendent in the Sunday School, a leader of the choir for many years, and when

there was no pastor he used to read sermons. He was a Whig in politics and a strong abolitionist. He was often a candidate of his party for Representative but owing to the political complexion of the town at that time he was not elected. He was for a time a captain in the militia, whence he acquired his title. Capt. and Mrs. Cobb were the parents of ten children, viz: Nathaniel H., (who died in infancy), Nathaniel H., Harriet E., (who married Isaac B. Melvin), Mary S., Emily A., (who married C. H. Baker), Jesse H., Joseph H., Nancy E., Sarah A., and Martha A.

Capt. Cobb's brother, George W. Cobb, was also born in Princeton, came to Camden in 1829, where he taught school for about ten years. He afterwards carried on a cabinet maker's and furniture business, and also was an undertaker. Like his brother, Mr. Cobb was also a strong Whig in politics. He married Betsy, daughter of Moses Parker by whom he had six children, viz: George S., who fell at Petersburg, William P., who died in infancy, Charles E., William P., Adelia M., and Mary A. He died in 1885.

John W. Simonton, son of John G. and Eliza (Richards) Simonton, was born here July 25, 1839, and died in Boston, Dec. 18, 1875. Mr. Simonton, during the war of the rebellion, and for a short time after its close, was residing at Fortress Monroe where he was engaged in trade. While there he was nominated for Representative to the Virginia Legislature, but declined the honor on account of business engagements. He afterwards returned to his native town and entered into trade here and engaged in the manufacture of lime for several years as a member of the firm of S. T. Cleveland & Co. About 1870, he went to Boston and entered the employ of the Metropolitan Horse Car Co. and held, at the time of his death, the position of cashier of the company. Mr. Simonton was a prominent Mason, and was a charter member and the first Secretary of Keystone Royal Arch Chapter. Mr. Simonton married Helen Wakefield of Belfast. Their children are Virginia, (who married William Farnsworth)

and Helen, (who married Thomas Crimmings.)

1876. Annual meeting March 13. Officers elected: Town Clerk, E. A. Morrill; Selectmen, J. F. Stetson, J. W. Ingraham and A. R. Tolman; Treasurer, E. M. Wood.

It was voted to refund the town bonds by the issue of new bonds to the amount of $35,000 bearing not more than six per cent. interest, which vote was shortly afterwards carried into effect by the Treasurer.[1]

Gov. Connor, was this year, a second time the gubernatorial candidate of the Republicans and was a second time elected. The Democratic candidate was John C. Talbot. A new party known as the Greenback party that was destined to make much agitation in our politics for several years, this year for the first time made its appearance in Maine, although it appeared in the west two years before. The real founder of the party in Maine was Solon Chase who, prior to the campaign of 1876, had established a Greenback newspaper, and a party organization was formed by which Almon Gage was nominated for governor. He received 520 votes in the state in the election of this year.

Camden, unaware of the political wave being put in motion that in a short time was to stir the town to its very depths, both in municipal and state politics, did not cast a single Greenback vote in 1876. The town turned again to the Republican party this year, giving Gov. Connor 493 votes and Mr. Talbot, 465. Ephraim M. Wood of Camden and John C. Levensaler of Thomaston were again respectively the Republican and Democratic candidates for Judge of Probate, Judge Wood being reelected. His vote in Camden was 517, Judge Levensaler receiving 442. Herbert L. Shepherd, Republican, was elected Representative to the Legislature receiving 506 votes against 437 for Fred Lewis the Democratic candidate.

At the presidential election in November of this year, the

1. A large portion of the town war debt bonds had been issued at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. interest. They were refunded this year at five per cent.

Hayes and Wheeler electoral candidates received in Camden 400 votes and the Tilden and Hendricks electoral candidates received 372 votes.

The great temperance reform movement in the state known as the "Iron Clad" movement was at its height at this time and "Iron Clad" Reform Clubs were organized in Camden and Rockport villages during the winter and spring of 1876. Large numbers of our people joined these clubs and signed their pledges. Weekly meetings were held at which speeches were made by prominent citizens and the cause of temperance received a great impetus. This movement continued for several years when it gradually subsided.

Camden village, large as it had grown, had no public or other hall of any size, and the desirability of having such a hall had been recognized and discussed for a long time. Many plans for building a hall had been considered but without result until it was proposed that the Camden Village Corporation build a public building which should contain a large hall. This proposition was opposed by many who were unwilling to have the Corporation contract the necessary indebtedness and the question was vigorously discussed in the newspapers and usual places of gathering about the village. Finally in the winter of 1876, a petition was presented to the Legislature signed by 172 taxpayers, asking for an act amendatory to the Corporation charter enabling it to raise money by loan to build a hall. This petition was followed by a remonstrance containing 152 names, and a vigorous fight against the proposed act was made before the legislative committee by taxpaying residents of the Corporation and some large non-resident taxpayers. The committee, however, reported favorably and the bill was passed by the Legislature amending "Section two of the 'Act to incorporate Camden Village Corporation' approved February fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven," by adding the following words: "and for the building or assisting in building a village hall, the

amount invested for that purpose not to exceed eight thousand dollars to be raised by loan instead of assessment on a time not exceeding ten years if said Corporation shall so vote." This amendment was approved Feb. 22, 1876, and the Corporation at once voted to build the hall. A lot was secured, where the "Opera House" now stands, and in September following the contract for building the Hall was awarded to J. W. Thompson of Stockton, he bidding $6 395. The building was of wood and was a handsome structure. It contained a large public hall on the second floor with stage and galleries and a small hall and other rooms below. It was dedicated June 20, 1877, and proved all that its advocates claimed it would be for the convenience and pleasure of the village people. Many names were proposed for the new hall, but the majority seemed to favor "Megunticook" and although some opposition developed, which was manifested in newspaper articles for a time, still the name adhered to the building which was henceforth known as "Megunticook Hall."

During the year 1876, several citizens of prominence were removed by the hand of death. Among them we note the following:

Joshua G. Norwood who died May 9, 1876, was the son of Capt. William and Deborah Winslow Norwood, and was born in North Haven, Feb. 29, 1816. He came to Camden with his father and passed the remainder of his life here becoming one of the leading business men of this section of the state. Mr. Norwood's education was obtained in the public schools of his town and at Warren and China Academies. He taught school for a time before going into business. In 1839, he married Harriet M. A. Hall, daughter of Hon. Joseph Hall, and the same year formed a partnership with Samuel D. Carleton under the firm name of Carleton & Norwood doing a lime burning and shipbuilding business and carying on a general store at Rockport village. Their store was located near the lime kilns back of the brick building afterwards built and occupied by the concern. This

original building was destroyed by fire several years ago. While laying the foundation of their business which was afterwards one of the largest and most prosperous in eastern Maine, Mr. Norwood and his partner worked untiringly never hesitating to go into their kilns and elsewhere and help do the necessary work with their own hands when help was scarce as was often the case in those days. In 1849, Mr. P. J. Carleton became a partner in the business the firm name then becoming Carleton, Norwood & Co., which firm continued to carry on the business. The death of Mr. Norwood was the first break in the concern which, however, continued to exist and still does business in Rockport, although now composed of the sons of P. J. Carleton. This great firm was always distinguished for its integrity and business ability, and up to the year of Mr. Norwood's death had built some 45 vessels, many of them large ships, which made the firm's name a familiar one in all parts of the world. Mr. Norwood's children: Frederick A., Joseph H., Maria W., (who married Horace G. Tibbetts), Ella M., Granville C., and Joshua G., Jr.

Hon. Elbridge G. Knight died June 21. Mr. Knight was born in Westbrook, Maine, in the year 1811, and was therefore 65 years of age at the time of his death. When quite a young boy his parents removed to Peru in Oxford County in which county he continued to live until a young man when he returned to his native town and went into the employ of Messrs. Lyon & Day, wool merchants, with whom he continued until he came to Camden in 1840. Here he went into business for himself establishing a tin and hardware business which he continued until about fifteen years before his death and in which he was very successful. In 1842, he married Miss Myra Harden of Phillips, Maine. Mr. Knight while not a public man in the general acceptation of the term, was, nevertheless much interested in public affairs, and held several offices of public trust, being for several years one of the Selectmen of the town and in 1865

represented Knox County in the state Senate. He was shrewd and keen as a business man, and was also famous for his wit and dry humor. Mr. Knight was much interested in Masonry and served as Treasurer and Secretary of Amity Lodge at different times and in 1855, was elected its twenty-fifth Master. He was also a prominent member of Keystone R. A., Chapter. The following are the children of Elbridge G., and Myra Knight: Eveline, (who married Abel Hunt), Louise R., (who married Holly M. Bean), Myra and Arno W., (both died in childhood), Julia H., (who married G. F. Burgess), John R., Charles E., James B., Edward E., and Myra H.,(who married C. O. Montgomery.) Mr. Knight purchased the Joseph Eaton house on High street where he lived and which is now owned by his heirs.

Rev. Nathaniel M. Wood, D. D., who died August 2, at the age of 54 years, was the son of Ephraim Wood. He was of a most scholarly turn of mind and early determined to obtain a liberal education. He attended Waterville College where he graduated in the class of 1844, and three years later completed a course of study at the Covington, Ky., Theological Seminary. Later he filled the Chair of Systematic Theology in Shurtliff College, Upper Alton, Ill. The climate of the West and hard work so affected his constitution that he found himself obliged to return to the East, where he lived in Boston for several years and finally came to his native town where he died. Dr. Wood was an able preacher and a profound student. At the time of his death he was one of the Trustees of Colby University. He married Caroline Bray. Their children were three daughters, Maria E., Caroline E., and Annie P.

Hon. Hiram Bass died December 31, at the age of 71 years. Mr. Bass was the son of Alden Bass and was born in Camden, in 1805. He was a man of good judgment, possessing a legal mind, which made him the counselor of many of his neighbors and townsmen. He was often called to fill positions of trust and responsibility which he administered with ability. He was

for several years cashier of the old Megunticook Bank. He was elected Town Treasurer in 1849, and served seven years, when he was elected First Selectman and served in that capacity three years. In 1865 he was again elected Treasurer of the town and continued to hold the office until 1873. In 1855, he was a candidate for Senator but failed of election. In 1856, Mr. Bass was elected Judge of Probate for Waldo County, holding the office for four years. Mr. Bass was for two different periods Postmaster of Camden. He was first appointed in 1841, serving until 1845. In 1861, he was again appointed to the office which he continned to hold until the time of his death. Mr. Bass was a good scrivener being particularly skillful in drawing legal documents, and many of the deeds, wills, contracts and other similar papers executed by Camden people from thirty to fifty years ago were drawn by his hand. Mr. Bass married Cornelia Kendall of Boston in 1845. They had two children, Cornelia K.,(who married Myron W. Messer), and Benjamin F.

1877. The annual town meeting for 1877, was held on March 12. There was again no particular contest over the election of town officers, the Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer elected in 1876 being all re-elected.

The gubernatorial candidates for the two leading parties this year were Selden Connor, Republican, and Joseph H. Williams, Democrat, Gov. Connor being again re-elected. The Greenback party nominated Henry C. Munson who received between five and six thousand votes in the state showing that the new party was begining to acquire the strength that it afterwards demonstrated.

Camden swung back to the Democratic party this year giving Mr. Williams, 462 votes and Gov. Connor, 406, while Mr. Munson received 5 votes.

Joseph H. Martin of Camden, Democrat, was a candidate for senator receiving as usual a good endorsement from his fellow townsmen, 548 votes being cast for him and 326 for his opponent.

Mr. Martin was the successful candidate in the county senatorial election.

Fred A. Norwood, Democrat was elected Representative to the Legislature over Hosea B. Eaton, Republican, by a vote of 462 to 399.

This year the charter of Camden Village Corporation was again amended to allow it to invest a sum not exceeding $1200, "for seating and for apparatus for lighting and warming" the village hall. [1]

This year died Horatio E. Alden, son of Judge Horatio Alden, a business man well known in business circles from Maine to California. Mr. Alden was one of the founders of the Camden Anchor Works, the firm name being H. E. & W. G. Alden. This business afterwards carried on for many years by his brother, Mr. Wm. G. Alden, was one of the most successful on the New England coast and became the largest Anchor Works in the United States. It is now owned and carried on by a corporation known as the Camden Anchor-Rockland Machine Company. Mr. Alden had been in failing health for some time and had visited the South and Lower California hoping to regain his health, but without permanent results. He died Sept. 3, 1877, leaving a widow, who before her marriage was Miss Georgia Flowers.

1. See Acts & Resolves of 1877, Page 295.

CHAPTER LI.

GREENBACK DAYS.

1878. The Greenback party, both in the state and the town, had grown from a feeble infant to an exultant giant. *The Camden Herald* under the management or Mr. Wilder W. Perry had changed from a non-partisan, independent sheet to a radical, aggressive and uncompromising Greenback organ that advocated with vigor the principles of Greenbackism both in season and out of season, and the doctrine expounded by "Uncle Solon" Chase suddenly became the political gospel of a majority of the Camden voters. The contest between the new party and the two old parties was precipitated on March 11, when the voters of the town met in annual town meeting and the result was heralded by the Camden paper with a great display of flags, roosters, etc., as a great "Greenback Victory" which without doubt it was. Each of the three parties had a candidate for nearly all the important town offices but the Greenback candidates all had large majorities over both of the other candidates. The following principal town officers were elected: E. D. Merriam, Town Clerk; John P. Wellman, Joseph S. Eells and Otis A. Fisk, Selectmen and Freeman H. Calderwood, Treasurer. It was voted to refund the loan of 1868, amounting to $7,900, and to issue 5-10 bonds at 4 per cent. for the same. It was voted to reduce the poll tax to $1.00; also to raise the sum of $2,000 for the purchase of a "poor farm."

At the state election in 1878, Gov. Connor was again the

Republican candidate for governor. The Democrats had nominated Alonzo Garcelon and the "Greenbackers" Joseph L. Smith. So popular had the Greenback doctrine become that the party cast 41,371 votes in the state. Gov. Connor received 56,554, and Dr. Garcelon but 28,208. Neither candidate received a majority and the Legislature elected Dr. Garcelon. Camden in the state election was over whelmingly "Greenback," the vote for governor being as follows: Joseph L. Smith, 498; Selden Connor, 231; Alonzo Garcelon 146. Even Joseph H. Martin's popularity in town could not stem the tide. Mr. Martin had been nominated for Congress by the Democrats, but both he and Eugene Hale went down before the stonecutter, Thompson H. Murch, who was elected. In Camden Mr. Martin received 178 votes, Mr. Hale 226, and Mr. Murch, 452. George W. Thorndike of Camden, Greenbacker, was a candidate for County Commissioner, receiving here 486 votes, his Republican and Democratic opponents receiving 225 and 156 votes respectively. Samuel E. Shepherd of Camden, Republican, was elected sheriff, receiving in town 285 votes, his Greenback and Democratic opponents receiving 446 and 121 votes respectively. Wilder W. Perry, Greenbacker, was elected Representative to the Legislature. He received 483 votes, Johnson Knight the Republican candidate received 235, and Nathaniel L. Josselyn the Democratic candidate, 138.

On Jan. 10, 1878, a hurricane swept over the town which unroofed many houses, demolished barns, overthrew chimneys and did other damage to property but resulted in no loss of life.

This year died Deacon Joel Hodgman on Nov. 9, at the age of 79 years and 9 months. Deacon Hodgman was born in Camden, Jan. 20, 1799, and was the youngest of five brothers, the sons of that pioneer of the western part of the town, Job Hodgman. Deacon Hodgman inherited his father's homestead and carried on the old farm. He was a diligent, hard-working, shrewd and careful man in his business, and possessed a sound

judgment, coupled with strict integrity and upright conduct. He joined the Congregational Church in 1836, and was for 42 years one of its most valuable members and was one of its deacons for 25 years. Mr. Hodgman married for his first wife, Mary Start, by whom he had the following children: Elizabeth, (who married Oliver Page), Nancy, William T., (who died young), Sophronia, Lydia, William F., and Ebenezer S. For his second wife Mr. Hodgman married Lucy Page, and for his third wife Mrs. Adeline Arey.

1879. The Greenback party was this year still master of the situation. At the annual town meeting held March 10, the old Democratic party did not have any candidates having "fused" with the Greenbackers. The Republicans had candidates but they received very small support. E. D. Merriam was again elected Town Clerk; John P. Wellman, Joseph S. Eells and Otis A. Fisk, Selectmen and Freeman H. Calderwood, Treasurer.

The three parties this year each nominated a candidate for governor as follows: Republican, Daniel E. Davis; Democratic Alonzo Garcelon, and Greenback, Joseph L. Smith. The vote in the state was 68,967 for Davis, 21,851 for Garcelon and 47,643 for Smith, which again resulted in no choice by the people and under the constitution as it then was, the governor must be again selected by the Legislature. For nearly all of the subordinate officers of the state the Democratic and Greenback parties had "fused" in the various counties and towns, and when the Legislature met the following January there was enacted at the Capitol what was designated by the Republicans as the "state steal." By issuing certificates of election to persons, whom subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court declared not to have been elected, the Governor and Council caused a "Fusion" majority to appear in the Legislature. Much excitment at Augusta and throughout the state followed, the military was called into requisition at the Capitol and at one time there was much fear that blood would be shed before the tangle was unraveled. The

decision of the Supreme Court cleared the political atmosphere and although no legal organization of the Legislature was effected until a week after the constitutional day of meeting, the trouble was at last arrested and the Legislature elected Daniel F. Davis, Governor.

At the election in Camden, Mr. Davis received 274 votes, Dr. Garcelon 59, Mr. Smith 568, and Hosea B. Eaton of Camden, 1. Charles A. Sylvester, of Camden, although not a regular candidate, received 6 votes for senator. Wilder W. Perry, Greenbacker, was again elected Representative to the Legislature receiving 550 votes, while the Republican candidate, Thomas E. Brastow, received 294, and the Democratic candidate, Nathaniel L. Josselyn, received 49.

The Legislature of 1879, passed a resolve proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature.[1] This amendment was adopted at the state election of this year, and since the election of 1880, all state elections have been held biennially and the Legislature has met but once in two years unless for some reason a special session has been called. On this constitutional amendment, Camden cast 500 votes in favor of the amendment and 17 against it.

William H. Codman, Esq., died May 3, 1879. He was born at Portland, Maine, Sept. 23, 1806, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1824. He studied law with Charles S. Davis, Esq., of Portland and began the practice of his profession in that city. In 1837 he moved to Camden and immediately began to take an active part in town affairs, especially in the organization and development of the public school system and other educational work. He was elected County Attorney of Waldo County and served for several years. In 1852, he was appointed by President Pierce to a clerkship in the Treasury Department which position he held for nine years. Mr. Codman

1. See Acts and Resolves of 1879, Page 109

was a member of the Congregational Church and was frequently called, in the absence of the pastor, to read a published sermon, or to read and expound the Scripture. He was often referred to as the "encyclopædia" of the town. He was a man of rare culture, high education and was distinguished for his wonderful memory. He was master of several languages including Hebrew and Sanscript. Mr. Codman was married in Camden, Nov. 29, 1838, to Mary S. Eager, daughter of John Eager. They had eight children, five of whom died in infancy. The others were, John Eager, William Swan, and Mary Louise, (who married Peter Boyd.) The only one of these children now living is Mr. John Eager Codman who resides in Philadelphia but still holds so dear the attractions of the town of his birth that he yet maintains a residence in Camden where every year with his children and grandchildren he comes to spend the summer months. Mr. Codman continued to reside in Camden until his death and he lies in Mountain Cemetery.

1880. The beginning of a new decade found Camden with a slightly decreased population, but an increased valuation. The population was 4386, and the valuation $1,676,536. The number of polls this year was 1238, a considerable increase over 1870.

The annual town meeting was held March 8, and the Greenback or "Fusion" party still held the reins of power. The same Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer elected by them in the two preceding years were elected again this year.

This year the Republicans re-nominated Gov. Davis and the Democrats and Greenbackers put a "Fusion" ticket into the field, the candidate being Harris M. Plaisted. On June 1, at Ellsworth the Prohibition party was organized and William P. Joy was nominated for governor. Later at Portland other temperance men nominated Joshua Nye for governor. This year 147,802 votes were cast for governor, the largest vote ever cast in the state, resulting in the election of Mr. Plaisted by a majority of

only a few votes.

In Camden Mr. Plaisted received 649 votes, Mr. Davis 325, and Mr. Nye 2. Wilder W. Perry of Camden, Greenback, candidate for senator received 533 votes, D. N. Mortland the Republican candidate 308, and Atwood Levensaler the straight Democratic candidate 3. Mr. Mortland was elected.

For Clerk of Courts, Ezra D. Merriam of Camden was the Greenback candidate receiving in his own town 592 votes against 388 cast for Lewis F. Starrett the "Democratic" candidate. Mr. Starrett was elected.

Judge E. M. Wood was for the third time the Republican candidate for Judge of Probate. He received in Camden 386 votes, Stephen J. Gushee, the Greenback candidate, received 517 and Henry Spalding, the Democratic candidate, 69. Judge Wood received the election. Job H. Montgomery of Camden, Democrat, was a candidate for County Attorney, and received 92 votes against 557 for John O. Robinson, Greenbacker, and 325 for Charles E. Littlefield, Republican. Mr. Robinson was elected. Dr. Hosea B. Eaton, Greenbacker, was elected Representative to the Legislature receiving 650 votes; Thomas E. Brastow, Republican, received 297, and Nathaniel L. Josselyn, Democrat, 1.

So much trouble had recently resulted from the constitutional provision requiring the governor to be elected by a majority vote that the Legislature passed a resolve this year proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of governor by a plurality vote, which amendment was adopted by a vote of the people in September and still prevails. [1] On this question Camden voted "Yes" 273, "No" 299.

At the presidential election in November the "Fusion" candidates for electors received a majority in Camden over the Republican candidates of about 250.

Fred A. Norwood, son of Joshua G. Norwood, another Rockport business man, died May 13 at the age of 40 years. Mr.

1. See Acts and Resolve of 1880, Page 151.

Norwood was a member of the well known firm of Carleton, Norwood & Co. He was a generous and public spirited citizen. He served in the army during the Civil War and was popular with his fellow veterans as well as with all others. In 1878 he represented the town in the Legislature. He married Sarah L. Grant.

Cyrus G. Bachelder a Camden village business man and old citizen of the town, died this year on Sept. 1, at the age of 75 years. Mr. Bachelder was born in Union, Maine, and came to Camden sometime in the forties. He was for a short time in trade in Camden village, and afterwards was in the block manufacturing business with Horatio Alden. Mr. Bachelder was prominent in town affairs and was a candidate for the Legislature in 1868. Mr. Bachelder married Adeline Simmons, by whom he had the following children, viz: Faroline, Caroline, (who married Joseph Hull), William. Argyl and La Forest.

This year Rockport lost a well-beloved and venerable citizen in the death of Rev. Job Washburn at the great age of 94 years. Mr. Washburn was born in Kingston, Mass., thence coming to Thomaston when about 22 years of age, where he was ordained to the gospel ministry and became the first pastor of the Baptist Church in that town. In 1848 he became a resident of Camden and from his first appearance here the people of the town knew him but to love him and "those who knew him best, loved him most." Mr. Washburn married Sarah D. Clough. The following are his children: Antoinette C., (who married Lewis Fales), Harriet N., (who married first, Enoch Eastman, and second, Samuel D. Carleton), Judson R., Isabella P., (who married Elbridge E. Carleton), Sarah E., (who married Benjamin P. Robinson), Job K., William H., Abby P., (who married Augustus Carleton.) For his second wife Mr. Washburn married Mrs. Betsy Carleton, widow of William Carleton.

CHAPTER LII.

THE "BRIDGE QUESTION" AGAIN.

1881. This year the political excitment of the few years past had somewhat subsided in Camden, and at the annual municipal election held March 14, but comparatively small votes were cast for the several candidates. A. D. Champney was elected Town Clerk; J. P. Wellman, Jere. McIntire and A. Lamson, Selectmen, and F. H. Calderwood, Treasurer.

During the summer of this year a great deal of excitment resulted from the killing of a Rockport boy, Willie Cain, the son of Robert Cain, and the mysterious deposition of his body. On July 12, the Cain boy with two other boys was in a boat on the Lily Pond, and from that time the Cain boy disappeared. It was supposed that he was pushed out of the boat by the other boys, who told various and conflicting stories of his disappearance, one being that Willie was killed with a club and thrown into the pond. Afterwards the boys denied their stories first told and claimed to know nothing about their companion's death. A number of days afterwards the body was found in Goose River stream, in Eben Thorndike's meadow, a long distance from the place of the boy's death and it was thought that the body had been recovered by some one cognizant of the crime and carried to the place where it was found. The two boys were bound over to the September term of the Supreme Court, when they were tried, one of them being convicted of manslaughter and sentenced

a Whig, but left that party to help form the Republican party with which he continued to indentify himself until 1872, when he supported Horace Greeley for the presidency. When the Greenback party was established he became one of its ablest champions in this section. He cast one of the five Greenback votes cast in Camden in 1877, and from that time contributed many articles on the subject of currency reform to *The Camden Herald*, for which paper he was correspondent for eight years. He was greatly interested in the Masonic and Temperance societies of his town, and at the time of his death was Deputy Grand Chief Templar for Twombly Lodge, I. O. G. T. In all that he undertook, Capt. Thorndike was bold and radical without rashness. "He dared to stand alone and battle for what he thought to be right." Capt. Thorndike married Theresa Barrett, daughter of Ephraim Barrett. They had four children: William H., Theresa L., Emeline S., and Ephraim B.

1882. The annual March meeting this year was held on the thirteenth of the month. A. D. Champney was elected Town Clerk; J. P. Wellman, Jere. McIntire and A. Lamson, Selectmen and F. H. Calderwood Treasurer. The town voted to purchase a farm for the poor and subsequently the Hosmer Farm was purchased for that purpose.

There had been considerable controversy about the liability of the village corporation to pay to the town a tax upon its village (Megunticook) hall, many claiming that it was legally taxable, while others claimed that it was the property of a municipal corporation and therefore could not be taxed. This year the town decided to tax the property and passed the following vote: "Voted to instruct the assessors to assess a tax on Megunticook Hall building and lot at Camden village and also voted that the assessors be instructed to refer the question of taxing Camden village hall property to the Courts and act on their decision." [1]

1. The sequel of this vote was a law suit brought by the town against the village corporation, which was reported to the Law Court to determine whether the village hall property could be legally taxed by the town.

This year the "Fusionists" re-nominated Gov. Plaisted, the Republicans nominated Frederick Robie and the regular Greenback party nominated Solon Chase, for governor. In addition to these candidates the "Independent" Republicans nominated Warren H. Vinton and the Prohibitionists, William T. Eustis. Mr. Robie was elected by between 8000 and 9000 plurality over Gov. Plaisted thus bringing the Republican party back into power in the state, which power it has continued to hold to the present time.

In Camden Gov. Plaisted received 535 votes, Mr. Robie 317, Mr. Chase 14, Mr. Vinton 5 and Mr. Eustis 1. Among the votes cast for Representative to Congress was one for "Rum Did It." Wilder S. Irish, Fusionist, of Camden was elected sheriff receiving in Camden 507 votes against 314 for his opponent. Dr. Hosea B. Eaton, Fusionist, was elected Representative to the Legislature, receiving 491 votes, while the Republican candidate, Cornelius T. Hosmer, received 346, and Amos Barrett 15.

The George S. Cobb Post No. 63, Grand Army of the Republic, was chartered October 26, 1882, at Camden village by Augustus B. Farnham, Dep't. Commander of the state. Eighteen veterans of the war of the rebellion were the charter members and the following first officers were elected: John F. Tobin, Commander; James S. Cleveland, Adjutant and George E. Barnes, Quartermaster. The Post took its name from a son of one of the old and most esteemed families of the town, who early enlisted in his country's defense, was a young man of noble character and a gallant soldier and who lost his life at Petersburg. The Post had its headquarters in the Cleveland block until burned out in 1887, but soon after found permanent quarters in the Carleton building,

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The Law Court decided in favor of the village corporation on the ground that "Buildings and other property owned by municipal corporation and appropriated to public uses are but the means and instrumentalities used for municipal and governmental purposes, and are therefore exempt from general taxation, not by express statutory prohibition but by necessary implication." 77 Me., 530.

Elm street, where it was again burned out in the great fire of 1892. After the re-building of the village it had excellent quarters in the Curtis block until the building of its present hall on Mechanic street which was completed in June, 1899. The Post has had on its rolls 220 comrades. It lost quite a number of its members when the Fred A. Norwood Post was organized at Rockport, and has lost many by death, but has always been and still is one of the strongest Grand Army organizations in the state. [1]

Rev. Edward Freeman, A. M., was born in Mendon, Mass., April 2, 1806. He graduated from Brown University, Providence, R. I., numbering among his classmates, Henry B. Anthony, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, 1859 - 1884; Nathan F. Dixon, member of Congress from Rhode Island, 1849 - 1851 and 1863 - 1871; Rev. Edward A. Stevens, D. D., Missionary to Burmah 1836 - 1886. Mr. Freeman began life as a teacher in Bellingham, Mass., and Waterville, Maine. In 1836 he was ordained a Baptist minister serving as pastor of the churches of his denomiation in Oldtown and Camden, Maine and Bristol, R. I. In 1843 he returned to Camden and settled upon what has since been known as the "Freeman Farm" on Belfast Road, where he passed the remainder of his life, carrying on the farm, preaching and teaching school. He was for many years principal of the Classical School in Camden village held in the "Baptist Vestry," which was at that time partly owned by Mr. Freeman. Under his tuition many young men who afterwards became prominent and successful in political, business and religious circles, were prepared for college

1. Members of the Post who held rank in the Army or Navy are as follows: Wm. P. Simonton transferred from 26th Regiment and commissioned Lieutenant in the 8th Regiment. Joseph F. Stetson, Ensign on U. S. S. Savanah, Kensington and at U. S. Naval Rendezvous, North Atlantic fleet; Rev. V. P. Wardwell, promoted First Lieutenant in 6th Regiment; Gershom F. Burgess, Lieutenant 8th Regiment, brevetted Captain; David W. Arey, promoted to Mate, U. S. S. Sabine; Joseph B. Crane, Mate on U. S. S. Itasca; Wm. F. Brown, Lieutenant 26th Regiment; Arthur B. Arey, promoted to Mate and served on U. S. S. Sabine, Colorado, Mendoto, Malvern, Alleghany and Bienville; Rev. C. P Nash, Chaplain, 7th Michigan Cavalry.

among whom might be mentioned, Hon. Seth L. Milliken and Rev. Dr. Nathaniel M. Wood. He also made a hobby of teaching navigation and many who afterwards sailed their ships over all the waters of the globe learned their navigation under Mr. Freeman's instruction. Mr. Freeman also served for a time as chaplain of the Maine State Prison. He was for a long time superintendent of schools for Camden and held other municipal positions. Mr. Freeman was several times married. His first wife, whom he married in 1834, was Harriet E. Colburn by whom he had nine children, viz: Edward L., Sarah C., (who married Esic Owen), Ellis C., Maria W., (who married Alonzo R. Williams), Perrin P., Wayland B., Harriet D., Celia, (who married Charles W. Arnold) and Franklin D. In 1853 Mr. Freeman married for his second wife, Susan Glover, by whom he had four children, viz: Julia C., John C., Phila F., (who married Theodore Munroe), and Ralph. Three of Mr. Freeman's sons, viz: Ellis C., Perrin P., and Wayland B., were brave soldiers, during the great rebellion, serving throughout the war. Mr. Freeman's eldest son Edward L., went to Rhode Island as a young man where he still resides, being one of the most prominent men of that state. He was for 30 years a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly and served both as Speaker of the House and President of the Senate. He is Railroad Commissioner of Rhode Island, (which position he has held for many years), and State Printer. He is also one of the most prominent Masons of New England, being Past Grand Master of Rhode Island and as a Knight Templar, Past Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. His son Joseph, has been twice elected Mayor of Central Falls, R. I. Edward Freeman died in Camden, Jan. 28, 1882, at the age of nearly 76 years.

Dr. Rotheus E. Paine died May 31, of this year. He was born at Exeter, Maine, Oct. 18, 1834 and was therefore in his forty-eighth year at the time of his death. He graduated at the Maine Medical School in the class of 1857 and entered upon his

practise at Hampden, Maine. In 1863 he entered the service of his country as surgeon of the 18th Regiment of Maine volunteers and continued in the service until the end of the war. Soon after the close of the war he settled in Camden and soon established a large practise in this vicinity. Dr. Paine was a man of fine presence and bearing and while in the army had a reputation as the handsomest man in the 18th Regiment. He was a gentleman of pleasing manners and a well read physician. He was much interested in politics being an ardent Republican. Dr. Paine was one of Camden's most prominent Masons. He acted for several years as secretary of both Amity Lodge and Keystone Chapter and was the thirty-third Master of the Lodge and the eighth High Priest of the Chapter. He was District Deputy Grand Master from 1873 to 1875. He was also a member of Claremont Commandery, K. T., of Rockland and had taken many of the degrees of the Scottish Rite. At the time of his death he was Grand Royal Arch Captain of the Grand Chapter of Maine. Dr. Paine was twice married his first wife being Alta V. Pease, and his second wife Marion Goddard of Washington, D. C. By his first wife he had one daughter who died in infancy and one son, Arthur C.

Henry Knight, one of the most successful business men that Camden ever produced, died Nov. 7, 1882. Mr. Knight was born in Otisfield, Maine, Dec. 11, 1810, being almost 72 years of age at the time of his death. He started out in life as a poor boy and gained all his success by his activity and well directed efforts. About the year 1843, he established himself in the stove and tin business in Camden and about a year later married Miss Jane Dyer of Searsmont. By his strict integrity, intelligent business methods and hard work he accumulated a handsome property. His store was located on Mechanic street on what has since been known as the "Johnson Knight lot." In his later years he took into partnership his sons Johnson and Henry to whom he gave charge of the more active prosecution of the business

and devoted himself more especially to his farm and the care of his property. When the Camden National Bank was organized Mr. Knight was elected its first president which position he held at the time of his death. Mr. Knight was a just and upright man, never oppressing the poor but giving them long credit and favorable terms. He was for years an esteemed member of the Congregational Church and a most valuable citizen of the town. To Henry and Jane Knight were born four children; Johnson, Henry, Oscar A., and Elizabeth, (who married J. H. Montgomery.)

Joseph H. Mirick died Dec. 25. Mr. Mirick was the son of Joseph Mirick, was born in Princeton, Mass., Sept. 15, 1806, and came to Camden as a boy with his parents. He was a carpenter by trade. He was greatly interested in Masonry, being a prominent member of Amity Lodge and for a long time its secretary and was an upright and respected citizen. He married Mary Bass and their children were, Joseph, Ephraim, Nathaniel and Charles.

Mr. Mirick's brother, Augustus D. Mirick, who died June 12, 1887, was born in Princeton in 1808. He was a ship carpenter by trade and in the fifties he, in company with Nelson Pendleton ,did a shipbuilding business for several years, building several vessels. He married Sarah Stetson, by whom he had four children, viz: Frederick, Sarah Adelaide, William H., and Elizabeth T.

At about this time Joseph H. Martin who had been one of the most prominent citizens of Camden removed to Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Martin was the son of Alexander Martin and was a native of Rockport village. Alexander Martin came to Camden when a young man and was employed for a time by Dr. Joseph Huse. Afterwards he went to Rockport village where he engaged in the grocery business. He built the brick block on Central street, Rockport, where the Post-office now is and was one of Rockport's most highly respected and best known business men. He married Harriet Tolman and their children were,

Joseph H., and Edward. He died in April, 1880, at the age of 70 years. Joseph H., was born in March, 1845. He received his education in the common schools of his town and one term at a business college in Boston. When 16 years of age he went into his father's store and at once developed so remarkable a business capacity that he soon took charge of the business which he looked after until he enlisted for the Civil War. He entered the First Maine Cavalry Regiment but was soon transferred to the staff of Gen. Adelbert Ames. After serving with honor in the war, he went back into the store, and later (about 1866) formed a partnership with his father and younger brother, Edward, which firm manufactured lime and did a general mercantile business. After removing to Minneapolis he carried on a brokerage business in which he was very successful. Mr. Martin was an able business man and distinguished for his integrity and sterling personal character. He took great interest in politics. He served the town as Representative to the Legislature in 1874 and 1875 and was elected to the Senate in 1877. In 1878 he was his party's candidate for Representative to Congress but was not elected. Mr. Martin's popularity and the confidence that his townsmen had in his ability and integrity, are attested by the fact that although a Democrat, he always received many Republican votes whenever he was a candidate for office. He died in the West in January, 1904. Mr. Martin married Isabella Whiting, by whom he had one daughter, Mildred.

1883. At the annual meeting held March 12, A. D, Champney was elected Town Clerk; W. D. Pierce, J. W. Thorndike and J. P. Simonton, Selectmen, and James Perry Treasurer. Mr. Pierce resigned the position of first selectman soon after the meeting and another meeting was held March 26, at which J. P. Wellman was elected to fill the vacancy.

This year Mt. Battie Lodge, No. 102, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Camden village on March 27. Prior to this date twelve citizens of Camden had received the degrees of the order in Waldo Lodge

No. 12, at Belfast, for the purpose of organizing the Lodge at Camden. The officers of the Lodge installed at the time of its institution were, Thomas C. Atwick, N. G.; L. M. Kenniston, V. G.; Wm. H. Pascal, Sec'y.; Geo. Burd, Treas.; Fred D. Aldus, Warden; Isaac Coombs, Conductor; Edwin S. Rose, R. S. S.; Frank J. Wiley, L. S. S.; Edwin C. Fletcher, R. S. N. G.; Augustus H. Knight, L. S. N. G.; Joseph H. Carleton, R. S. V. G.; and Henry Knight, L. S. V. G. With the organization of this Lodge, Odd Fellowship took a new start in Camden and has from that time flourished. Mt. Battie Lodge is now one of the large and successful bodies of the order in Maine having an active and vigorous membership of over 200.

Among the citizens of the town who died during this year was Dr. Jonathan Huse who departed this life on Nov. 30. Dr. Jonathan Huse was the son of Rev. Jonathan and Ruth Emerson Huse, and was born in Warren, Maine, April 27, 1811. His father was for many years pastor of the Congregational Church in Warren. Dr. Huse received his early education at the well known Warren Academy under the tuition of Cyrus Eaton, the noted professor and historian and afterwards studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Joseph Huse of Camden. He also pursued a medical course of study at the Medical School of Bowdoin College, (Maine Medical School) where he graduated in 1832. He soon afterwards commenced in Camden the practise of his chosen profession, which he carried on for the period of half a century. As a physician Dr. Huse was skillful, discreet and successful. In many ways he was years ahead of his time, strongly advocating the modern ideas of out of door life, ventilation and diet, even under vigorous opposition. His genial and affable manners and broad common sense way of advising his patients accomplished as much for the sick as the medicine he gave. Dr. Huse began the practise of medicine in Camden during the lifetime of his uncle, Dr. Joseph Huse, and in turn, his son, Dr. Benjamin D. E. Huse, began practise here during his lifetime so that for a

period of 110 years Camden has always had a "Dr. Huse" in active practise. While giving his best efforts to his profession Dr. Huse was deeply and actively interested in politics, being a life long Democrat of the old school and never swerving from the Democratic faith. He was Postmaster of Camden under President Polk's administration and Deputy Collector of Customs under the administration of President Pierce. He was one of the organizers of St. Thomas Parish, was its Senior Warden for many years and a liberal supporter of the Church. Says one of his neighbors: "Pre-eminently was Dr. Huse a man of domestic tastes. He took delight in his grounds, his trees, his rocks, his brook, his house, his open fires, his pictures — all that makes home pleasant in a material point of view. Not only in these, but in the affections of a devoted and loving family he found and appreciated a lovely home." Dr. Huse married in 1839, Mary Amelia Howe, daughter of Hon. Joseph Hall, and to them the following children were born: Marion E., Helen F., (who married Joseph F. Stetson), Amelia T., Dr. Benjamin D. E., William H., and Emma L., (who married Rev. Henry Jones, present Rector of St. Thomas Church.)

1884. The annual meeting of 1884 was held March 10. The following officers were elected: A. D. Champney, Town Clerk; J. P. Wellman, J. W. Ingraham and Otis A. Fish, Selectmen and James Perry, Treasurer. It was voted to refund the five per cent. town bonds by an issue of four per cent. 5-20 bonds to the amount of $31,000.

This year, once again, and for the last time the "bridge question" raised its troublous head in town in an article being inserted in the warrant for the March meeting to see if the town would place an iron bridge over Goose River at Rockport village. The voters were not ready for the question at that time and the meeting was adjourned to April 14. It then re-assembled to consider the purchase of the proposed bridge when it was "voted to purchase an iron bridge of 159 feet span with iron joist, in place

of the wooden bridge now over Goose River at Rockport." It was then voted to raise for that purpose $3,000 by assessment and $10,000 by loan bearing interest not exceeding four per cent. This action did not meet the views of all our citizens and on May 24 another meeting was held to see if the town would vote to rescind the vote to purchase a bridge as aforesaid, which the town voted to do. This action, however, did not deter the friends of the bridge from continuing the agitation in its favor and on June 16 another meeting was called to vote again on the same subject, at which it was again voted to "purchase an iron bridge." This time the town voted to raise $12,000 for the bridge $5,000 by assessment and $7,000 by loan bearing not more than four per cent. interest. The result of these votes was the present iron bridge at Rockport.

This year Gov. Robie was again the Republican gubernatorial candidate. The Democrats nominated John B. Redman, the Greenbackers, Dr. Hosea B. Eaton of Camden and the Prohibitionsts, William T. Eustis. Gov. Robie was re-elected by an increased majority. Dr. Eaton received 3,136 votes in the state while the temperance people cast 1,151 votes for Mr. Eustis.

The Camden gubernatorial vote stood as follows: Robie, 374; Eaton, 294; Redman, 202 and Eustis, 1. Wilder W. Perry of Camden was the Greenback candidate for Representative to Congress receiving in his own town 251 votes to 428 for Nelson Dingley, Jr., Republican, and 207 for David R. Davis, Democrat. Thaddeus R. Simonton of Camden, Republican, was this year elected senator. He received in Camden, 430 votes to 323 for S. J. Gushee, Democrat. Judge E. M. Wood was for the fourth time elected Judge of Probate. His vote in Camden was 431, while his Democratic opponent, Chas. K. Miller of Camden, received 278, and his Greenback opponent, John P. Wellman, also of Camden, received 145. E. Frank Knowlton, Democrat or "Fusion," was elected Representative to the Legislature, receiving 472 votes to 422 for John H. Eells, Republican.

This year the constitutional amendment, forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, was adopted by the people of the state. In Camden the vote stood 471 in favor of the amendment and 20 against its adoption..

The Republican candidates for presidential electors at the November election this year had a plurality but not a majority of the votes cast in Camden.

Mirror Lake Lodge of Good Templars was organized this year at West Camden. The following were the first officers: A. A. Mitchell, C. T.; Anna Clark, V. T.; M. S. Leach, Chap.; U. E. Leach, Sec'y.; L. M. Brewster, F. S.; H. U. Lamson, T.; E. B. Clark, M.; Nellie Tolman, I. G.; H. Bowley, Jr., O. G.; Mrs. J. C. Mitchell, R. H. S.; Augusta Ingraham, L. H. S.; Florence Bowley, D. M.; Lizzie Michaels, A. S.; L. C. Miller, P. C. T.

Paul Stevens was the son of Paul H. and Christiana (Ulmer) Stevens of Lincolnville, Maine, in which town he was born in September, 1826. He came to Camden when a youth and learned the tailor's trade and afterwards settled here as a merchant tailor. He built the old "Burd Block" on the site of the shoe store of George Burd, where he carried on his business for many years. Mr. Stevens was a fine musician playing several instruments with great skill. He was leader of the band organized in Camden village in 1848 and of the one organized in 1856, both of which were fine musical organizations. In 1864 Mr. Stevens received the appointment of Assistant Librarian of the Congressional Library in Washington, D. C., which office he held for some twelve years. After retiring from that office Mr. Stevens continued to reside in Washington doing a claim agent's business, until a short time before his death when he returned to Camden where he died July 30, 1884. Mr. Stevens married Mary L. Wetherbee, by whom he had three children, Horatio W., William H., and Edward C.

CHAPTER LIII.

Mirror Lake Water.

1885. On March 9, the town voters met in annual meeting and elected C. B. Veazie, Town Clerk; Thomas A. Hunt, J. W. Thorndike and J. P. Simonton, Selectmen, and Wm. H. Pascal, Treasurer.

During this year Knowlton Bros., at Camden and S. E. & H. L. Shepherd at Rockport, installed the first telephones used in town.

John Whitmore, who died Feb. 1, 1885, at the age of 76 years, was born in Sedgwick, Maine in 1808. When a boy he went to Vinalhaven, and as a young man removed to Lincolnville where he lived until 1870, when he came to Camden where he built the Jones house on Washington street and the Giles house on Union street. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Sally Calderwood and they were the parents of nine children, viz: Mary J., (who married Oliver Butler), Mark C., Olive, (who married C. R. Montgomery), Sabra, (who married Sylvanus Young), Elvira, (who married Cyrus Hall), Martin V., Sarah A., (who married Adelbert Knight), Ellen, (who married Geo. Whitcomb), and Elizabeth, (who married L. D. Smith.) All of these children except Mrs. Montgomery, are living today.

Frederick Conway, son of Richard, was born in the year 1800, and died May 5, 1885. Mr. Conway was a mason by

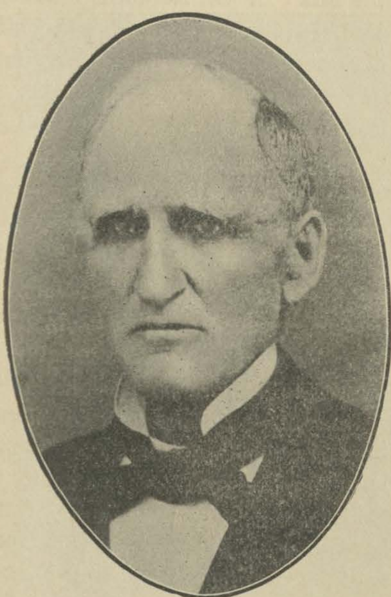
trade and in early life wrought in the construction of some of the substantial brick blocks of Portland and Boston. He became a Free Mason in early life and marched in the procession when Lafayette assisted at the laying of the Corner Stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825. Shortly afterwards he located permanently in Camden living at the old Conway homestead now owned by his daughter, Miss Julia Conway, standing almost exactly on the town line between Camden and Rockport villages. Mr. Conway was Deputy Collector of Customs under President Polk's administration. He also traded for many years in the Hunt building. Mr. Conway, especially in early life before afflicted by disease, was a most genial, witty and companionable man. He had an excellent memory and that keen wit peculiar to the Irish stock from which he sprang, and could tell a story with infinite zest. He was greatly interested in Masonry and was elected Master of Amity Lodge in 1847. He was also a charter member of Keystone Royal Arch Chapter. During his later years he was an honored guest at all gatherings of local Masons being revered as the last survivor of the "Immortal Nine." Mr. Conway was for fifty years a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he was a life-long and uncompromising Democrat. Mr. Conway first married Julia A. Spofford by whom he had two children, Marcia I., and Julia A. For his second wife he married Mrs. Mary B. Cochran, by whom he had one son, Frederick H.

Oliver Morrill, died March 22, 1885, at the age of about 75 years. Mr. Morrill was born in Bordeaux, France, in 1810, but came to America when eight years of age. He came to Boston in a sailing vessel and from there came to Waldoboro, Maine, where he remained until 1835 when he came to Camden. Mr. Morrill was a ship-carpenter by trade, and was a good and valuable citizen, always interested in the welfare of his town. In politics he was a Republican from the organization of the party. Just prior to his coming to Rockport village from Waldoboro, Mr.

Morrill married Miss Esther Vinal of that town. They had three children: Isadore, who was a music teacher and died in 1865 at the age of 22 years; Pelham C., and Edwin A., both of whom are now living in Rockport.

One of the prominent business men of the town of Camden was Jotham Shepherd. Mr. Shepherd was born in Jefferson, Maine, April 30, 1808, and died May 27, 1885. In his early days he worked on his father's farm and taught school. At the age of twenty-four he located in West Camden, now West Rockport, and engaged in the manufacture of lime and subsequently married Margaret Ingraham, daughter of Job Ingraham. In 1834, in connection with Job Ingraham, he built the store at Rockport which was occupied by him until he retired from business in 1880 and is now occupied by his sons. He entered actively into trade and the manufacture of lime in Rockport. His great industry, perseverance and business capacity, shown as one of the pioneers who helped to build up one of the great business industries of Rockport, which has made it one of the largest and most prosperous business places of the state, are worthy of recollection and imitation by our younger business men. Mr. Shepherd continued in active business over fifty years. There were few, if any, of the business men of the early days who were so largely and prominently identified with and instrumental in building up Rockport as Mr. Shepherd. When he located there in 1834 and built his store there was scarcely a nucleus of a village. There were no churches no stores, one old building called a school-house and about a half dozen buildings altogether. The year his store was built the old Carleton-Norwood store and the stone building were erected. The Rockport of today with its modern improvements in the way of railroads, electric lights and telephones, its varied industries, its wide-awake business men and firms and active, thrifty population were not even dreamed of by the most enthusiastic. Not only in business but in the cause of education, religion and politics he was a man of decided views, and so far as he

could moulded others to his own views, honestly believing them to be the best. For many years he was a member of the Baptist Church, always actively interested in its welfare and ready to contribute liberally of his means for the promotion of its interests. Originally a Whig in politics at the formation of the Republican party he became a firm believer in its principles and policies and



Jotham Shepherd

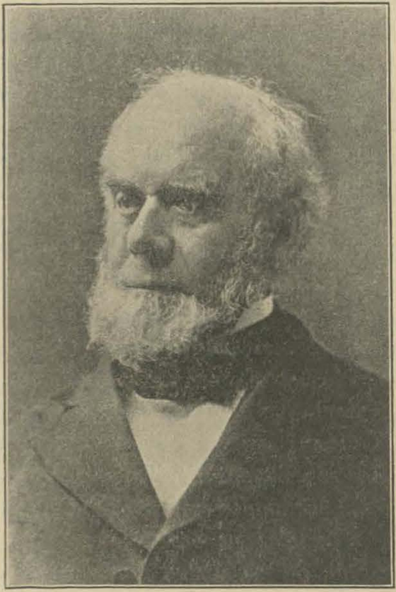
worked earnestly for its success. In 1857 he entered into partnership with Abel Merriam under the firm name of Merriam & Shepherd, running a general store and manufacturing lime. In 1872 Merriam's interest in the company was purchased by R. E. Jones and Samuel E. Shepherd and the firm of Shepherd, Jones & Co. was established. In 1876 Capt. Jones retired from the business and H. L. Shepherd was admitted. In 1890 the Com-

pany was incorporated under the name of S. E. & H. L. Shepherd Co. with $100,000 capital fully paid in. Mr. Shepherd had nine children, five boys and four girls. One girl is now living, Julia, the oldest of the family, who married Eben Thorndike. Of the boys two are now living, Oliver P., and Herbert L. Samuel E., and Frank P., died in Rockport. Geo. W., sailed from Galveston, captain of the bark "J. G. Norwood" loaded with cotton for Antwerp in Dec. 1876 and the vessel and entire crew were lost. Fannie, deceased, married Wm. H. Hopkins; Maria died at the age of four caused by accident; Maria C., died at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, on board the schooner, "T. B. Witherspoon," Feb. 1880.

John Swann died June 4, 1885. He was born in England in 1793, being therefore nearly 92 years of age at the time of his death. He came to Pepperell, Mass., as a young man and there married Nancy Bennett of that town. In 1825 he came to Camden and went into the paper business with Leonard Follansbee. He also manufactured paper for some time in company with Ebenezer H. Barrett. Their paper mill was on the site of the Mt. Battie woolen mill. After retiring from this business he continued to deal in rags and stock for manufacturing paper. Mr. Swann was a Methodist and strongly attached to the demonination. He started alone to lay the foundation of the first Methodist meeting house built in Camden village and was always a strong supporter of the Church. John and Nancy Swann were the parents of seven children, viz: William, Charlotte, (who married Samuel Goodwin), James B., Mary, (who married John Ames), Nellie, John E., and Harriet E., (who married first, Isaac Loveland and second, Frank Hopkins.) The most of his descendants now spell the name "Swan."

Dr. Joseph H. Estabrook an old resident, distinguished citizen and well-beloved physician of the town died July 5, 1885. Dr. Estabrook was the son of Rev. Joseph Estabrook and was born in Athol, Mass., Oct. 15, 1797. He graduated from Williams

College in 1818 and from Harvard Medical School, 1821. The same year he came to Camden and began the practise of his profession. Two years later he married Caroline, daughter of Samuel Jacobs, by whom he had nineteen children, probably the largest family Camden has known since its settlement. Dr. Estabrook was eminent in his profession, his name figuring among



Joseph H. Estabrook

the foremost physicans of the allopathic school of his day. As a surgeon he is also said to have had but few superiors in the state. He had, for more than fifty years, an extensive practise and acquired a wide reputation as a consulting physician. The high estimation in which he was held by his professional brethren is evinced by his election to the office of President of the Maine

Medical Association in the fifties. For a number of years during the last of his practise he had for a partner his son, Dr. Theodore L. Estabrook, who practised for many years in Rock land. Dr. Estabrook's reputation was not wholly confined to his profession. He took great interest in public affairs and was not unknown in the realm of politics. He was a strong Whig in early life and was for years an important and able worker in the ranks of his party. In 1834 and again in 1837 he was the Whig candidate for senator. "This mark of approval" says Locke, "is not diminished by the fact that his party was unsuccessful in electing their candidate." Most worthy as a man, honorable and honored as a citizen, true and faithful as a friend, kind and loving as a husband and father, and eminent as a physician, Dr. Estabrook is still remembered with affection and regard by the older people of this section, and his picture adorns the walls of many a Camden household. Dr. Estabrook's residence was the brick house on Elm street on the lot next southerly of the Opera House, being the last house totally destroyed in the conflagration of 1892. The last six or seven years of his life he passed with his son Dr. Theodore L., in Rockland where he died. Of the nineteen children of Dr. and Mrs. Estabrook, six died in childhood, the remaining thirteen being, Joseph H., Jr., Caroline J., (who married Wm. H. Hunt), Samuel, Benjamin R., Theodore L., George C., Ellen E., Arabella O., Eugenia T., (who married Alonzo Sherman), Margaret V., (who married Geo. Warren), Frederick R., Georgia, (who married Chas. Freeman), Edward L. Four of the sons, Theodore L., George C., Frederick R., and Edward L., became physicians, and two, George C., and Frederick R., served as surgeons in the army during the Civil War, the latter dying at New Orleans.

1886. The annual meeting was held March 8. J. C. Paul was elected Town Clerk; Thomas A. Hunt, F. H. Shaw and Daniel J. Andrews, Selectmen, and Wm. H. Pascal, Treasurer.

For governor this year the Republicans nominated Joseph R.

Bodwell, the Democrats, Clark S. Edwards and the Prohibitionists, Aaron Clark. Mr. Bodwell had an ample majority.[1] The Prohibition vote this year reached 3,868 in the state.

In Camden Mr. Clark received 105 votes, Mr. Bodwell 339, and Mr. Edwards 429. Thaddeus R. Simonton of Camden was again a candidate for senator, receiving 363 votes in his own town, against 347 for S. J. Gushee, Democrat. Mr. Gushee, however, was elected by a plurality of a few votes in the county. Charles A. Sylvester of Camden, Republican, was a candidate for county commissioner receiving in Camden 373 votes to 360 for Franklin Trussell, Democrat. Mr. Trussell was elected. This year John H. Eells, Republican, and E. Frank Knowlton, Democrat, were again the opposing candidates for Representative to the Legislature, Mr. Eells being this time elected, receiving 459 votes. Mr. Knowlton received 385,and M. S. Leach, Prohibitionist received 29.

The Camden & Rockland Water Co. was this year preparing to put its mains into Rockport and Camden villages to furnish the inhabitants water from Mirror Lake, and on Sept. 25, a town meeting was called to act upon the question of the town's contracting with the company for a supply of water for the extinguishment of fires and other public purposes, at which a committee consisting of W. A. Merriam, E. M. Wood, P. J. Carleton, Wm. G. Alden and Edward Cushing was appointed to take the matter under advisement.

It was voted at this meeting to "exempt from taxation a Woolen Factory formed upon and out of the Gould & Co. Mill Property on Megunticook Stream, to be operated by a Company hereafter to be formed, and for a term of ten years." This action was the encouragement given by the town that resulted in the organization of the Camden Woolen Co. and was the first step towards the creation of the prosperous section of Camden village

1. Mr. Bodwell died before the expiration of his term and Sabastian S. Marble of Waldoboro, President of the Senate, served as governor for the remainder of the term.

now known as "Millville."

At a meeting held Nov. 6, a proposal from the water company was presented to the town, the same being to furnish through a ten-inch main and forty hydrants, water for extinguishing fires in Camden and Rockport villages for $2,000 per year, which proposition was accepted.

Prior to this time there had again been much talk about a railroad being built from Rockland to Camden, provided that the town would subscribe $20,000 to aid the enterprise, and at this meeting T. R. Simonton, Edward Cushing and John D. Rust were appointed a committee "to consult about a Railroad to connect with the Knox and Lincoln Railroad at Rockland and run to Camden and report at our next March meeting."

This year on Jan. 21, the Fred A. Norwood Post, No. 146, G. A. R., was organized at Rockport with thirteen charter members. Gen. John D. Rust was the first commander, but owing to the loss of the records we are unable to give the names of the other officers. This Post is still existing and is in a flourishing condition. [1]

Col. Nathan C. Fletcher died Feb. 5, 1886, at the age of about 80 years. Col. Fletcher was born at Newburyport, Mass., in 1806. He received his academic education at Readfield, Kent's Hill and Monmouth in this state, and afterwards studied for the ministry under Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, a Universalist clergyman at Malden, Mass. He began preaching at Lewiston, Me., where he remained three years. In 1833 he came to Rockland (then Thomaston) where he preached until 1848 when he went to Belfast, occupying the Universalist pulpit there until 1854 when he came to Camden. After removing here he supplied pulpits for a time in Kingston, N. H., and Baltimore but retired

1. The members of this Post, not already mentioned as members of the George S. Cobb Post, holding rank in the army or navy, are as follows: John D. Rust, Colonel of the 8th Regiment, brevetted Brigadier General; Dennis P. Andrews, Captain 4th R. I. Regiment; Thomas Perry, Acting Ensign in Navy and Barzilla H. Spear, Mate.

from the ministry in 1855 and engaged in the business of a druggist in Camden until 1877 when he retired from active business. In 1836 and 1837 he represented Thomaston in the State Legislature where he became distinguished as a debater. In 1839 he was a member of Gov. Fairfield's staff where he received the title of colonel. He was chaplin in the navy for a short time in 1845. Col. Fletcher was a life-long Democrat and always took much interest in politics. He was a talented writer and while located at Rockland for one year edited the *Christian Intelligence* a Universalist periodical — then published at Gardiner — which afterwards became the *Gospel Banner*. He was a constant contributor to newspapers, among his productions being the "Annals of Camden" from which we have frequently quoted in compiling this history, which appeared in the Rockland Opinion in 1883 and 1884. Mr. Fletcher was interested in Masonry and while at Belfast was chiefly instrumental in organizing Corinthian R. A. Chapter and King Solomon's Council there and was the first High Priest of the former body. Col. Fletcher married Miss Lucy A. Prescott of Monmouth and to them were born the following children now living in Camden: Edwin C. Fletcher, Adelaide R. Fletcher and Annie F. J. Fletcher.

1887. At the annual town meeting held March 14, 1887, A. D. Champney was elected Town Clerk; Alden Miller, Jr., J. S. Fuller and Daniel J. Andrews, Selectmen, and G. F. Burgess, Treasurer. This was the first time for many years that the town officers were all of a Republican "complexion."

The railroad committee reported at this meeting recommending that the town pay one-half of the expense of a survey for the proposed road provided the amount to be expended by the town should not exceed $500, which recommendation was adopted. "Voted to exempt from taxation for ten years any parties or corporations who will establish a Shoe Factory in the town of Camden." This enterprise was, however, never established.

After this for quite a period there was more or less agitation

in town on the question of aiding the proposed railroad and at a meeting held July 16, after more or less sparring on this question the town voted to adjourn to August 20. When the voters again assembled they vigorously discussed the railroad question, but voted by the decided majority of 276 to 56 not to aid the project, to the great disapointment of many who had again in imagination heard the shriek of the locomotive re-echoing among our hills.

The Camden Woolen Company was organized April 16, 1887. The first officers of the Company were Wm. G. Alden, Pres.; E. W. Gould, Treasurer; Reuel Robinson, Clerk; W. G. Alden, J. H. Montgomery, W. G. Adams, G. F. Burgess, E. W. Gould, W. P. Gould and W. H. Faunce, Directors; W. H. Faunce, Superintendent.

Mt. Pleasant Grange, No. 185, was organized at West Camdan in May, 1887.

The Mirror Lake water of the Camden & Rockland Water Co., reached Rockport village on the evening of June 16. It reached Camden village on June 17. [1]

On Oct. 16, an unknown man was found dead on the summit of Mt. Megunticook. He had been shot by a revolver that was found near him and it was supposed that he was a suicide. A description of him was widely advertised but no one ever appeared to claim an interest in him and his body was interred in Mountain Cemetery by the authorities.

Capt. William A. Norwood died April 9, at the age of 79 years and 10 months. He was the son of Capt. William Norwood, and lived for a time on the "Hall Farm" now owned by Mr. H. L. Payson, and built the house there. He was afterwards

1. This lake is located 367 feet above s·a level and is fed by pure springs. The elevation gives a high pressure for fire purposes and the water for domestic use is of great purity, giving Camden and Rockport the finest water supply for all purposes of any city or town in New England. The purity of the water supply has always been one of the attractions drawing summer visitors and others to these towns.

a merchant in Camden village. He married Eveline, daughter of Ephraim Wood. Their children: Ellen M., Harriet W., William E., Ephraim W., and George M. C.

The town lost a prominent citizen, April 19, 1887, in the death of Dr. Hosea B. Eaton. Dr. Eaton was born in Plymouth, Maine, March 22, 1822, and was a little over 65 years of age at the time of his death. He obtained his education at the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Maine, graduating in 1845. He entered upon his practise at Northport, Maine, but after remaining there a few months removed to Vinalhaven where he remained about a year and then came to Camden, settling in Rockport village where he remained during the whole of his after-life. He began practise as an allopathic physician but in 1855 became a convert to homœopathy and soon became one of the most prominent and successful of that school of practise. He was president of the Maine Homœopathic Society, and vice president of the American Institute of Homœopathy. During the rebellion he served as a volunteer surgeon in the army. At the time of his death he had been in active practise for forty years. Dr. Eaton was interested in all municipal affairs and always attended the meetings of the town and was often called to preside over the town's deliberations as moderator, making an excellent presiding officer. He was actively interested in politics being an earnest Republican until 1878 when he became converted to the principles of that party whose votaries took their politics in by no means homœepathic doses, the Greenbackers. As a member of that party he was elected to the Maine Legislature in 1881 and 1883, and in 1884 was the Greenback candidate for governor of Maine. Dr. Eaton was a genial, well informed gentleman, a respected citizen, and a "beloved physician" to many. He was a member of St. Paul's Lodge, F. & A. M., and was the first Scribe of Keystone Chapter, R. A. M. Dr. Eaton married Martha, daughter of John Glover, and was the father of four children, John, Martha. (who married Dr. A. F. Piper), Dr. Hosea B., Jr., and Thomas G.

CHAPTER LIV.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

1888. March 19, in annual meeting the town elected A. D. Champney, Town Clerk; Alden Miller, Jr., John S. Fuller and Elliot Orbeton, Selectmen and G. F. Burgess, Treasurer.

It was voted to refund the five per cent. bonds maturing this year to the amount of $9,900 by the issue of four per cent. bonds on five years time.

This year began the agitation in town which led to its division into the present two municipalities of Camden and Rockport, and an article was inserted in the warrant for the March meeting, "To see if the town will vote to divide the present limits of Camden on some convenient line between the villages of Camden and Rockport and to appoint a proper committee to designate such line and to present the same to the next Legislature." The town was not at this time in the humor to go into the divorce court and after an animated discussion it was voted "not to divide the present limits of the town of Camden."

There were four gubernatorial candidates in the field this year, viz; Edwin C. Burleigh, Republican; William L. Putnam, Democrat; Volney B. Cushing, Prohibitionist; William H. Simmons, Labor. Mr. Burleigh was elected, receiving a large majority of the votes cast.

Camden had now swung into the Republican line, and at the September election this year gave Mr. Burleigh 524 votes,

Mr. Putnam 440, Mr. Cushing 24, and Mr. Simmons 85.

Gershom F. Burgess of Camden, Republican, was elected one of the Knox County Senators, receiving in Camden 599 votes to 414 for his opponent. Reuel Robinson, Republican, Chas. K. Miller, Democrat, and Samuel D. Sanford, Labor, all of Camden, were candidates for Judge of Probate. Mr. Robinson received 519 votes in Camden, Mr. Miller 471, and Mr. Sanford 53. Mr. Robinson was elected. J. H. Montgomery of Camden, Democrat, was a candidate for County Attorney receiving 481 votes in Camden, but was defeated. H. C. Small of Camden, Prohibitionist, received in Camden, 23 votes for Clerk of Courts. James B. Swan of Camden, Labor, received in Camden, 83 votes for County Commissioner. John H. Eells was again elected Representative to the Legislature, receiving 585 votes, while J. P. Wellman, Democrat, received 452 and Edward R. Ogier, Prohibitionist, received 15.

At the presidential election this year the Republican candidates for electors received in Camden, 473 votes and the Democratic candidates 327. Among the Republican electors chosen at this election was Thaddeus R. Simonton of Camden.

This year the Custom House was removed from Camden to Rockport village owing to the fact that a large amount of shipping came into Rockport harbor at this time.

The winter of 1888 was one of great severity, being the coldest since 1875. The harbors were frozen over and Camden harbor, frozen over far beyond Negro Island, was for a long time daily covered with skaters and ice boats.

On March 13, occurred one of the largest fires Camden village ever had excepting the conflagration of 1892, in the destruction of the two large adjoining wooden Knight blocks on Mechanic street. These buildings contained stores, offices and the elegant new lodge rooms of Amity Lodge, F. & A. M. and Mt. Battie Lodge, I. O. O. F., and were totally destroyed with all the contents.

This year there was again considerable "railroad talk," the project this time being a road across the country to Augusta, which like the others never materialized.

We note this year the death of Joseph Henry Jones, a native and old resident of Camden. Mr. Jones was the son of Joseph Jones and was born July 4, 1829. He was engaged in the shipping business here until about 30 years of age when he removed to San Francisco, Cal., and there continued to be interested in the shipping business, and early in the sixties turned his attention to mining and later became a member of the San Francisco stock exchange. Mr. Jones was of a genial disposition, kind and charitable. In business he was distinguished for strict integrity. He died in San Francisco, May 30, 1888, unmarried, leaving a large estate.

Cyphrian M. Knight died June 15, 1888, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Knight was born in Oxford County, but early came to this section of the state, first settling in Freedom in Waldo County, and from there going to Searsmont where he resided for a time. From Searsmont he came to Camden in 1854, where (in Rockport village) the remainder of his life was passed. Mr. Knight taught many town schools in Thomaston, Hope, Camden, etc., and carried on for a time a most excellent private school in Rockport village, and was always interested in educational matters. He also carried on a harness business and was the first telegraph operator in Rockport village. He served in the army during the Rebellion entering the D. C. Cavalry Regiment, being later transferred to the First Maine Cavalry Regiment. In the same Regiment was his eldest son Augustus H. Mr. Knight married Evelina C. Pullen and the children born to them were Augustus H., Frank C., and C. Fred.

1889. This year at the annual town meeting on March 19, C. B. Veazie was elected Town Clerk; Alden Miller, Jr., J. S. Fuller and Elliott Orbeton, Selectmen, and G. F. Burgess, Treasurer. The "bridge loan" of $7,000 maturing this year it

was voted to refund the same by issuing five years notes bearing not more than four per cent. interest.

At a meeting held April 13, it was voted to exempt for a period of ten years a factory to be built on the "Bachelder Water Power" on Megunticook river, to manufacture woolen or cotton goods. [1]

In the winter of 1889, Mr. Johnson Knight, having finished his fine brick block on the site of the wooden blocks destroyed on Mechanic street and containing the Masonic and Odd Fellows halls, put in an electric light plant to light it and afterwards formed a company for lighting other buildings and the streets of Camden and Rockport villages. [2]

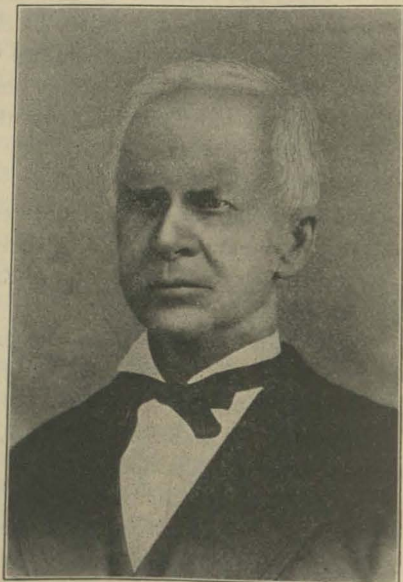
This year was organized at Camden village, the Business Men's Association, a social club which also embodies a Board of Trade and Village Improvement Society. Benjamin C. Adams was its first President. It had rooms in Johnson Knight's brick block until burned out in the fire of 1892. After the re-building of the village it took possession of its present quarters in the Opera House block. It now has a large membership and is one of the flourishing institutions of the town.

Rev. William H. Crawford died Feb. 18, 1889, at the age of 67 years and 4 months. Mr. Crawford was the last of eight brothers, four of whom were Methodist ministers. He was born in Pownal, Maine, Oct. 4, 1821. He joined the Maine Conference in 1844 and after three years of service there was transferred to the East Maine Conference where he continued until 1870 when on account of ill health he retired on the superannuated list. He had an exceedingly active life while in the ministry, having many good charges. Through his agency church buildings were built at Calais, So. Dresden, Round Pond, Bremen and

1. The Megunticook Woolen Mill.

2. This Company known as the Camden & Rockport Electric Light Co., several years later became merged in the Rockland, Thomaston & Camden Street Railway, which now lights Camden, Rockport, Rockland and Thomaston.

Waldoboro and a parsonage at East Corinth. When he retired he came to Camden where he carried on a milk business. He was always deeply interested in educational and temperance work. He served faithfully for twelve years as one of the Megunticook District school directors. Mr. Crawford was naturally aggressive but kind hearted and sympathetic. He was a good neighbor and



Nathaniel Talbot

citizen, affectionate husband and father and warm hearted friend. He married Julia A. Whittier of Cornville who still survives him. Their children are Rev. Geo. A. Crawford, for a long time a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, Carrie C., M. T. Crawford, Esq., and Rev. Wm. M. Crawford.

Hon. Nathaniel T. Talbot died at his home in Rockport

village, March 24, at the age of 75 years and 10 months. He was the son of David Talbot and was born in Turner, Maine. He received his education at Colby University being a class-mate of Gen. Benj. F. Butler. He came to Camden about 1838, where he taught school and studied law in the office of Hon. Jonathan Thayer. Having completed his legal studies he opened a law office at Rockport where he assiduously practised his profession. He entered the ice business with Gen. John D. Rust, Joseph H. Gould and Hanson Andrews, under the firm name of Talbot, Rust & Co., which business afterwards became the present corporation known as the Rockport Ice Co. Mr. Talbot was a Trial Justice for twenty years and served four years as Judge of Probate for Knox County. He was always a man of great energy of character, industrious and attentive to the duties of his profession or business, and was regarded by his legal brethren as a fair and honorable opponent. He was ever a great friend of the cause of education and an uncompromising foe of liquor traffic. He was a member of the Rockport Congregational Church and of St. Paul's Lodge, F. & A. M., and evinced a great interest in the affairs of both societies. Judge Talbot married Caroline Luce. Their children: Nathaniel T., Jr., Abbie E., (who married Orlando McCobb), Carrie, Millie, (who married O. G. Lord), and George H.

Judge Talbot's brother David Talbot, who came to Camden a few months after he did, was born in Turner, Nov. 22, 1808, being the eidest son of David Talbot. He located in Rockport village, where he became a ship-builder and owner and a lime manufacturer, owning kilns and quarries. He carried on a general mercantile business and was one of Rockport's leading business men from 1840 to 1880, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis and died seven years later, April 13, 1887. Mr. Talbot was a man of sterling qualities. He was for thirty years a member of the Methodist Church and to him that society is largely indebted for its church property. Like his brother, he was an uncom-

promising temperance man. Politically he was a Republican from the foundation of the party. Mr. Talbot married, March 4, 1840, Eliza Achorn Brewster, daughter of John Achorn and widow of Wm. Brewster. To them were born six children, three of whom, two daughters and one son, lived to maturity, viz: Calista S., (who married Henry J. Cole of Waldoboro), Clara B., (who married Dr. S. Y. Weidman), and David, Jr.

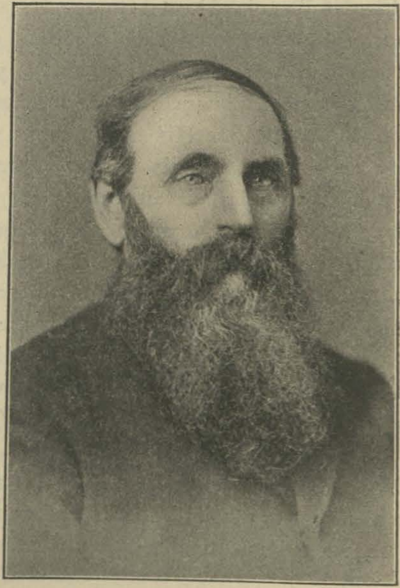
Sidney A. Jones, a native and former business man of Camden and son of Joseph Jones, died in San Francisco, March 29. After being in trade here for many years he removed to the far West and at the time of his death was a citizen of the state of Nevada. He married Ellen, daughter of James Furber of Belfast and was survived by a son and daughter.

Harvey H. Cleveland, a representative business man of Camden, died June 1, of this year at the age of 73 years. He was a native of the town, born April 18, 1816, He spent his early life on a farm and in teaching school, and is a good example of the young men of Camden who have started out in life with nothing but their brains and hands and have built up here their fortunes. In 1854 Mr. Cleveland came to Camden village and established the "Union Store" which he continued for eleven years and which he made a successful business for himself and the stockholders, the stock having quadrupled in value during this time. He then bought out the stockholders and continued the business in his own name until 1868 when he took into partnership his two sons James S. and George H., enlarging the business by the manufacture of confectionery and wholesaling of fruit, etc., He was subsequently for a time associated with Mr. Thomas C. Atwick and finally retired from active business in 1881. He was extensively interested in navigation, and when the Camden Savings Bank was organized he was for several years Ass't. Treasurer and Trustee. About 1860 he built a block on Maine street which was destroyed by fire in 1887. He immediately built a fine wooden block which went down in the great fire of 1892,

but was replaced by his estate in the fine brick structure now standing on the site. Mr. Cleveland was the thirty-second Master of Amity Lodge and was for many years its Treasurer. He was also a prominent member of Keystone R. A. Chapter. He married Dorcas Simonton, by whom he had the following children, viz: Mary F., (who married Moses L. Parker), Sarah E., (who married Ephraim M. Wood), James S., Orilla D., (who married Charles Blanchard), and George H.

Hon. Ephraim M. Wood another distinguished and esteemed citizen of the town, died June 2, at the age of 71 years. Judge Wood was the son of Ephraim Wood and was born in Camden, May 15, 1818. His education was received in the common schools of his native town, where he passed the whole of his life. For forty-five years he acted as Steamboat Agent. He also acted as Express Agent for thirty years, and did an insurance business. He was a Republican in politics and took great interest in all public affairs, municipal, state and national. He represented Camden in the Legislature three times, in 1853, 1854 and 1861. Five times he was elected First Selectman and later he served five years as town Treasurer. He was also for several years Treasurer of Camden Village Corporation. He was Inspector of Customs from 1865 to 1867. In 1872 he was elected Judge of Probate for Knox County and was three times re-elected, serving in that capacity for sixteen consecutive years, when he declined a fifth nomination. Although not a lawyer by profession, Judge Wood possessed, to an eminent degree, a judicial mind, which together with his keen sense of justice, caused him to be exceedingly successful in the judicial position that he filled so long and so well. His attitude almost always gave perfect satisfaction to the members of the legal profession who practised before him, who learned to place full confidence in his integrity. His decisions, from which appeals were taken, were seldom overruled by the Supreme Court. Judge Wood was a lifelong supporter and constant attendant upon the

services of the Camden Baptist Church and for twenty-five years he was teacher of the Bible Class in the Baptist Sabbath School. A good neighbor, a valuable citizen, an able official, a just judge and an honest man, his memory will long be respected by the people of his native town and county. Judge Wood married Sophia N., daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy Hosmer, Oct. 30,



Ephraim M. Wood

1845. To them were born the following children: George F., Edward C., Ephraim E., Emma B., and Helen M., (who married Ernest F. King.) Mrs. Wood died, Sept. 29, 1865, and on March 26, 1868, he married Sarah E., daughter of Harvey H. Cleveland. The two children of this union are Charles C., and Edward B.

Hon. Edward Cushing died July 22, 1889. Mr. Cushing was born in Hanover, Mass., in 1819. He came to Camden when a boy to live with his uncle, Benjamin Cushing. He started business in Camden in partnership with E. M. Wood in the dry goods business, which they carried on for a time in the brick building on the corner of Main and Commercial streets. Subsequently in company with William Johnson of Belfast he bought the old Megunticook House and enlarged and rebuilt it making the present Bay View House, which they conducted for a time. The greater part of Mr. Cushing's business life, however, was spent in the steamboat business, beginning in early life as clerk on the State of Maine, of the Portland and Bangor line. He was one of the originators of the Portland, Bangoı and Machias steamboat line, and was General Manager of the same for years. He was also prominently connected with other steamboat enterprises. In politics Mr. Cushing was always a Democrat. He served his town in many municipal capacities. In 1870, he was Representative to the Legislature, and in 1874, he was a member of the Maine Senate. At one time his name was prominently before a convention as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. Under President Cleveland's administration he was Collector of Customs for the port of Belfast. Mr. Cushing was widely known and highly respected in this and neighboring states. He was 70 years of age at the time of his death. Mr. Cushing married Elizabeth W. Wetherbee, by whom he had three daughters, Mary S., (who died young), Elizabeth F., and Alice, (who married John W. Tufts.)

Israel Decrow, who died Oct. 27, 1889, was born in Lincolnville, Maine, Feb. 5, 1816. In early life he was a joiner by trade but subsequently opened a store at Lincolnville Beach and later with Austin Knight, under the firm name of Decrow & Knight, built several vessels. He also built several vessels alone and in company with Capt. Isaac Coombs. In 1863, he came to Camden and purchased the property afterwards known as the

"Ocean House." After coming to Camden he built vessels in the Clary yard and later with Capt. Coombs. During the last of his life he was proprietor of the Ocean House, popular in those days as a transient and summer hotel. He possessed the esteem and confidence of the citizens of both his native and his adopted town. Mr. Decrow was for a long time a member of both Amity Lodge and Keystone Royal Arch Chapter and was one of the early members of Mt. Battie Lodge, I. O. O. F. He married Ruth J. Thomas. Their children who reached maturity are Georgiana, (who married William G. Alden), Israel E., Emma J., and Winnifred, (who married Richard C. Lichtenstein.) The Ocean House was used as a summer hotel for several years after Mr. Decrow's death when it was totally destroyed by fire.

An old citizen who will be long remembered for his unique character, passed away Nov. 11, 1889, in the death of William S. Barrett at the age of 78 years. Mr. Barrett was the son of Daniel Barrett and was born on his father's Beauchamp farm. In early life he was injured while working on the highway by a premature blast, his breast being blown open and his head penetrated with stone. He was not discouraged but took the rugged farm on the western slope of Mt. Megunticook received from his father, not worth $100, and taxed for only $75, and produced therefrom productive orchard, grapery and fields. In the little house perched upon the mountain side near the lake he lived for nearly 50 years amid some of the wildest and most romantic scenery of the state, making the rugged and desolate locality to blossom as the rose, adding beauty to his rough and romantic mountain home. He became noted for many years for his extensive and successful culture of grapes. He was also an adept in bee culture owning many hives and swarms. His character and appearance were as rugged and picturesque as the locality in which he made his home. He had a vivid imagination and was an interesting story-teller. He possessed a stentorian voice, which he raised in town meetings when matters which

interested him were under discussion, and in many ways impressed his personality upon the community. Mr Barrett married Martha Pendleton. Their two daughters were Mary, (who married Hanson Beverage) and Josephine, (who married Mark Calderwood.)

CHAPTER LVI.

THE TOWN DIVIDED.

1890. Another decade ended, the last in the history of the good old town, for the forces were at work which were to result in its being rent asunder and of two new towns taking its place. After a century of common history the two sections were about to dissolve the long continued partnership and exist apart for the future.

This year, 1890, found Camden with a population of 4631 an increase of 245 over 1880, and of fourteen fold in the century. The number of polls and the valuation had both largely increased during the decade, the polls having reached 1415 in number while the valuation stood at $2,908,737. All parts of the town were in a prosperous condition, business was good, manufacturing flourished, and all who wished could find plenty of means of livelihood; but a spirit of unrest existed, the microbe of discontent was in the blood of our people.

Among the many things that entered into the agitations of the year was the railroad question, both steam and electric. A steam railroad company known as the Rockland, Rockport & Camden R. R. Co. had been organized with Wm. T. Cobb of Rockland, President, which early in the year, made a proposition to the town to construct, equip and run a railroad from Rockland to Camden village, provided the town would vote to aid it to the extent of $40,000 to be paid after the road was completed. This

amount was later reduced to $25,000, and an article in the warrant of the annual meeting, held March 17, called for a vote on that question. After a spirited debate, a vote was taken which resulted in 242 votes in favor of aiding the railroad enterprise to the extent of raising $25,000 and 252 votes against it, thus ending the hope of getting the road by town aid.

At this meeting C. B. Veazie was elected Town Clerk; D. A. Campbell, E. H. Piper and Elliot Orbeton, Selectmen; Isaac Coombs, Treasurer.

After completing a portion of the town business, an article of the warrant relating to the question of dividing the town was taken up. This precipitated another lively and eloquent discussion, after which it was voted "to divide the town into three towns," and a committee was appointed to establish the necessary lines. The members of this committee were unable to agree, and at a meeting held Sept. 6, two reports were presented to the town, both of which were rejected, and the town voted to reconsider its action at the annual meeting to divide the town and appointed a committee to draft and present to the next Legislature a bill for an act dividing the town into three or more voting precincts.

At the annual meeting a committee was also appointed to "take up the matter of writing and publishing the history of the town to the year 1891" and report at the next annual meeting. On account of the division of the town prior to the date of the said next annual meeting nothing was ever done under this vote.

It was also voted at the annual meeting to exempt from taxation for ten years a "shoe factory of not less than $10,000 capital to be located at Rockport," an enterprise that never materialized.

Gov. Burleigh was this year re-nominated by the Republicans. William P. Thompson was the Democratic candidate, Aaron Clark the candidate of the Prohibitionists and Isaac C. Clark of the Labor party. Mr. Burleigh received a large majority.

The Camden vote for governor was as follows: Burleigh 454; Thompson 412; A. Clark 52; I. C. Clark 60. Geo. T. Harkness, Republican, Isaac W. Sherman, Democrat, Frederick A. Packard, Prohibitionist, all of Camden, were candidates for Senator. Mr. Sherman was elected, the vote in Camden being as follows: Harkness 416; Sherman 502; Packard 45. Johnson Knight, Republican, was elected Representative to the Legislature receiving 542 votes, while Ralph W. Carleton, Democrat, received 404, and C. E. Eells 28. The local issue of the division of the town entered largely into the vote for Senator and Representative, Sherman and Knight living in Camden village being voted for by many Camden residents irrespective of party against Harkness and Carleton who resided in Rockport village.

As the town had failed to aid the railroad an attempt was made during the year to raise the necessary $25,000, by subscription, $15,000 of which was apportioned to Camden village and $10,000 to Rockport. Camden subscribed nearly the whole of the amount apportioned, and Rockport citizens also subscribed towards their part, but this project like others fell through at the division of the town.

Among the prominent Camden men who died this year, were Albert Johnson of Camden and Dr. O. D. Ross of Rockport, both of whom died May 16, and Gen. John D. Rust of Rockport who died Nov. 22.

Albert Johnson was born in Levant, Maine, and was 70 years of age at the time of his death. He learned the business of manufacturing woolen goods at Vassalboro, Maine. He went to Warren in 1842 and shortly afterwards in company with Andrew Fuller began there the manufacture of woolens. In 1864 Johnson and Fuller came to Camden and entered into partnership with Samuel T. Thomas of Laconia, N. H., and Horatio Alden, under the style of Johnson, Fuller & Co. and began the manufacture of paper-maker's felts, being the first to manufacture endless felts in the United States. This business was the beginning of what

afterwards became Camden's most prosperous manufacturing concern, the Knox Woolen Co., which was organized in 1870, with Mr. Johnson as Treasurer. This office he held until 1881, when he was elected both Treasurer and Superintendent, both of which positions he was filling at the time of his death. Mr. Johnson was a noted wool expert and as such was widely known throughout New England. He was thoroughly honorable, kind and warm-hearted and was greatly beloved and respected by all his employes, never having the least trouble with his help in all the times of strikes and labor troubles. He was public spirited and greatly interested in municipal and political affairs, always being a staunch Republican. As a recreation he indulged his taste for the manufacture of violins, many of which were of a very fine quality. He was a member of Mt. Battie Lodge, I. O. O. F. He married Nancy C. Libby and was the father of three daughters, Sarah G., (who married John Woster), Mary F., (who married John C. Curtis) and Caroline D. (who married George H. Talbot), and one son, Albert J. Johnson of Boston.

Dr. O. D. Ross died at Charleston, S. C., where he went for his health. He was assistant surgeon in the army in the Eighth Vermont Regiment, being commissioned Sept. 17, 1863, and serving until the close of the civil war, shortly after which he located at Rockport where he practised his profession until his health failed, a short time prior to his death. Dr. Ross enjoyed the respect and esteem of all classes. As a physician he was a "friend indeed," doing his best to relieve suffering without thought of future remuneration. At the time of his death he was Master of St. Paul's Lodge, F. & A. M. He married Carrie Barrett.

William E. Norwood, a native and former citizen of Camden, died in September of this year at San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Norwood was the son of William Norwood and was a successful and highly respected business man of the town. In the civil war he enlisted in Co. F., 26 Maine Regiment, of which he was com-

missioned Lieutenant. He was an able officer and capable soldier, tireless on the march and fearless in battle. After the war he removed to California where he became a successful stock broker and at the time of his death was President of the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board. He married Isabel Hooper. They had one daughter, Evelyn.

Gen. John D. Rust was a native of Belmont, Maine, and brother of Hon. William Rust, late editor of the *Belfast Age.* When about twenty years of age, in the year 1855, Gen. Rust came to Rockport. Shortly after coming here he was for a time proprietor of the Rockport House. He began his military career in 1858 as Aid-de-Camp upon Gov. Lot M. Morrill's staff with the rank of Colonel. In 1861, he organized Co. H. Eighth Maine Regiment, and enrolled his name as a private therein but was afterwards commissioned Captain, and shortly afterwards was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment. He soon became Colonel on the resignation of Col. Lee Strickland. He was afterwards brevetted Brigadier General by the President. The record of this commander and his gallant troops in active service from September 1861, has already been given and constitutes a bright page in the annals of the war. After the war Gen. Rust went into the ice and lumber business at Rockport, being one of the founders and managers of the Rockport Ice Co. He was also a member of the firm of Rust, Mowry, Payson & Co., clothing manufacturers at Rockland. Gen. Rust was an active politician and took a lively interest in the Republican party. He also took great interest in the welfare of his town and village. He possessed generous impulses, strong convictions and great executive ability which made him a successful leader in both military and civil life. He was one of the founders and first commander of the Fred A. Norwood Post, G. A. R. Gen. Rust was twice married, his first wife being Miss Ann Rust, by whom he had two children, Georgia and Oscar. His second wife was Mrs. Sarah M. Payson, *nee* Loring.

1891. Early in the year the question of an electric railroad to Rockland was discussed. The Rockland, Thomaston & Camden Street Railway was to be chartered by the Legislature and its promoters were anxious to have the right to build and operate a line from Rockland to Camden village in the spring of 1891, and with that purpose in view petitioned the Selectmen for a location. A hearing was had by the Selectmen early in January and much opposition developed in town, especially in Camden village, where the hope of eventually getting a steam road was not yet dead. The hearing was a lively and spicy one and the Selectmen decided adversely to the petition of the street railway people, giving as the reasons for their action, "Because it would be for the best interests of the town to have a steam road which an electric road would hinder, and because the sentiment of the town is strongly against the construction of an electric road."

The all absorbing question at this time, before which all other matters had to take a surbordinate position, was the division of the town. Notwithstanding that the town had voted not to divide, a large number of the people of Camden village determined to ask the Legislature to set off the northerly part of the town from the original township and a very large petition early in the session, was presented to the Legislature. The Rockport people and others from the southern portion of the town as strenuously opposed the division and a very large remonstrance was also presented. Meetings were held in both villages to arouse the people for and against the division, sectional feeling ran high and sectional virulence became so acute that for a time it was hardly safe for a Rockport man to favor the proposition to "divide" or a Camden man to oppose it. All this resulted in almost every voter on the Camden side of the proposed line, whatever his original feeling on the question may have been, signing the petition and almost every voter on the Rockport side attaching his name to the remonstrance. The bill dividing the town was referred to the legislative committee on towns. A bill embodying a charter to

make Camden a city was also referred to the same committee. A large number of the prominent men of both sections made Augusta their home for a greater portion of the time while the bills were pending and the committee hearings were attended by many others. When the committee reported it was found that it was equally divided, five reporting that the bill "ought to pass" and five giving the petitioners "leave to withdraw," and the fight was at once transferred to the House of Representatives, where after a long and stubborn debate it was passed in February, almost one hundred years to a day from the date of the act of incorporation of the town. [1] The act was also passed by the Senate, and reads as follows:

SECT. 1. All that part of the town of Camden lying northerly of the following described line, namely: beginning on the shore of Penobscot bay, on the original north line of the Daniel Barrett farm; thence north forty-five degrees west, by said line, thirty-six hundred feet to stake and stones at the head of Lily Pond, so called, in southerly line of Jacobs' farm, so called; thence north twenty-nine degrees and forty minutes west, nearly, by said Jacobs' line and over Union street, one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven feet, to the Carleton burying ground; thence northeasterly on line of burying ground, thirty-two feet to the easterly corner thereof; thence north twenty-nine degrees and forty minutes west by line of said burying ground, one hundred and forty-two feet to the northerly corner thereof; thence southwesterly on line of said burying ground, thirty-two feet to the Jacobs' line aforesaid; thence north twenty-nine degrees and forty minutes west on said line, one thousand two hundred and forty feet to the southeasterly side of the back road to Rockport; thence north sixty-one degrees west to summit of Ragged mountain at a copper bolt set in the ledge by the United States coast survey; thence to Hope line by a line parallel to the north line of Rockland; together with the inhabitants thereof, is incorporated into a separate town by the name of Camden, and the said town of Camden is hereby invested with all the powers and

1. This fact was noted by some of the legislative speakers against the bill who suggested in their remarks, in substance, that the people of Camden ought, at that time, to be celebrating their centennial anniversary instead of fighting for a divorce.

privileges and subject to all the duties and obligations incident to other towns of the state, and the name of the residue of the town of Camden, southerly of the line aforsaid, is hereby changed to Rockport.

SECT. 2. The several inhabitants of the town of Camden shall be holden to pay all taxes which have been legally assessed upon them by the town of Camden, and collectors of taxes for said town of Camden are hereby authorized and required to collect and pay all taxes to them already committed according to their respective warrants. All moneys now in the treasury of said town of Camden and all sums which shall hereafter be received from taxes heretofore assessed, shall be applied to the several purposes for which they were raised, and in case of any excess, said excess shall be applied by the treasurer of Rockport in payment of the indebtedness of the original town of Camden.

SECT. 3. The existing liabilities and obligations of the town of Camden shall be divided as follows: the town debt shall be borne by said towns in proportion to the valuation of their respective territories as taken by the assessors in April, 1890, including the property of the Camden Woolen Company and the property of the Megunticook Woolen Company, at an appraisal, ratable to the appraisal of property of similar industries the same year. The obligations of the town of Camden shall be borne by each town in the foregoing proportion except its contract with the Camden and Rockland Water Company, which shall be borne by each town in proportion to the number of hydrants used by each. All paupers now supported by the aid of the town of Camden, shall after division, be maintained and supported by the town in whose territory they resided when they became paupers, except those now supported on the poor farm and insane asylum, the support of which shall be borne by the two towns in proportion to their respective valuations. Each town shall henceforth bear all expenses for the care and maintenance of all roads and bridges within its respective limits.

SECT. 4. The town farm of the town of Camden and all the personal property therein shall be held and owned in common by the said town of Camden and said town of Rockport in proportion to the valuation of their respective territories and they shall sell and convey said farm and personal property at the request of either, and distribute the proceeds thereof between them, in the

like proportion, or may partition said farm according to law. All the other real property of the town of Camden shall be held and owned by the said towns of Camden and Rockport respectively, by the town where said property is located. All the personal property of the town of Camden shall be held and owned by the town in possession thereof. The books and papers and records of the town of Camden shall be retained by said town of Rockport, and each town shall have access to the same. No compensation for this apportionment of the real and personal property of the town of Camden is to be made by either town.

SECT. 5. The several school districts divided by this act shall be subject to all the provisions of law applicable to school districts composed of parts of towns.

SECT. 6. Any justice of the peace in the County of Knox may issue his warrant to any legal voter in the town of Camden, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof to meet at a time and place specified in said warrant, giving at least seven days notice therefor, for the choice of town officers and to transact such business as towns are authorized to do.

SECT. 7. This act shall take effect when approved.[2]

After the approval of the above act by the governor on February 25, 1891, the old town of Camden ceased to exist and the two present towns took its place. Since then the most of the resentment and heart burnings engendered by the division struggle have dissappeared and the two beautiful neighbors join friendly hands in the promotion of whatever may be for their common interests.

2. Private and Special Acts of Maine, 1891, page 177. On page 244 of same Acts, another Act approved March 4, 1891, set off the lime quarries to Rockport because their owners lived in that town. This act is as follows:

"The following tract of land together with the inhabitants thereof, is hereby set off from the town of Camden and annexed to the town of Rockport: beginning at a stake and stones at head of Lily Pond, so called, in the southerly line of the Jacobs' farm, so called, thence running south eighty-five degrees east on the westerly line of the Ogier farm, about forty rods to land of Gershom F. Burgess; thence north twenty degrees west by land of said Burgess and land of Carleton, Norwood and Company, about seventy rods to the westerly side of Union street, fourteen rods northerly of the northerly side of the quarry of Carleton, Norwood and Company; thence southerly by the westerly side of Union street, to the

southerly line of said Jacobs' farm; thence on said southerly line to the point of beginning."

By the following act approved March 28, 1893, the Chestnut street cemetery was set off to Rockport, viz:

"The following tract of land is hereby set off from the town of Camden and annexed to the town of Rockport: a certain cemetery known as the Bay cemetery, situated on the east side of the road leading from Rockport to Camden village past the residence of Amos Barrett, and bounded northerly and easterly by land of A. M. Judson, southerly by land of estate of H. B. Eaton and westerly by road above mentioned." See Private and Special Acts of Maine, 1893, page 913.

CHAPTER LVII.

THE GREAT FIRE.

1891. In March following the act of division the two new town governments were organized and henceforth the two separate sections of the old town were to travel different though parallel paths.

The first Camden town meeting was called as provided in the act, on March 16. It was a lively and more or less turbulent meeting, presaging to a certain degree what the town's municipal life was to be. A large vote was cast for the town officers and the elections were very close, the first selectman being elected by only two majority. The town elected a separate board of Selectmen and Assessors, which, however, it discontinued to do after this year. The principal officers elected were as follows: Charles C. Wood, Town Clerk; T. A. Hunt, O. B. Wooster and Rodney Beverage, Selectmen; J. W. Ogier, M. C. Whitmore and Charles Murphy, Assessors; and Isaac Coombs, Treasurer. Among the amounts raised for various purposes were the following: school, $2,000; support of poor; $1500; repair of roads and bridges, $2200; labor on roads and bridges, $7,000; expense of dividing town, $3900. The whole amount of tax assessed this year was $25,134.46. The meeting was adjourned to a future date for the purpose of considering an article in the warrant relative to raising by loan a sum of money to aid in the extension of the Knox & Lincoln, R. R., to Camden. When the meeting re-

assembled on June 8, it was voted to raise the sum of $25,000 for that purpose, thus doing in the new town what the old town had failed to do the year before. A celebration followed this vote and Camden people again heard in imagination the whistle of the iron horse re-echoing among their hills; but as ever their expectations were not realized.

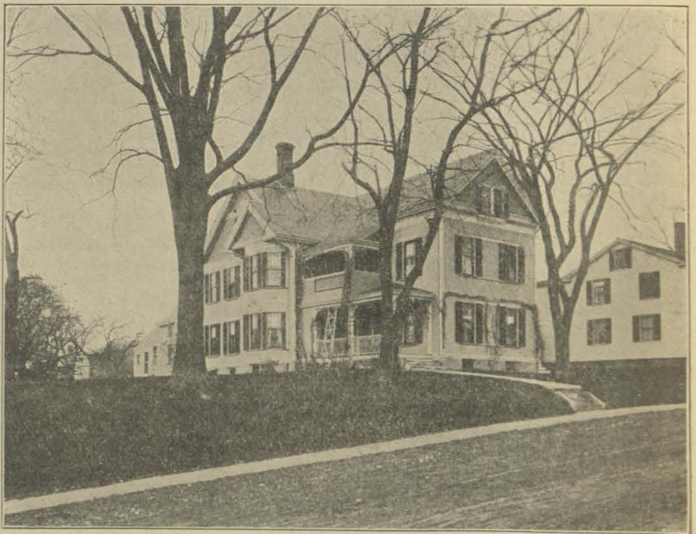
The first Rockport town meeting was called upon the same day (March 16) by a warrant issued by the Selectmen of the old town, two of whom lived within the limits of Rockport. This meeting was conducted calmly and without any serious contest, presaging the quiet and peaceful course of the town's future municipal life. The principal officers elected were as follows: Clarence Paul, Town Clerk; G. H. M. Barrett, E. Orbeton, and Chas. A. Sylvester, Selectmen; L. H. Lovejoy, Treasurer. Among the amounts raised for various town purposes were the following: schools, $2200; support of poor, $1800; repair of roads and bridges (by cash tax) $4,000; on town debt, $5,000.[1] The whole amount of tax assessed this year was $24,459.60.

Dr. Francis N. Wheeler, died June 12, 1891. Dr. Wheeler was born in Corinth, Me., March 12, 1844. He received his early education in the common schools and afterwards graduated from the Commercial College at Bangor. Later he began the study of medicine and graduated from the Maine Medical College in 1871 and at once began the practise of his profession at Stetson, but three years later settled in Exeter where he had a successful and extensive practise for thirteen years. The hard country practise, however, was too much for his health and in 1886 he sold out and came to Camden and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Oscar W. Stone, which continued until his death. Sept. 5, 1873, Dr. Wheeler married Miss Sarah E. Pierce, a teacher in the Bangor schools. He was from his youth

1. The town debt of the old town at the time of division amounted to $50,111.-15. This amount was apportioned to the two new towns as follows: Camden, $27,766.59; Rockport, $22,344.56.

a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and exemplified his religious professions in all his daily walks.

James Perry died February 19, 1891, at the age of 72 years. He was born in North Haven, June 21, 1819, being the eldest of eight children of Wilder Perry. His paternal grandfather, John Perry, one of the earliest settlers of Fox Islands, who came there from Boston, was somewhat distinguished during the Revolution,



A Camden Village Home
Residence of Mr. H. L. Alden

by holding a commission from Gov. Hancock of Massachusetts as Captain of the sloop, Fly. At one time while defending his own log house from a party of British from a vessel, who were coming to take his provisions, he succeeding in keeping them off, not, however, until he had killed two of them at one shot of his gun. James Perry, before he was 21 years of age, began

trading at Northport, afterwards moving to Lincolnville Beach, where he kept a general store until 1856, when he came to Camden. In Lincolnville he was Postmaster under President Polk's administration. In Camden he began trade with James Seward, in a store situated where the Russell block now stands, and about a year afterwards purchased of Joshua G. Norwood the frame block now occupied by G. E. Rollins, where he traded for many years, building up a good "cash" business, at a time when "credit" was the usual plan of the country store. In addition to being in trade he was for many years a wool-buyer for the Knox Woolen Co. and for Portland and Boston parties. Mr. Perry served his town as Treasurer and in other official capacities and in 1868 represented Camden in the State Legislature as a Republican, although later he identified himself with the Greenback party. In his middle life Mr. Perry was much interested in Masonry, joining King David's Lodge at Lincolnville but after moving to Camden he joined Amity Lodge. He was one of the charter members and first King of Keystone R. A. Chapter, and was also a member of Claremont Commandery, K. T., of Rockland. Mr. Perry married Sybil Sherman, and to them were born the following children: Wilder W., Lelia F. (who married Willis Williams), Cora I., (who married Nicholas L. Berry), Frank W., Annie P., (who married Burton H. Winslow) and Grace D., (who married Edward H. Baker).

Prof. Alvin R. Dunton died this year on Oct. 8, at the age of 79 years. Prof. Dunton was born in Hope, Maine, but lived in Camden many years. He was the son of Abner Dunton and grandson of Abner Dunton, one of the first settlers of the town of Lincolnville. His father was the second child born in that town. Abner, the grandfather, was a man of giant statue and great strength. After Molineaux's mill was established at the outlet of Lake Megunticook he was in the habit of taking his corn there to be ground. In 1787 he went to the mill across the lake on the ice and when returning hauling his meal on a sled in the dark he

broke through and was drowned. The next day it was found that he had broken up a half acre of ice in his powerful efforts to save himself. The accident occured near what is still called "Dunton's Rock." [1] Prof. Dunton was chiefly distinguished for his great skill as a pen artist. As a writer and teacher of penmanship he probably never has had a superior. He was the author of the Duntonian System of Penmanship, and his pen pictures prove that he was an artist of much ability. Prof. Dunton travelled extensively and taught penmanship in nearly all the states in the union, and also travelled in Europe. He also acted as an expert on hand writing and for a long time had charge of the penmanship in the Boston schools. He was the author of "The True Story of the Hart-Meservey Murder Trial," a book of over 300 pages, in which he undertakes to prove that Nathan F. Hart was unjustly convicted of the murder of Sarah H. Meservey at Tenant's Harbor in 1878. Prof. Dunton was a man of strong and positive convictions and possessed nerve and determination to carry his convictions into execution. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Harris and his second wife Laura Pendleton. He had no children.

1892. The Camden annual town meeting was held this year on March 28, Charles C. Wood was elected Town Clerk; D. A. Campbell, O. B. Wooster and F. K. Shaw, Selectmen; Alden Miller, Jr., Treasurer. At this meeting the town voted against authorizing "the County Commissioners to erect a jail in Rockland at an expense not to exceed $15,000," by a vote of 233 to 17.

The Rockport annual town meeting was held on March 21, at which the Town Clerk and Selectmen elected in 1891, were re-elected, and J. S. Foster was elected Treasurer. On the jail

1. We are indebted for these facts to Mr. Abner Dunton of Hope, grandson of the first Abner. This venerable and wonderful man is now (1906) in his 100th year, yet he is smart and vigorous, in the full possession of his faculties and is a familiar figure on our streets, brisk, active and erect.

question the vote stood 93 in favor and 29 against building it. [1]

This year the several political parties made the following gubernatorial nominations: Henry B. Cleaves, Republican, Charles F. Johnson, Democrat, Timothy B. Hussey, Prohibition, Luther C. Bateman, People's and E. F. Knowlton, Union Labor, Mr. Cleaves being the successful candidate. In Camden the vote stood as follows: Cleaves, 236; Johnson, 183; Hussey, 15; Bateman, 93; Knowlton, 4. In Rockport the vote was: Cleaves, 179; Johnson, 221; Hussey, 22; Bateman, 27; Knowlton, 1. Thus Camden began its existence as a Republican town and Rockport as a Democratic town.

The two towns had been classed together for the election of a Representative to the Legislature and it was mutually agreed that the candidates this year should be Rockport men. Ralph W. Carleton, Democrat, was elected. He received in Camden 183 votes while his opponents, Simeon J. Treat, Republican, received 219, L. K. Morse, Prohibition, 13, and C. E. Eells, People's, 92. In Rockport the vote was: Carleton, 276; Treat, 146; Morse, 19; Eells, 19. Oliver Farnsworth and W. W. Perry of Camden were Prohibition candidates for Senator and County Attorney, receiving in their own town 17 and 18 votes respectively. S. D. Sanford and G. R. Sanford of Camden were the candidates of the Union Labor party for County Treasurer and Representative to Congress, the former receiving in Camden 6 votes and the latter 5. V. D. Wellman of Camden was the candidate of the People's party for Register of Probate and received 93 votes in his own town. In Camden on the proposed amendment to the constitution requiring an educational qualification for voters, 23 votes were cast in favor of the amendment and 32 against it. In Rockport the vote was 61 in favor and 19 against said amendment. [2] At the presidential election following, which

1. The aggregate vote of the County towns was favorable to building the jail, and the result was the erection of our present county jail.

2. This amendment was adopted and is now a part of the State Constitution. See Amendment 8, of Constitution.

resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, Camden cast about the same vote as at the September election while Rockport gave a Republican plurality of 17. One of the Democratic candidates for electors was Isaac W. Sherman of Camden.

This year, after more or less discussion, the municipal officers of both towns granted to the Rockland, Thomaston & Camden Street Railway, the right to construct its road from Rockland to Camden village and the road was completed that summer. The cars came into Rockport village July 30, and a few days later reached Camden.

This year the Mt. Battie Mfg. Co., was organized with the following first officers: W. G. Alden, Pres.; W. H. Pascal, Treas.; W. G. Alden, W. H. Pascal, W. H. Faunce, E. F. Knowlton, J. H. Montgomery, D. H. Bisbee, I. W. Sherman, W. R. Gill, H. L. Alden and G. F. Burgess, Directors. The mill was subsequently built on the site of the Bisbee powder mill on Megunticook river.

On Nov. 10, 1892, Camden village sustained the most disastrous conflagration in its history. The fire started at one o'clock A. M., in the lofty wooden block of Geo. H. Cleveland, located on the east side of Main street where Mr. Cleveland's one story block now stands, and had made considerable headway before the alarm could be given, and when the fire department arrived the water pressure at the hydrants was inadequate and later almost wholly gave out. Driven by a fierce easterly wind from the bay, the flames communicated with the other buildings on the east side of Main street, leaped across to the west side, quickly destroying the stores on that side, crossed Mechanic street to the large Knight brick block which in a few moments went down, burned the row of stores on the northerly side of Elm street, crossed Washington street to Megunticook Hall, which also went down before them, burned the old brick "Estabrook house" and were finally subdued, with the help of the Rockland steamer, in the old "Jones house" owned by Dr. S. Tibbetts.

When the flames were gotten under control in the early morning the following buildings with their contents had been destroyed: the Cleveland block, grist-mill and store adjoining, the Burd-Hodgman, Arau and Alden blocks on the east side of Main street; the whole of the section lying between Main street, Mechanic street and Megunticook river, containing about ten business blocks and one dwelling house; the section between Mechanic street and the river east of the "Bakery bridge," containing four or five shops; the space enclosed by Mechanic, Elm and Washington streets, containing some eight business blocks, one dwelling house, the Methodist Episcopal church and chapel, and the engine house; also Megunticook Hall and the Estabrook house on Elm street. The Jones house was partially destroyed and was re-built. The fire was a grand spectacle, the flames soaring high into the air and pieces of paper and burned shingles were carried by the gale beyond Simonton's Corner. A snow squall coming shortly after the fire began, which covered the roofs of the buildings in the westerly part of the village with a coating of snow, prevented the town from suffering a much greater loss. The cause of the fire was never discovered although a fire inquest was immediately held. It was generally supposed that it caught from the heating apparatus in the basement of the Cleveland block, thence running up through the elevator shaft and bursting out at the roof. In the fire some fifty places of business were destroyed, the fine Masonic and Odd Fellow's halls, the rooms of the Business Men's Association and various other societies, but fortunately but few families lost their homes and none of the large manufacturing establishments of the town were destroyed. The loss of buildings and goods mounted into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, but the owners of both buildings and stocks were fortunately exceedingly well insured, only one small building being without any insurance whatever.

Several town meetings were called immediately after the fire to consider matters relative thereto, the principal results of which

were the adoption of a new by-law forbidding the erection of permanent wooden buildings in the business centeт of the village, and authorizing the purchase of the excellent steam fire engine now owned by the town.

This year the publication of the *Rockport News*, a weekly local newspaper was begun at Rockport village by E. B. Thorndike. Mr. Thorndike shortly sold his interest to John W. Thomas



A Rockport Village Home

Residence of Hon. H. L. Shepherd

who continued its publication for about two years when it was discontinued and Mr. Thomas became a member of the staff of the Rockland Courier-Gazette.

The Rockport Opera House was built this year by a private corporation. It is a fine wooden structure, and contains a large auditorium, with galleries and boxes and a fine stage. As the old Union Hall has lately been used for business purposes, the Opera

House became a necessity to the village people and is well suited for holding town and large public meetings.

In 1892, Rockport and Camden each lost an old and prominent business man, viz: Samuel D. Carlton, who died May 4, and David Knowlton, who died December 9.

Samuel D. Carleton was the son of William Carleton and was born in the old homestead, July 27, 1816. He received his education at the town schools and at China and Warren Academies. In 1838 he entered his father's store as clerk continuing in that capacity until November, 1840, when his father retired and Mr. Carleton formed a partnership with Joshua G. Norwood and continued the business under the firm name of Carleton & Norwood. In 1849, Mr. Carleton's brother Philander J., was admitted to the firm which then became Carleton, Norwood & Co. and by that name it has ever since been known. The firm engaged extensively in ship-building, lime manufacturing and general trading, giving steady and profitable employment to a large number of men. The foundation and development of the prosperous village of Rockport was, to a large extent, the result of the firm's business career, which in addition to other things began to develop the Jacobs' quarries at about the year 1867. Mr. Carleton was the leading spirit in this great and prosperous concern and was for years well and favorably known in commercial circles in all parts of the world. Mr. Carleton was President of the Camden Savings Bank from its organization. In politics he was a life-long Democrat and served the town in the Legislature. He never sought office, however, preferring to devote his time and attention to his great business interests. One of the last acts of his business life was the erection by his firm of the fine brick block on Central street, Rockport, now owned by the S. E. & H. L. Shepherd Co. Mr. Carleton was kind hearted and generous, carefully avoiding in his acts of charity anything that savored of display or ostentation. Mr. Carleton was twice married. His first wife was the widow of Capt. William Verrill, and his second

wife was Mrs. Harriet N. Eastman, widow of Capt. Eben Eastman and daughter of Rev. Job Washburn. The children of his first marriage were William D., Adelia C., (who married Capt. Henry Talpey of Dorchester, Mass.,) and Eliza U., (who married Capt. W. H. Luce of South Thomaston.)

David Knowlton was born in Liberty, Maine, and was 73 years of age at the time of his death. He was widely known as a manufacturer and inventor of ship machinery. He learned the machinist's trade in Worcester, Mass., and afterwards erected a grist and saw mill in Liberty. In 1854 he came to Camden and had a machine shop where C. M. Barstow's shop now is, and later went into the foundry and machine shop business with Henry Knight. Afterwards he was in the business with Horatio Alden and Cyrus G. Bachelder. In 1861 the plant was destroyed by fire, uninsured, but was re-built and the business continued until 1869, when the D. Knowlton Co. was organized, which company continued until 1880 when it was succeeded by the present firm of Knowlton Bros., composed of Mr. Knowlton's four sons. During all the period of his active life Mr. Knowlton was continually bringing out some new invention pertaining to ship machinery, among them being the "Improved Patent Power Windlass Beam" and the "Power Capstan." While at the head of the D. Knowlton Co., Mr. Knowlton became a maunfacturer of cars, car wheels and granite polishing machines. He made freight cars for the Knox & Lincoln, Portland & Rochester, Somerset and European & North American railroads, and two handsome passenger cars for the Boston & Maine and Eastern roads. The passenger cars were hauled to Rockland by twenty-one yoke of oxen. In addition to his great energy as a business man Mr. Knowlton took great interest in public matters. One of his endeavors was the placing of the town clock in the Baptist steeple for which he started the subscription. He was one of the organizers of the Camden Savings Bank. Mr. Knowlton married Susan M. French. Their children: Viola C., (who married Charles A. Bucklin), Alonzo

J. Q., John D., E. Frank, Willis D., George W., Mary E., and Susan E.

Another prominent Rockport man dying this year was Capt. James Magune, who was born in Calais, Maine, but became a resident of Rockport village prior to the breaking out of the rebellion. When President Lincoln called for 75,000 men, he offered his services to the navy, and was appointed an Acting Master, Aug. 14, 1861, and was ordered to report to the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, for passage in the S. S. Connecticut to join the Powhatan of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. Oct. 29, 1861, he was detached from the Powhatan and ordered to the S. S. South Carolina as Executive Officer. He received great praise from Capt. (afterwards Admiral) Almy, on account of his skill as Executive Officer and Navigator, and on July 5, 1863, was placed in command of the South Carolina, and his vessel as one of Porter's fleet took an active part at the front. Feb. 16, 1864, Capt. Magune was ordered to the command of the Mohawk at Port Royal, S. C., and on July 19th of the same year was ordered to the command of the Thistle (name afterwards changed to Dunbarton.) On July 25th he was detached from the Thistle and ordered to Cairo, Ill., to take command of the double-turreted Monitor, Milwaukee. On Aug. 17, following, for meritorious service he was promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and on Nov. 22, by order of Admiral Farragut he was detached from the Monitor and given command of the S. S. Sciota, for service in Mobile Bay. There, as has already been stated, he took part in the bombardment and surrender of Mobile. In April, 1865, the Sciota was sunk by a Rebel torpedo, six men being killed and four wounded. Capt. Magune and his son, James Edward, who was his clerk, were badly shaken up, and for several weeks were in the hospital at Mobile. In May, 1865, he raised the Sciota and took her to New York, where she went out of commission. On Nov. 25, 1865, the war being ended, Capt. Magune was honorably discharged from the navy. After leaving

the service he returned to his former occupatiou of following the sea, which he continued for many years, a part of the time acting as Coast Pilot for the United States and piloting many warships to the various ports on the Atlantic coast. At the death of his wife, his injuries received at Mobile having troubled him for some time, he retired from active work, making his home in Rockport, where he died at the age of 63 years, and was buried with Masonic honors. Capt. Magune married Alice Cameron. They had six children, viz: Oriana, (who married Joseph Hoyt), Alice, (who married Hosea Gordon), Algernon H., James Edward, Sarah, (who married Oris Levensaler) and Clarence.

CHAPTER LVIII.

FROM THE ASHES.

1893. The cold and dismal winter following the great fire, was passed by the people of Camden in making plans for re-building the village which work was begun as soon as the frost left the ground in the spring of 1893, and the new buildings were principally of brick. The first building to be started was that of one of the oldest citizens of the town, Mr. John H. Curtis, who built the fine Curtis block on Elm street. Other buildings begun that spring by individuals were the Carleton, Norwood & Co's block, the W. F. Bisbee block, the W. R. Gill block, and the "French" block on Elm street and the blocks built by E. C. Fletcher, F. E. Russell, H. H. Cleveland's estate, B. F. Adams, Sylvester L. Arau, Geo. Burd and G. T. Hodgman on Main street. The promptness and energy displayed by these men, some of whom were young men with small capitals, showed both their courage and their confidence in the future of their town. The members of the Masonic fraternity were equally courageous and organized the Camden Masonic Temple Association which completed, during the year, the magnificent "Temple" at a cost of about $38,000. Not to be outdone by its individual citizens the Camden Village Corporation itself at once began to lay plans for a fine building to replace "Megunticook Hall." Several corporation meetings were called at which the question of building was discussed and finally it was voted by a good majority to erect the present corpora-

tion building or "Opera House" at a cost of over $40,000. To do this it became necessary to amend the charter of the corporation, to authorize it to issue bonds to the amount of $30,000. This project met with the active opposition of some of the older and more conservative citizens of the village who sent a remonstrance to the Legislature and appeared before the legislative committee in opposition to the proposed amendment. The Legislature, however, passed the act amending the charter, [1] and the construction of the building was begun when several citizens of the corporation petitioned the Supreme Judicial Court for an injunction restraining the building of the block. A hearing for a temporary injunction was at once held before Judge Enoch Foster at Bath. Judge Foster denied the prayer for an injunction and the "Opera House" was completed. As a result of the building operations of 1893, together with the "Traveller's Inn" block of W. B. Groves and the fine "Huse Block" of the estate of Jonathan Huse, since erected, Camden village can boast of one of the finest business sections of any town in Maine.

This year the annual meeting in Camden was held at the Baptist vestry, March 20. Charles C. Wood was re-elected Town Clerk; Alden Miller, Jr., G. T. Hodgman and Isaac Coombs were elected Selectmen and C. K. Miller, Treasurer. At this meeting the beginning of Camden's excellent sewerage system was provided for, and the sum of $2,000 was appropriated for the building of an engine house.

The Rockport annual meeting was held at the Rockport Opera House (where all the Rockport town meetings have since been held), on March 27, at which Leroy S. Gardiner was elected Town Clerk; G. H. M. Barrett, G. T. Harkness and L. B. Brewster, Selectmen and J. S. Foster, Treasurer.

1. Bonds of the corporation to the amount of $30,000, at 4 per cent. were issued and two years later the charter was again amended to allow the corporation to issue bonds to an additional amount of $5,000. A portion of these bonds have now been refunded at 3 1-2 per cent. For acts amending Village Corporation Charter, see Private and Special Laws of 1893, Page 636 and 1895, Page 90.

Camden Lodge, No. 81, Knights of Pythias was organized at Camden, Jan. 3, 1893, with 21 charter members. The first officers were, Edwin S. Rose, P. C.; Frank H. Wilbur, S. P. C.; John K. Hooper, C. C.; Fred K. Shaw, V. C.; C. C. Phelan, Prelate; F. A. D. Singhi, M. of E.; Chas. K. Miller, M. of F.; Mark B. Arey, K. of R. S.; Forrest G. Currier, M. at Arms; Ralph E. Richards, I. G.; and James Bickford, O. G. This Lodge is now a prosperous one having a membership of 104. In 1895 a Lodge known as Beacon Light Lodge, No. 102, was organized at Rockport, which continued a separate existence until 1900, when it consolidated with Camden Lodge.

The Temple Club was organized in Camden in November, 1893 with Capt. Isaac W. Sherman its first President. This is a social organization, somewhat similiar to the Business Men's Association, but without its Board of Trade and Village Improvement Society features. It possesses fine quarters in the Masonic Temple, and has a large membership.

Camden lost two of its oldest and most respected business men in 1893, D. H. Bisbee and Geo. L. Follansbee.

Deplura H. Bisbee was born in Hartford, Maine, in the year 1818. He came to Camden in the early fifties and carried on the manufacture of powder, as one of the firm of Bisbee, Marble & Co. Some fifteen years later he became the sole proprietor of the business which he carried on most successfully until 1892, when he sold out his plant and privilege to the Mt. Battie Mfg. Company but continued in the powder trade until his death. Mr. Bisbee was highly respected by all who knew him, for his business ability and integrity. He was a careful and reliable financier, a warm-hearted and generous neighbor and public-spirited citizen. He was always young in spirit, fond of hunting and fishing, and to the last year of his life, with dog and gun, sought game over the mountains and through the woodlands of this section as eagerly and as actively as might a man of half his age. Mr. Bisbee was twice elected to represent the town in the Legis-

lature, in 1861 and 1862, serving when James G. Blaine was Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives. He was several times First Assessor of Camden Village Corporation, was chairman of the committee that had charge of the building of Megunticook Hall, and was very active in his labors in behalf of the corporation. He was a director of Camden National Bank from its organization, and was its President the last two years of his life. He was also director of the Mt. Battie Mfg. Co. He was a firm believer in the cause of temperance and did all in his power for its promotion. He was Treasurer of Twombly Lodge, I. O. O. F., from its organization. Mr. Bisbee married Lydia B. Heald of Sumner, Maine, and they were the parents of four children, a daughter who died young, and three sons, Columbus W., Fred W., and Walter F. He died Oct. 5, 1893, at the age of 75 years and 2 months.

George L. Follansbee died Oct. 14, 1893, at the age of 70 years. He was the son of Leonard Follansbee, who was born in Leominster, Mass., in 1796, married Lucy Preston and came to Union, Maine, in 1822. Leonard Follansbee was a paper maker by trade which he carried on for several years in Union, and then — about 1830 — came to Camden where he continued the manufacture of paper, and where he died in 1857. The children of Leonard and Lucy Follansbee were George L., Fisher H., John B., Joseph S., Edward T., Charles W., and Caroline E. The eldest of this family, George L. Follansbee, the subject of this sketch, was born in Union, Maine, Aug. 25, 1823, but came to Camden when seven years of age. In 1838 he became a clerk in George Pendleton's dry goods store where he remained until 1846, when, on account of ill health, he went west and taught school for a year in Ontario. He then returned and acted as clerk in a Belfast dry goods store for two years, and then came to Camden and with H. H. Johnson of Belfast bought out George Pendleton's business. One year later purchased the whole business which he carried on until burned out by the great fire in 1892, although for many years his younger brother,

Mr. C. W. Follansbee, had been his junior partner, the firm name being Follansbee & Co. Mr. Follansbee was a modest, retiring man of intrinsic worth, and while he did not seek office was often called to fill important positions of trust in the community. He was a director of the Camden National Bank from its organization, and its President from 1882 to 1892. He was for fifteen years a director of the Knox Woolen Co. He held various town offices and was the town's Representative to the Legislature in 1863 and 1864. Mr. Follansbee married Cythera M. Howard by whom he had the following children: Carrie E., Georgia P., (who married Oscar A. Knight), Harry L. and Marion H.

1894. The annual town meeting was held in Camden at the new engine house on March 19, 1894. Charles C. Wood was elected Town Clerk; J. H. Sherman, G. T. Hodgman and E. N. Duffy, Selectmen, and Fred Lewis, Treasurer.

The Rockport annual meeting was held March 26. The Town Clerk and Selectmen elected in 1893 were re-elected and Ralph T. Spear was elected Treasurer.

Henry B. Cleaves, Charles F. Johnson and Luther C. Bateman, were again the gubernatorial candidates respectively of the Republican, Democratic and Peoples parties, while Ira G. Hersey was nominated by the Prohibitionists. Mr. Cleaves was re-elected by a very large majority.

In Camden the vote for governor was as follows: Cleaves, 272; Johnson, 183; Bateman, 90; Hersey, 11. Edward R. Ogier of Camden was Prohibition candidate for Representative to Congress, and Wilder W. Perry of Camden, candidate of the same party for County Attorney, both of whom received 11 votes in Camden. J. H. Sherman of Camden was Democratic candidate for County Commissioner, and received in Camden 213 votes to 256 for his opponent.

In Rockport the vote for governor was as follows: Cleaves, 232; Johnson, 162; Bateman, 23 and Hersey, 8. Ralph W. Carleton of Rockport was Democratic candidate for senator re-

ceiving in his own town 180 votes to 214 for his opponent. Miles S. Leach of Rockport was Prohibition candidate for County Commissioner, receiving 8 votes in Rockport.

The candidates for Representative this year were Camden men. They were Augustine F. Miller, Republican, J. H. Montgomery, Democrat, and Charles T. Swan, Peoples. Mr. Miller was elected. The vote stood as follows: Camden, Miller, 252; Montgomery, 208; Swan, 69. Rockport, Miller, 241; Montgomery, 150; Swan, 20.

This year Knox County went Republican, that party electing its candidates for senator and county officials.

John H. Curtis, son of Capt. Calvin, was born in Camden in 1810, and died Aug. 12, 1894, at the age of nearly 84 years. Mr. Curtis was one of Camden's oldest business men and kept in the harness up to the year of his death. In early life he learned the tanner's trade but later acted as clerk for Joseph Jones and afterwards was clerk in the corner store that stood on the site of Carleton, Pascal & Co's. store. He then purchased the store on Elm street where he traded all his life, at first in the grocery business but later in the hardware business. During the last of his business career he was associated with his son, John C. Curtis. When his store was burned in 1892, Mr. Curtis, although a veteran of 82, vigorously went to work to re-build. He started the first foundation in re-building the town and his fine brick block, which John C. Curtis now occupies, was the first building completed. Mr. Curtis was not a public man, but occasionally held office, being Selectman, etc., and Deputy Sheriff. Mr. Curtis married Mary, daughter of Moses Parker, and the children born to them were, Charles F., Mary J., Lucy E., (who married Geo. L. Mansfield), John C., Moses P., Edward B., William, and Fred L.

Thomas B. Grose died Sept. 10, 1894. Mr. Grose was the son of John Gross, Jr., and the grandson of John Gross, one of the early settlers of the town. John Gross, the first, was born in

England and when a lad of fourteen was "bound" to the captain of a whaling vessel, with whom he continued to go to sea for nine years.[1] At the end of that time the vessel being in New York he left and came to Boston where he married, and with $30 in his pocket came to Camden and settled, taking of the "Twenty Associates" the lot next northerly of the Ogier lot, a part of which remained in the family until sold to Mr. W. F. Hooper of Fall River, a few years ago. He was the father of seven daughters and one son, John, Jr., who married Nancy Barrett of Concord, Mass., by whom he had two children, Thomas B., and Sarah W., (who married Capt. Thomas Prince.) Thomas B. Grose was born on the old place in 1810, but he afterwards settled in Rockport village where he passed his life. He was a light-house builder and contracted with the government for building many light-houses along our coast, among them being the Indian Island light-house at Rockport harbor. Mr. Grose was prominent in many ways. He was always a strong Democrat in politics in which he took great interest. He held various town offices, among them being that of Selectman for several years. In 1868 he was elected Sheriff of Knox County and held the office for several terms. He was a Mason and one of the early Odd Fellows of this section being a member and Past Grand of Vesper Lodge of Rockport in the forties. Mr. Grose married Orinda Dailey who died a few months before he did. They had no children who reached mature years. He was 84 years of age at the time of his death.

1895. The Camden annual town meeting was held in the new corporation hall, or "Opera House" (where it has always been held since that day) on March 18. Charles C. Wood and Fred Lewis were again elected respectively, Town Clerk and Treasurer, and J. H. Sherman, E. N. Duffy and E. C. Fletcher were elected Selectmen.

The Rockport annual meeting was held on March 25. John

1. The name was originally spelled "Gross." On the old records at different times it is spelled "Gross," "Groose" and "Grose." The later members of the family apparently settled upon "Grose."

E. Leach was elected Town Clerk; Fred W. Andrews, John S. Fuller and O. A. Fisk, Selectmen, and Ralph T. Spear, Treasurer.

Rodolphus Bowers, an old and respected business man of Camden, the son of Joseph Bowers, died Feb. 18, 1895. Mr. Bowers was born in the old homestead on the Hope road, June 17, 1811, and spent his entire life in his native town. He manufactured lime for years and for a short time was in the grocery business. Afterwards he owned and maintained a grist mill near the bakery bridge for twenty years. He joined the Congregational Church when 19 years of age and never swerved from the faith. In 1835 he married Louisa B. Wood of Brownfield, Maine, by whom he had five children, the two eldest of whom, Thomas R., and Lucy P., died in childhood. The others are Joseph W., Charles R., and Sarah, (who married John Stetson of Thomaston.) In 1884, Mr. Bowers married Mrs. Mary F. Kalloch of Rockland.

Capt. Joseph A. Graffam of Rockport died March 25, at the age of 77 years. Capt. Graffam followed the sea for fifty years and was an excellent navigator and pilot. He was the first captain to sail a three-masted schooner across the Atlantic. He was mate of the bark Georgiana and one of the victims of Lopez' filibustering expedition in 1851, related in a preceding chapter. Capt. Graffam married Lucy Ann Chase of Camden in 1843. They had two children, Capt. Edwin, and Lizzie, (who married first, John Piper and second, J. S. Mason.) In 1865 Capt. Graffam married Mrs. Sarah Parker as his second wife. At his death he was the oldest member of Amity Lodge, F. &. A. M.

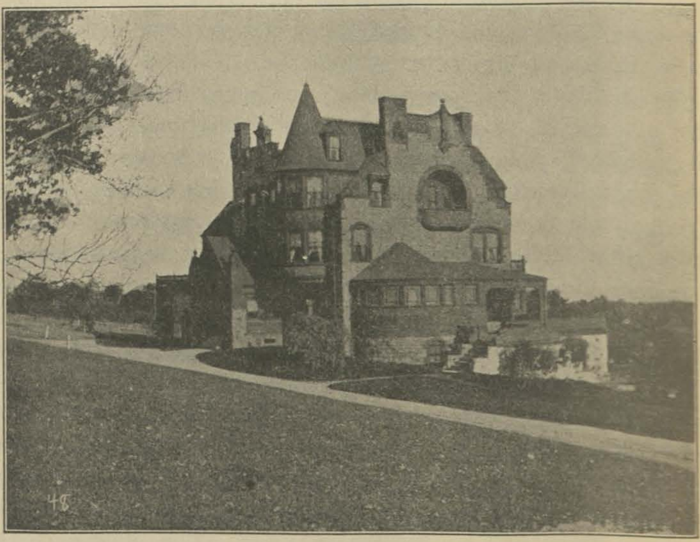
Capt. Jesse F. Hosmer of Camden, died April 17. He was the last surviving child of the early settler, Nathaniel Hosmer. When thirteen years of age he left home to learn a trade, but a few years later his love for the sea caused him to enter upon a sea faring life, in which he arose step by step from the lowest position to the highest in his profession, winning the perfect confidence of his employers, and proving a most skillful and successful master mariner. He followed the sea for thirty-five years, a great portion

of that time commanding large vessels, and becoming familiar with almost every part of the globe. He married Lucy, youngest daughter of Capt. William and Lucy Blake, with whom he lived a long and happy married life of nearly fifty years. Their children are Emily P., Jessie D., (who married Dr. Benj. D. E. Huse), Dora T. and Lucy B.

James Seward, another old and respected Camden business man died May 28. Mr. Seward was born in Kittery, Maine, in 1812 and was 83 years of age at the time of his death. He was the son of William and Abigail Seward and was one of a family of 24 children. He came to Camden in 1836, and married Mary A. Pendleton of Islesboro. He at once began here his life work, that of a grocer, by going into business in the basement of the George W. Cobb house on Main street. Later he purchased a lot where the Russell block now stands upon which he moved a frame building which he fitted up as a store and residence. A few years later Mr. Seward bought one half of the Megunticook House, where he lived for a time and then built and occupied the house on High street now the residence of W. G. Alden. Later he purchased the "Cushing homestead" on Chestnut street where he passed the remainder of his life. Among his firm friends of his early life were Dr. B. J. Porter and Hon. Erastus Foote. He retired from business at the age of 71 years. In religious views Mr. Seward was a Unitarian, although for many years he was a constant attendant at the Congregational Church. His political affiliations were with the Republican party. The children born to James and Mary A. Seward were Margaret P., Ellen W., Caroline J., Sarah P., and Josephine A., (who married Walter Glidden.)

Joseph B. Stearns of Camden died July 4. Mr. Stearns was born in 1831, was a native of Weld, Maine, and the son of poor parents. When fourteen years of age his father moved to Searsmont and three years later Mr. Stearns went to Newburyport, Mass., where he worked for a time in a cotton mill. In 1850

being 18 years of age, he began the study of telegraphy at Newburyport and remained there and along the line to Portland for four years. In 1854 he went into the fire telegraph office at Boston and in a few months was appointed superintendent. While in that position he went to Charleston, S. C., during the war of the rebellion to put in a fire alarm system and was able to perform an important service to his country by gathering informa-



Norumbega

tion on his way home, which he gave to President Lincoln, thereby preventing the rebel army from occupying Arlington Heights and saving Washington from falling into their hands. In 1867 Mr. Stearns was elected President of the Franklin Telegraph Co., which office he held between two and three years. It was at about this time that Mr. Stearns' genius gave to the world one of

the most important inventions of the century, namely, the duplex system of telegraphy, by which two messages can be sent over the wire at the same time. The invention brought him great wealth and will make his name forever famous. It was patented in 1868 and about three years later he sold the right of the United States and Canada to the Western Union. In 1872 he went to England to introduce his system there and after two years of effort Parliament gave him a royalty for the use of his invention. He also received royalties in France and Italy. In 1880 Mr. Stearns engineered the Mexican cable, putting 750 miles of cable into operation and in 1881 he engineered a line in Central and South America. In 1882 Mr. Stearns went to Short Hills, N. J., where he lived until 1885 when he came to Camden to visit the family of James B. Swan, who were his relatives, and was so enchanted with the natural beauty of the place that he purchased a tract of land on the Belfast Road, with the object of making Camden his future home. He said that he had travelled the world over, and considered Camden the most beautiful place he ever visited. The following year (1886) he erected the magnificent stone residence "Norumbega" where he passed the remainder of his life. Afterwards he bought large tracts of land farther up the Belfast Road, where he operated the large fancy stock farm known as "Sagamore Farm" and did much for the development and prosperity of the town. Mr. Stearns was twice married. His first wife was Lois M. Brooks by whom he had three children all of whom died young. His second wife was Amanda Edmonds of Portsmouth, N. H. The children of this union were two sons, Edward S., now of Thomaston, Maine, and Harry W., of Camden.

Hon. Gershom F. Burgess was the son of a Methodist clergyman and was born in Fairfield, Maine, about the year 1830. In early life, having obtained a good education, he came to Rockland where he taught for some time in the city schools. While there he married a Mrs. White, a widow. After a short married life Mrs. Burgess died. Shortly before the civil war, Mr. Burgess

came to Rockport village where he served as clerk in a store. When the war broke out Mr. Burgess was instrumental in raising a company of volunteers for the 19th Regiment of Infantry and went to the front with his company as Lieutenant where he served with credit. On his return from the war he married Mrs. Christiana Young, widow of Christopher Young, Jr., and succeeded to the ownership of the valuable Young quarry and lime kiln property and business, which he conducted with ability and success until shortly before his death when he sold the same to the S. E. & H. L. Shepherd Company. The two children of Gershom F. and Christiana Burgess are Clorinda I., (who married Dr. Lester C. Miller), and Gershom L. After the death of his second wife Mr. Burgess married Charlotte Gould of Rockland who died shortly afterwards, and in 1889 he married Julia, daughter of Elbridge G. Knight. Mr. Burgess was an able business man and in addition to his Rockport business was interested in the Camden woolen factories and other industries. He was a good speaker and excellent presiding officer and was many times elected moderator of Camden town meetings, always conducting the town business with dignity and despatch. He was a strong Republican in politics and one of the leaders of his party in this section. In 1888 he was nominated one of the county candidates for Senator and elected. He served one term, declining the honor of a second nomination. He died Sept. 1, 1894.

CHAPTER LIX.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

1896. Camden: Annual meeting, March 23 Elected Chas. C. Wood, Town Clerk ; Daniel J. Andrews, A.B. Arey and S. G. Ritterbush, Selectmen and Fred Lewis Treasurer. At this meeting the Camden Public Library was established under the following votes : "Voted that the town establish a free public library for the use of its inhabitants to be known as *The Camden Public Library*, under such rules and regulations as may hereafter be established by vote of the town or by a board of Trustees to consist of nine members and that the First Selectman be a Trustee in addition ; that three serve for three years, three for two years and three for one year." "Voted that the Trustees serve without pay and that they decide among themselves as to who shall serve three years, two years and one year respectively, said decision to be recorded by the Town Clerk." "Voted that a committee of five be appointed to submit a list of candidates." This committee consisted of T. R. Simonton, J. K. Hooper, W. H. Gardiner, J. H. Sherman and J. F. Stetson, and the following list was presented : J. K. Hooper, C. W. Follansbee, J. H. Sherman, T. A. Hunt, Reuel Robinson, F. M. Preble, L. D. Evans, W. G. Alden and E. C. Fletcher, who were duly elected. "Voted to raise by assessment, Fifteen Hundred Dollars for the foundation and commencement of a free public library." [1] The library was at once established

1. Prior to this vote quite a large sum for the library had been raised by

and with the Reading Room connected with it, has proved a most valuable public institution. Miss Katharine W. Harding was the first librarian.

Rockport: Annual meeting, March 23. Elected John E. Leach, Town Clerk; Fred W. Andrews, J. W. Ingraham, and O. A. Fisk, Selectmen and C. Fred Knight, Treasurer.

Five candidates for governor appeared in the field in 1896, viz: Llewellyn Powers, Republican, Melvin P. Frank, Democrat, Ammi S. Ladd, Prohibition, Luther C. Bateman, People's and Wm. H. Clifford, National Democrat, or as otherwise called, "Gold" Democrat, as distinguished from the main wing of the party that was in favor of the free coinage of silver. Mr. Powers received a large majority over all the other candidates. This was the well remembered "McKinley year" when both the State and Knox County went over-whelmingly for the Republican party.

The Camden vote for governor at this election was as follows: Powers, 298; Frank, 162; Ladd, 7; Bateman, 48; Clifford, 6. Edward R. Ogier of Camden was again the Prohibition candidate for Representative to Congress and received 8 votes in Camden. A. L. Young of Camden was People's candidate for Clerk of Courts and received 47 votes in town. Charles F. Duffy, Democrat and A. S. Hall, People's, both of Camden were candidates for Sheriff, Duffy receiving 290 votes, and Hall 20, in Camden.

The Rockport vote for governor was as follows: Powers, 319; Frank, 142; Ladd, 6; Bateman, 6; Clifford, 3.

Rockport had the candidates for Representative this year. They were Clarence E. McIntire, Republican, and Frank E. Achorn, Democrat. Mr. McIntire was elected by a large majority in the

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private subscription and since its establishment the town has each year, raised $500 for its support. The library now contains some 4,000 volumes. Of these books, many volumes were donated by the "Ladies' Library." This institution was established in 1854, with Miss Lucy Thorndike as first Librarian. Mrs. Jesse F. Hosmer was one of the original promoters of the Ladies Library, which was at first kept in Mrs. Hosmer's kitchen. Afterwards for many years this useful institution had quarters on the second floor of the Camden National Bank building.

class. The vote for Representative was as follows: Camden, McIntire, 299; Achorn, 185. Rockport, McIntire, 323; Achorn, 144.

At the presidential election in November, the Republican candidates for electors received 314 votes in Camden and 256 in Rockport, while the Democratic candidates received 139 votes in Camden and 154 in Rockport.

Megunticook Rebekah Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., was instituted in Camden, Sept. 24, 1896. The first officers were Carrie E. Aldus, N. G.; Frances R. Stahl, V. G.; Laura Wadsworth, Sec.; Frances S. Fish, Treas.; Lucy J. Weaver, W.; Lena Aldus, C.; Sarah L. Pascal, R. S. N. G.; Ellen M. Mason, L. S. N. G.; Frank Easton, O. G.; Addie Bushby, I. G.; Nettie K. Gould, R. S. V. G.; Hattie C. Allen, L. S. V. G.; Clara R. Spear, Chaplain. This Lodge has been exceedingly prosperous and now has over 250 members. On Jan. 1, 1906, the name of the Lodge was, at it own request, changed by the Grand Lodge to Maiden Cliff Rebekah Lodge, No. 77.

This year Nathan H. Hosmer, a young Camden business man of promise, died April 20. Mr. Hosmer was the eldest son of Charles and Jane (Stetson) Hosmer, and was born in Camden in 1859. He was a member of the firm of Burd & Hosmer and was doing a prosperous business. His untimely death was mourned by many friends. Mr. Hosmer was a prominent Odd Fellow and Past Grand of Mt. Battie Lodge.

Another popular Camden man passed away this year when Dr. Oscar W. Stone died on April 26, at Boulder, Colorado, where he had gone for his health. Dr. Stone was born in Milford, Maine, and was the son of Alfred and Nancy (Atkins) Stone. His early education was obtained in the common schools and at Corinna Academy. He graduated from the Maine Medical College in 1878 and the same year entered upon the practise of medicine at Camden where he soon built up a fine business which he carried on alone until 1886 at which time he formed a partner-

ship with Dr. F. N. Wheeler which continued until Dr. Wheeler's death in 1891. In 1885, Dr. Stone was taken sick of a lung trouble but after a long illness improved so much that his friends hoped for a permanent recovery. A few years later, however, his health began to fail and hoping to be benefitted by the change, he removed with his family to Colorado where he died at the age of 44 years. Dr. Stone was a model physician and his appearance in the sick room always animated his patients with courage, which together with the cheerfulness inspired by his sunny temper and jovial disposition was often the cause of putting them a long way on the road to recovery. Dr. Stone was an enthusiastic Mason and was the forty-fourth Master of Amity Lodge. He married Rossie L. Wheeler. Their two children are Mildred and Alfred W.

Oliver Andrews, an old and greatly respected citizen of Rockport, died Dec. 5, at the age of 86 years, having been born in Warren, Maine, in 1810. He came to Rockport in 1832. He was a mason by trade and among his contracts were Negro Island lighthouse and the monument in Rockport harbor. He represented Camden in the Legislature in 1845. He also served as Deputy Sheriff. He was an early Odd Fellow, became a Mason as a member of Amity Lodge and was a charter member of St. Paul's Lodge when it was instituted. In politics Mr. Andrews was a life-long Democrat. He was well read, a fine conversationalist with a rich fund of experience from which to draw, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. Mr. Andrews married Margaret Rollins with whom he lived for over sixty years. Their children: Edgar A., Harriet A., (who married A. A. Howes), Maria L., and Oliver F.

1897. At the Camden annual meeting held March 22, the Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer of 1896, were all re-elected.

Rockport, also at its annual meeting held on the same date,

re-elected the Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer of the year before.

This year Columbus Buswell built the toll road from near the old Fay house to the summit of Mt. Battie and erected the Summit House on the mountain.[1]

Abner Howe of Camden, died this year on March 28, at the age of 79 years and 11 months. Mr. Howe was the son of Jonah Howe, and a descendant of one of the early settlers of the present town of Camden. Mr. Howe's life was passed on the old ancestral farm which is now owned by his son, Herbert. He was for many years a consistent member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Howe married Relief Mansfield and they were the parents of four children, viz: Clarence H., Herbert M., Willard C., and Lucius.

Mr. Howe's brother, Jonas Howe, who died Sept. 5, 1892, was born in Camden, Nov. 13, 1809, and lived here all his life. He married first, Clara Bass and second Eliza A. Bentley. By his first wife he had the following children: George A., Charles T., and Mary A., (who married Nathaniel M. Hosmer).[2]

1898. Charles C. Wood was again elected Town Clerk at the Camden annual meeting held March 21. The Selectmen elected were J. H. Sherman, E. C. Fletcher and Isaac Coombs and the Treasurer, Fred Lewis.

The Rockport annual town meeting, also held on March 21,

1. The road, house and tract of land covering the top of the mountain have since been purchased by a corporation consisting principally of summer residents and known as the "Mt. Battie Association." The house is opened every summer as an Inn and many people visit it during the summer season.

2. Mr. Hosmer represents the family name, Nathaniel, in the fourth generation in Camden, his father, Nathaniel 3rd, being the son of Nathaniel, Jr., the early settler whose father, Nathaniel, came here after his son established his home here. Nathaniel 3rd, was born in Camden, June 14, 1804, and lived here until 1871, when he removed to Shrewsbury, Mass., where he died Aug. 24, 1890. His wife was Eliza Cobb of Princeton, Mass., and their children were, Adelia, (who married Geo. A. Carter), Helen M., (who married Geo. S. Tracy), Georgia, (who married S. P. Veazie), Harriet S., William C., George F., Ephraim W., and Nathaniel M.

again re-elected the same Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer as the year before.

Gov. Powers was this year again the Republican candidate for governor. The Democrats nominated Samuel L. Lord, the Prohibitionists Ammi S. Ladd, the People's party, Robert Gerry and the National or Gold Democrats, Erastus Lermond. Gov. Powers was re-elected by the usual large majority of that period.

The political pendulum in Knox County this year began its swing back towards the Democratic party, and although the Republican candidates for senator and county officers were elected it was by a considerably smaller majority than had been given the Republican candidates in the two preceding elections.

In Camden the vote for governor stood as follows: Powers, 283; Lord, 231; Ladd, 7; Gerry, 12; Lermond, 0. In Rockport: Powers, 288; Lord, 185; Ladd, 6; Gerry, 0; Lermond, 1. Herbert L. Shepherd of Rockport was the Republican candidate for senator and received in his own town 300 votes to 174 for his opponent, L. M. Staples.

The candidates for Representative were this year Camden men, viz: Charles C. Wood, Republican and J. H. Sherman, Democrat. Mr. Wood was elected. The vote was as follows: Camden, Wood, 282; Sherman, 243. Rockport, Wood, 288; Sherman, 190.

The destruction of the battleship, Maine, in Havana harbor in February of this year and the determination of our government to put an end to Spanish atrocities in Cuba, resulted in a declaration of war with Spain on April 25. This war lasted only about three and a half months and its results are too recent and well known to require elucidation here.

Maine sent one regiment to this war, which, however, got no farther than the rendezvous at Chickamauga, Tenn., the war closing before it was called to the front. Neither Camden nor Rockport had a military company belonging to the National Guards, and therefore but comparatively few men from the two

towns were in the regiment. Eight, however, went from Camden and two from Rockport. The Camden men were Wm. F. Hall, Herbert E. Payson, James A. Cole, Lewis Knowlton, Fred B. Thorndike, Daniel Lamphier, Wm. A. Herrick and Charles P. Freeman. The latter, the only son of Mr. Perrin P. Freeman, contracted disease in the unhealthy camp at Chickamauga, and on his way home died in the hospital at Portland. J. Pennington Gardiner was in the troop of "Rough Riders" who went to Tampa, Fla., but were not called to Cuba. Fred O. Wooster of Camden served in the Signal Corps in Cuba assisting in keeping up communication between different parts of Gen. Shafter's army, and between the army and navy during the operations before Santiago.

The Rockport men in the army were George W. Higgins and Walter Higgins whose experience was similar to that of the Camden volunteers.

Camden had several men in the navy during this war, viz: William F. Glover, who held the rank of Ensign, served on board the U. S. S. Fern, and participated in the naval battle at Santiago; Nelson J. Hurd, who was in the Marine Corps on board the battleship Indiana during the blocade at Santiago, had charge of the search lights and was in the naval battle; and Charles Lee Dow, who served on the U. S. S. St. Paul, under Capt. Sigsbee. Mr. Dow was not in the battle of Santiago but his experience was, perhaps, the most interesting of any of the Camden men. After the war, holding the rank of Sergeant, he was ordered to Manilla on transport, City of Sidney, landing there Sept. 21, 1899. He then did duty with the army against the insurgents, participating in several battles under Gen. Lawton, who was killed by the insurgents. In the winter and spring of 1900 with a detachment of eleven men he had charge of Ponta Santiago lighthouse in southern Luzon for five months. In June 1900, he was ordered to the flagship, Brooklyn, to take part in the expedition of the powers to suppress the Boxer uprising. Mr. Dow participated in the desperate fight to take Tien Sien in which

several men of his company were killed and wounded. He marched to Pekin and was present at the taking of that capital. Afterwards he did guard and patrol duty in the city until late in fall, when he was ordered back to Manilla. Thence he went to Guam where he did guard duty for nine months. From there he returned to Manilla, thence coming to San Francisco where he was discharged, Dec. 26, 1901. Charles Diplock served on the New York and Howard Ramsey and J. Schlosburg also served in the navy during the war.

The Rockport men in the navy, so far as we are able to learn, were Alfred McIntire who served on board the Brooklyn, Albert McIntire who was in the Marine Corps on the Annapolis, John K. Salisbury who served on board the Mangrove, Ralph Higgins, Charles Churchill, Alton Richards, Brown Small and Herman Small; several of the latter being on board of our large auxiliary cruisers.

This war proved to the world that the young men of this generation are equal to their fathers in bravery, patriotism and efficiency as soldiers and sailors, and Camden and Rockport have reason to be proud of the few who volunteered for service in this war and of the fact that many more would have volunteered had they been needed to protect their country and maintain the rights of humanity. [1]

Joseph Thorndike of Rockport died this year on Sept. 15, at the age of 76 years. Mr. Thorndike was a prominent citizen of his town. He was a Democrat in politics and strongly devoted to the principles of his party. He took great interest in town affairs and during his long life filled many offices of trust and responsibility. He was intelligent and well read, and his views

1. During the Spanish war there was for a time some fear that this vicinity might be visited by Spanish cruisers, and a company of "Home Guards" was drilled in the Camden Opera House by W. H. Gardiner. At about the same time several practical jokers, late one evening, exploded several heavy dynamite bombs on Sherman's Point. Many timid people of the village believed the detonations to come from Spanish guns and some even imagined that they saw, lighted up by the flashes, the deck of an hostile torpedo boat.

on municipal affairs were always considered. He married Margaret Corliss and had three children: Emma A., Walter T., and Mary L.

1899. Camden: Annual meeting, March 27. Officers elected: Charles C. Wood, Town Clerk; Alden Miller, Jr., A. B. Arey and F. A. Packard, Selectmen and T. J. French, Treasurer.

The Rockport annual meeting was held March 20. W. F. Dillingham was elected Town Clerk; Fred W. Andrews, J. W. Ingraham and Otis A. Fish were again re-elected Selectmen and C. Fred Knight, Treasurer.

This year on account of the death of Hon. Nelson Dingley, Representative to Congress, a special election for the choice of his successor was called in the Second District on June 19. Hon. Charles E. Littlefield of Rockland was the candidate of the Republican party and Hon. John Scott of Bath was the Democratic candidate. Mr. Littlefield was elected by a large majority. In Camden the vote stood, Littlefield, 316; Scott, 38. In Rockport the vote stood, Littlefield, 198; Scott, 44.

This year on Memorial Day the Soldiers' Monument in Camden was unveiled with appropriate exercises. This monument was the result of the faithful labors of the Soldiers' Monument Association organized ten years before by a number of devoted women of the town. Afterwards others of both sexes were added to their ranks, and by suppers, entertainments, etc., they accumulated the larger part of the funds to pay for the monument, the balance being made up by popular subscription. The monument was erected in what is now known as "Monument Square." Its base is six feet square and it is surmounted by a granite statue of a soldier of the Union Army, while the names of Camden's honored dead are inscribed upon its sides. The total height of the monument is 17 feet and it was erected at an expense of $1400. The exercises at its unveiling consisted of an address by Reuel Robinson, remarks by Rev. V. P. Wardwell in behalf of the soldiers and by

First Selectman, Alden Miller, for the town, and a poem by Joseph S. Mullin.

Capt. Justin H. Sherman of Camden, died at Portland, April 10. Capt. Sherman was the son of Capt. Isaac W. Sherman, and was born in Islesboro, Maine, Sept. 13, 1844. He followed the sea in his early life. Several years before his death he retired from the sea. He was Deputy Collector of the Port of Rockport during President Cleveland's second administration. He was several times First Selectm n of Camden and was Democratic candidate for Representative in 1898. Several months before his death he had been appointed agent of the Manhattan S. S. Co., with his office at Portland. Capt. Sherman married Kate, daughter of Elbridge E. Carleton. He had no children.

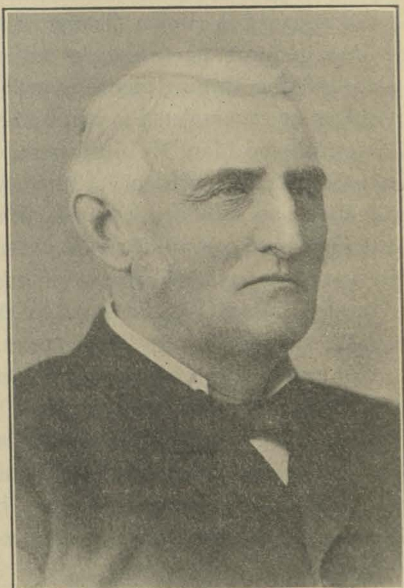
Edwin S. Rose who died Dec. 25, 1899, was the son of Edwin Rose and was born in Thomaston, Maine, Dec. 20, 1850, being 49 years of age at the time of his death. Mr. Rose studied pharmacy with Dr. F. G. Cook of Rockland and then formed a partnership in the drug business with J. H. Wiggin at Rockland. After continuing business there for some four years he came to Camden in 1879 and together with his brother, Charles A. Rose, bought out the drug business of Col. N. C. Fletcher, and established the firm of Rose Bros. They carried on business for a time in the Curtis building, Elm street and the new Knight block, Mechanic Street. After the great fire in 1892, they moved to the Hunt building. When the French (now Camden) block was completed Mr. Rose moved into the corner store now occupied by Chandler's Pharmacy, where he carried on the business until July, 1897, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Chandler which continued until his death. Mr. Rose was popular with all who knew him and was justly held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen. He was a member and Past Grand of Mt. Battie Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a member of Amity Lodge, F. & A. M., Keystone R. A. Chapter and Claremont Commandery, K. T. Mr. Rose married Eva A. Ames.

Capt. John McIntire, died Feb. 1, 1899. He was the son of Jeremiah McIntire, who was born in Georgetown, Maine, Jan. 28, 1793, married Mary Wallace at Georgetown and shortly afterwards moved to Lincolnville. He came to Camden in 1829, purchased the farm on Beauchamp Point where in addition to farming he quarried and burned lime until the Jacobs lime became popular, which being of a lighter quality, superseded the dark lime. He also engaged in salmon fishing which was very profitable at that time, and was interested in fitting out fishing vessels, and in ship-building, owning pieces of many vessels, in all of which enterprises he accumulated a handsome competence. The children of Jeremiah and Mary McIntire were, William W., Jeremiah, Jr., John M., Mary E., Uriah F., Rhoda A. C., (who married first, Jesse Page and second, John H. Handley). She remained upon the farm until sold to Chas. W. Henry in 1899. John M. McIntire was a successful master mariner for many years. He was born in Camden, March 12, 1821, and lived there (Rockport) all his life. He married Frances Witherspoon. They were the parents of several children, the only survivor of whom is Mr. Clarence E. McIntire.

Eben Thorndike, an old, highly respected and prominent citizen of Rockport, died Feb. 2, aged 80 years and 3 months. Mr. Thorndike married Julia Shepherd by whom he had three children, Winnifred B., (who married W. H. Simons), Nellie, and Edwin E.

Hon. Philander J. Carleton of Rockport, one of the most prominent men in eastern Maine, died at the Maine General Hospital, Portland, May 22. Mr. Carleton who was the sixth son of William Carleton, was born at the old Carleton homestead, Dec. 20, 1825. He obtained his education in the common schools of his town and at Gorham Academy. When seventeen years of age he entered the employ of the firm of Carleton & Norwood at Rockport village, remaining with them for nearly all of the time until 1849, when he became a partner in the business,

the firm name being changed to Carleton, Norwood & Co. After the death of his elder brother and partner, Mr. Samuel D. Carleton, Mr. Carleton became the head of the great firm whose name for more than half a century has been so prominently known in the commercial world as a synonym for enterprise, solidity and integrity. Since Mr. Carleton's death the firm has been continued



Philander J. Carleton

by his sons, under the old name, the present members being Messrs. Frank P. J. and Ralph W. Carleton. In addition to their business at Rockport the firm, in 1870, purchased an interest with Mr. J. P. Simonton in a store at Camden and in 1872, bought out Mr. Simonton's interest. This business they continued until 1882, when Mr. Carleton's son, Joseph Hall Carleton

and William H. Pascal were taken into the firm and the business at Camden has since been carried on under the firm name of Carleton, Pascal & Co., which concern today has one of the finest stores in this section of the state and is doing a large business in the grocery line. Subsequent to 1872, Carleton, Norwood & Co. manufactured lime in Camden as well as Rockport, continuing to do so until they sold out all of their lime business to the Rockland-Rockport Lime Co. in 1901. Since that time the principal business of the firm has been shipbuilding at Rockport. The subject of this sketch for many years took an active interest in municipal and political affairs, and although he held but few town offices no man wielded a greater influence in town affairs and local politics than he. In 1869 and 1870 he represented the town in the Maine Legislature and in 1871 he was a member of the Maine Senate. In 1870 he was the Democratic candidate for Representative to Congress, running against Hon. Eugene Hale, but failed of election, as has so generally been the case with Democratic candidates in this state. Mr. Carleton was a prominent Mason. He was raised in Amity Lodge in 1849, was a charter member and Past Master of St. Paul's Lodge and a Past High Priest of Keystone R.A. Chapter. Mr. Carleton was a gentleman of imposing presence and dignified bearing and impressed all who met him as a man of character and ability. He married Sarah Babb. The children born to them who reached maturity were Frank P. J., Henry B., Joseph H., and Ralph W.

Capt. John Merrill of Rockport, died Aug. 13, 1899. He was born in Camden, Sept. 4, 1828, and was the eldest son of Wilson Merrill who was born in Bristol, Maine, Aug. 20, 1805, came to Camden about 1825, and settled on the farm at Clam Cove, now owned by his son Capt. Wilson Merrill. Mr. Merrill carried on his farm, burned lime and went to sea. He married Hester Holden of Bristol and their children were, John, Allen Wilson, Jr., Ellen, Elvira and Amariah. He died March 31, 1876. Capt. John went to sea at the age of eleven years and

was in command of a schooner at the age of nineteen. He became one of the most successful master mariners on the coast of Maine. He never married.

Capt. Samuel E. Shepherd of Rockport died Oct. 1. He was the son of Jotham and Margaret (Ingraham) Shepherd and was born March 23, 1838. Capt. Shepherd went to sea at the early age of 14 years and was master of the schooner A. S. Eells at the age of 18. He was afterwards master of several vessels and retired from a seafaring life in 1871. The following year a business co-partnership was formed consisting of Jotham Shepherd, Capt. R. E. Jones and Capt. Shepherd, which carried on the business established by the senior partner in 1845. In 1876 Capt. Jones retired from the firm and in 1880 the senior partner also retired and H. L. Shepherd was admitted, the new firm taking the name of S. E. & H. L. Shepherd which continued the business until 1892 when the corporation known as the S. E. & H. L. Shepherd Co. was organized and Capt. Shepherd was elected its President. This corporation does a large wholesale and retail business in Rockport at the present time. In politics Capt. Shepherd was a staunch Republican, always interested in the success of his party. He was Deputy Sheriff in 1877, and the next year he was appointed Sheriff by the governor to fill a vacancy. The same year he was elected Sheriff for the ensuing term. He again served as Deputy Sheriff in 1881. He was also, for several years, a trustee of the Camden Savings Bank. Capt. Shepherd was a member of St. Paul's Lodge, Keystone R. A. Chapter and Claremont Commandery, K. T. In 1893, while in one of his company's quarries he met with a severe accident from which he never recovered and which was doubtless the indirect cause of his death. Capt. Shepherd married Ellen H. Andrews in 1864. They had three children, Minnie P., Joseph F., and Henry.

Capt. Charles A. Sylvester of Rockport, who died Nov. 6, 1899, was a native of Appleton, Maine, and was born Feb. 3, 1822. In 1840 his father moved to Rockland, where the sub-

ject of this sketch lived until 1861, when he went to Camden and settled at Clam Cove on the place where he passed the remainder of his life. Capt. Sylvester began going to sea as a young man, and in a short time found himself in command of a small coasting schooner. He soon began to sail larger vessels and in a few years commanded large schooners. His last vessel was the bark, Hanson Gregory, which he successfully commanded for several years in the foreign trade. He retired from the sea in 1862 and carried on his farm for the rest of his life. Capt. Sylvester was prominent in town affairs, holding the office of Selectman and other positions. He was for six years a County Commissioner of Knox County, being elected in 1886. He was very prominent in Masonic circles, being a member and Past Master of Aurora Lodge, a member of King Solomon's R. A. Chapter, King Hiram's Council and Claremont Commandery, Knights Templar. He was for six years Eminent Commander of the latter body. Capt. Sylvester married Lucinda, daughter of Hanson Gregory, by whom he had the following children: George A., Nathaniel G., Charles E., Mary G., Richard C., and Joseph F., all of whom are now deceased.

CHAPTER LX.

MASONIC CENTENNIAL.

1900. At the opening of the present decade Camden's population was, according to the census then taken, 2885 and its valuation $2,032,479. Rockport's population was 2314, and its valuation $1,108,004. Both towns showed an increase in population during the preceding ten years, and Camden a large increase in wealth. Rockport, however, fell off somewhat in valuation, a loss which it has since regained.

At Camden the annual town meeting was held March 19. Charles C. Wood was again re-elected Town Clerk; F. H. Wilbur, Josiah Hobbs and Everett N. Duffy were elected Selectmen and T. J. French, Treasurer. At this meeting the foundation of what was afterwards known as the "Camden Water Fight" was laid by a vote passed to ask of the next Legislature, authority to enable the town to establish a municipal water plant, and the appropriation of the sum of $1,000 to pay the expense of presenting the matter to the Legislature. There was considerable opposition to the scheme among the tax payers of the town and at a special town meeting held on June 5, there was an article in the warrant to see if the town would rescind the vote taken at the annual meeting to raise $1,000 as aforesaid, but after some discussion the article was "passed over."

At Rockport the annual town meeting was also held on March 19. W. F. Dillingham was elected Town Clerk; Fred W.

Andrews, John W. Shibles and Daniel Keller, Selectmen and C. Fred Knight, Treasurer.

This year the following candidates for governor appeared: John F. Hill, Republican, Samuel L. Lord, Democrat, Grant Rogers, Prohibitionist and N. W. Lermond, Socialist. Mr. Hill had a large majority of the votes cast and was elected. In Camden he received 346 votes, Mr. Lord, 318, Mr. Rogers, 11 and Mr. Lermond, 14. In Rockport the vote for governor was as follows: Hill, 270; Lord, 249; Rogers, 11 and Lermond, 3. The whole Democratic county ticket was elected in Knox County this year except Wm. N. Ulmer, Republican, who was re-elected Sheriff by a small plurality. Thaddeus R. Simonton of Camden, who had for two years been serving as Clerk of Courts by appointment by the governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maj. R. R. Ulmer, was a candidate for that office, receiving in Camden 355 votes to 315 for G. B. Butler the Democratic candidate and 11 for L. E. Bramhall of Camden the Socialist candidate. Charles K. Miller of Camden was Democratic candidate for Judge of Probate receiving in Camden 364 votes to 305 for Charles E. Meservey the Republican candidate and 10 for J. Frank Carey of of Rockport the Socialist candidate. Hubert C. Small of Camden was Prohibition candidate for Sheriff, receiving in Camden 12 votes. Herbert L. Shepherd of Rockport was again the Republican candidate for Senator and received in his own town 262 votes to 245 for L. M. Staples the Democratic candidate. J. Frank Carey received in Rockport 3 votes for Judge of Probate.

This year Rockport had the candidates for Representative. They were Frank H. Ingraham, Republican and Fred W. Andrews, Democrat. Mr. Andrews was elected. In Rockport the vote was, Ingraham, 251; Andrews, 267. In Camden: Ingraham, 264; Andrews, 401.

At the presidential election this year, Camden gave the Republican candidates for electors 366 votes, the Democratic candidates 254, the Prohibition candidates 11 and the Socialists candidates 26.

Rockport at the same election voted as follows: Republicans 172, Democrats 201, Prohibitionists 5 and Socialists 4. L. E. Bramhall of Camden was one of the Socialist candidates for electors.

Seaside Chapter, No. 70, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized this year on February 26. The following were the officers of the Chapter installed at its institution: Ellen M. Mason, W. M.; L. M. Kenniston, W. P.; Lucy A. Coombs, A. M.; Mary E. Wilson, Sec.; Della Clark, Treas.; Jennie Fitzsimmons, C.; Alice M. Paul, A. C.; Lucy J. Weaver, Chap.; Chas. G. Weaver, Mar.; Maud L. Maker, Adah; Georgia L. Brewster, Ruth; Jennie M. Wadsworth, Esther; Henerietta E. Calderwood, Martha; Blanche B. Lamb, Electa; Lydia Hary, W.; and W. H. Eells, Sentinel. The present membership is 192.

At about this time the Mt. Battie Band was organized. This excellent musical organization continued under this name for some time but afterwards became the Camden Concert Band which for several years, under the leadership of Harry J. Perkins, gained a reputation never exceeded by any band in this section. Mr. Perkins left town in 1904, after which the band continued for sometime under other leadership, but finally disbanded in 1905. [1]

1901. On the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1901, a bill for a municipal water charter for Camden was at once presented and referred to the judiciary committee. A large remonstrance from Camden, individual tax payers, was also presented, while the Camden & Rockland Water Company entered its appearance in opposition to the proposed new charter. The

1. There have been several other bands organized in Camden, among them being the "Camden Band" and the "Megunticook Band," organized in the eighties and continuing for several years, and the present "Camden Band." Among the musical organizations in Camden for the past twenty-five years, have been several excellent orchestras, among them might be mentioned, Berry's Orchestra, Studley's Orchestra, Clark's Orchestra and the present Bucklin's Orchestra which for a number of years has maintained a fine reputation as one of the best organizations of the kind in the state.

In Rockport, Veazie's Band, Chas. B. Veazie leader, was organized. It has always sustained an excellent reputation as a band and has done fine service on many occasions.

fight was a long and strenuous one. The legislative committee made a majority and minority report. The majority report, signed by seven members of the committee, was against granting the charter and the minority report, signed by three of the committee, was in favor of it. The majority report was accepted by both House and Senate by decisive majorities and the charter was lost. A great deal of excitment and feeling had been aroused in town by the agitation connected with the fight for the charter which made itself felt at the annual town meeting held on March 25, immediately after the legislative votes on the matter, and this meeting was one of the most turbulent and exciting in the history of the town. At this meeting A. F. Achorn was elected Town Clerk; F. H. Wilbur, Josiah H. Hobbs and Everett N. Duffy, Selectmen and T. J. French, Treasurer.

The Rockport annual meeting was held on March 18. There was no change from the year 1900, in the principal town officers elected except that A. D. Champney was elected Treasurer.

During this year the Camden & Rockland Water Co. erected the Stand Pipe on the side of Mt. Battie, connecting it with the rest of their system in Camden by a twelve-inch main. They also in other respects improved their plant in Camden, among other things putting in more and better hydrants, giving the town a service for the extinguishments of fires, second to none in the state.

On June 24, (St. John's Day) Camden had one of the best and most successful Masonic celebrations ever held in the state, the occasion being the centennial anniversary of the birth of old Amity Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M. The celebration consisted of a parade in which all the Lodges in this vicinity, and the Commanderies from Rockland and Vinalhaven and two bands participated, there being some 800 men in line, headed by the following mounted marshal and aids, viz: Reuel Robinson, Marshal and B. F. Adams, W. F. Bisbee, J. A. Brewster and E. E.

Boynton, Aids. After the parade the following literary exercises were held at the Opera House at which Edward D. Harrington, Worshipful Master of the Lodge, presided: Historical Address, Reuel Robinson, Past Master; Poem, George H. Cleveland, Past Master; Address, Charles T. Gallagher, Grand Master of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. At 5 o'clock P. M., some 800 Masons sat down to a magnificent banquet at the "Casino," to wit: the new lime sheds of the Rockland-Rockport Lime Co. on Bay View street. The Camden Concert Band dispensed fine music during the banquet which was followed by interesting post-prandial exercises, Past Master, Reuel Robinson acting as Toast-master. Eloquent speeches were made by Hon. Charles T. Gallagher, William J. Burnham, Deputy Grand Master of Maine, Hon. T. R. Simonton, Past Senior Grand Warden of Maine, Jesse H. Ogier, Hon. Edward L. Freeman, Past Grand Master of Rhode Island and Col. Winfield S. Choate, Past Grand Master of Maine. The business blocks and public buildings and many of the residences of the village were elaborately and beautifully decorated for the occasion. A grand ball at the Opera House in the evening concluded the festivities of the celebration.

Camden lost several of its most prominent citizens during the year.

David B. Withington died July 7. He was born in Camden, Aug. 19, 1818. He was a carpenter by trade and a skillful and finished workman in all departments of his trade. In his early life Mr. Withington lived 26 years in Bath where he carried on his trade. He then returned to Camden where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. Withington built many fine residences, examples of which are the Arthur Sewall house at Bath and H. L. Alden's residence and Norumbega, at Camden. Mr. Withington married Philena A. Robinson. He had no children.

Capt. Henry J. Hemingway, an honored citizen and successful master mariner, died July 16. Capt. Hemingway was the son of Josiah, and was born in Camden. He followed the sea for

many years, but retired several years prior to his death. He was always distinguished for his integrity and was actively identified with many business interests of his town. He was for many years a well loved member of the Congregational Church and Amity Lodge, F. & A. M. Capt. Hemingway married Deborah A. McKellar. Their children: William H., Charles H., Clara A., (who married Capt. Archibald W. Smith) and George F.

Hon. Isaac W. Sherman, who died Oct. 21, 1901, at the age of 78 years, was one of the best known and most successful shipmasters who ever sailed a vessel floating the American flag. He was born in Islesboro, Maine, Sept. 17, 1823. He made his home in that town until 1849, when he moved to Camden where he passed the remainder of his life. He began going to sea when 14 years of age and in 1843, when only 20 years old, he found himself in command of the schooner Brilliant, a coasting vessel of 118 tons. From that time until 1890, a period of 47 years, he was almost constantly in command of vessels, the greater portion of them being large ships engaged in foreign trade. After three years in the coasting trade, he was for the same length of time in the West India trade in command of the bark Annandale. For some six years he was in the Southern cotton trade in barks Falmouth and Llewellyn. From 1855 to 1862 he was in the Calcutta trade, commanding ships Art Union and Highlander. He then for six years, in the Atlantic trade, was captain of bark Celeste Clark, ship Joseph Clark and brig Fred Bliss. After an interim of two years he took command of the 1500 tons ship Bennington, in the Bombay trade. Following this he ran for a short time to the West Indies in brig Maria W. Norwood and for one year commanded the ship Success in the Atlantic trade. In 1875 he took command of the ship Raphael, 1544 tons, in which he sailed the seas for ten years during which time he successfully engaged in the East India trade. In 1885 Carleton, Norwood & Co. had launched their magnificent four-masted ship Frederick Billings, and the command of this great vessel was offered to

Capt. Sherman. The Billings, which measured 2497 tons and was one of the largest and finest ships afloat, Capt. Sherman sailed with his usual success for five years, when, in 1890, he retired from the sea. Capt. Sherman was a man of fine presence and was a typical representative of the prosperous American deep-water master mariners of the last half of the nineteenth century. He possessed rare skill and judgment in the management of vessels and during his long career as a sea captain he never lost a vessel nor put into port for supplies and never extended protest for damaged cargo, although he passed through five hurricanes at sea and one in the port of Hong Kong. After retiring from the sea, Capt. Sherman bought an interest in the business of the Camden Grist Mill Co. which he managed until his death. Capt. Sherman was a life-long Democrat and when on shore took much interest in politics. In 1871 he represented Camden in the Maine House of Representatives and after retiring from his sea-faring life he was at once nominated for Senator and was elected by a good majority, serving one term from 1891 to 1893. He was candidate for presidential elector in 1892, and after the the division of the town was elected one of the first Assessors of the new town but declined to serve. Capt. Sherman joined Amity Lodge, F. & A. M., in 1894 and became a Royal Arch Mason at Apalachicola, Fla., when in command of a vessel running to that port, afterwards becoming one of the charter members of Keystone Royal Arch Chapter at Camden. He joined Claremont Commandery, No. 9, K. T., of Rockland in 1890. Capt. Sherman married Elizabeth Gilkey. Their children were, Justin H., James M., Lizzie G., Frank S., Ralph L. and Kate F.

Benjamin C. Adams, son of Samuel G. and Adeline (Cushing) Adams, died Oct. 28, 1901, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Adams was born at Owl's Head, South Thomaston, but he lived his life in Camden. For forty years Mr. Adams and his brother Joshua, were in business, the firm name being J. & B. C. Adams,

a firm most favorably known in the business world for its integrity and square dealing. Mr. Adams possessed rare business ability. He was honest, careful and methodical and it was always said of him that "his word was as good as his bond." He was for many years a Director of the Knox Woolen Company, was elected its President in 1876 and its Treasurer in 1890, holding both offices at the time of his death. Mr. Adams was a quiet, thoughtful and courteous gentleman of the old New England type, a devoted husband and father and valuable citizen. In politics he was a Republican and was much interested in his party's welfare. Mr. Adams married, Nov. 6, 1865, Sarah B., daughter of Judge Horatio Alden. Of their four children the eldest, a son, died in infancy. Their three daughters are, Fannie L., (who married Wm. T. Plummer), Bessie A., and Adeline, (who married Gordon S. Carrigan.)

Rockport this year lost three prominent citizens. John S. Foster, Esq., who died Feb. 21, at the age of 49 years, Capt. Franklin Shepherd who died Feb. 26, at the age of 60 years and Elliot Orbeton who died May 27, at the age of 79 years.

John S. Foster, Esq., was born in Montville, Maine, Jan. 15, 1852. He received his academic education at the town schools, Freedom Academy and Castine Normal School. After leaving the Normal School he successfully taught school for several years. He began the study of law in the office of Judge George E. Johnson of Belfast, in 1875, and remained there until admitted to the bar in 1878. He first began the practise of his profession at Thorndike, where he remained about two years, when he came to Camden, settling in Rockport village where he continued to practise until his death. Mr. Foster was a successful attorney and merited and received the regard and confidence of his fellow-townsmen by his honesty and careful business methods. He was several times Collector of the town and also held the offices of Treasurer and Superintendent of schools. In 1880, Mr. Foster married Hattie J. Higgins of Thorndike.

Capt. Franklin P. Shepherd, the son of Jotham and Margaret (Ingraham) Shepherd, was a native of Camden, and was born Oct. 28, 1840. He early went to sea and soon rose to the command of large vessels, being one of the successful master mariners of his day. His whole life was devoted to his profession until he retired in 1896. Capt. Shepherd married for his first wife Susan M. Jameson. They were the parents of two children: Robert E., and Annabel, (who married Geo. T. Hodgman.) For his second wife he married Maggie C. Wolfe. They were the parents of four children all of whom died in infancy.

Elliot Orbeton was born at West Camden (now West Rockport), Feb. 14, 1821. Being bereft of his father in childhood he had to provide for himself at an early age, and was thereby almost wholly deprived of school privileges, but by his industry and integrity became one of the successful and respected business men of this section. From early manhood to the year 1864 he worked at the blacksmith's trade. In 1864 he built a store at West Camden and engaged in the general merchandise trade to the end of his life. He was intensely interested in the affairs of his village and town and had much to do in promoting the highest welfare of both. Being a level-headed, discreet business man, his advice was often sought in important matters pertaining to public and private affairs. He served in many municipal capacities, being on the Camden and Rockport boards of Selectmen for four terms. For seventeen years he served the old town as Collector of taxes, and few men have been his equal as a Collector. He was also for eight years Postmaster at West Camden. In politics Mr. Orbeton was a Republican from the organization of that party and a strong advocate of temperance. In 1843 Mr. Orbeton married Eveline, daughter of John Achorn, and they passed their whole life in his native village in the same house, which has been enlarged and modified from time to time. Of their twelve children five died in infancy. The remaining seven reached and passed middle life before death again entered the family. They were, Eliza, (who

married J. A. Clark), Augustus, Amelia, (who married Capt. W. T. O'Brien of St. George), Eva, (who married S. L. Andrews), Ada, (who married G. A. Andrews), Avilla, (who married Dr. F. W. Gordon of Sterling, Ill.,) and George, who lives on the home place.

CHAPTER LXI.

RECENT EVENTS IN THE TWO TOWNS.

1902. Camden. There was no change from 1901 in the Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer elected this year at the annual meeting held March 24, except that the first and second Selectmen changed places, Mr. Hobbs being elected First Selectman and Mr. Wilbur, Second.

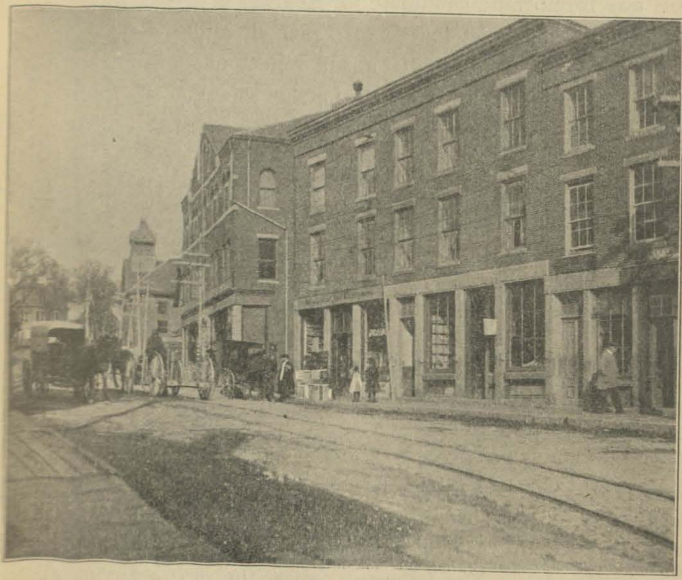
This year the town for the first time voted to choose a committee of 21 citizens, whose duty it should be to consider the various articles in the town warrant and make a report to the annual town meeting, recommending what action the town should take under each article, especially those articles calling for appropriations. Since then the town has each year appointed a committee of this character and its recommendations have seldom been over-ruled by the voters in town meeting. This has resulted in reducing the aggregate of appropriations and in other respects has contributed to the advantage of the town.

Rockport. This town also made no change in its principal town officers at the annual meeting also held on March 24, except in the case of Second Selectman to which office William H. Clough was elected.

Gov. Hill was this year re-nominated by the Republican party and re-elected. The other gubernatorial candidates were Samuel W. Gould, Democrat, James Perrigo, Prohibitionist and Charles L. Fox, Socialist. This year the Prohibition party cast

the largest vote ever cast by that party in the state, its candidate for governor receiving 4,429 votes.

In Camden the vote for governor resulted as follows: Hill, 330; Gould, 295; Perrigo, 10; Fox, 47. Rockport's vote for governor resulted as follows: Hill, 140; Gould, 251; Perrigo, 8; Fox, 8.



Central Street, Rockport Village

The same forces that effected the election of the Democratic senatorial and county tickets in 1900, continued to influence the voters this year, resulting in the election of the Democratic candidates for senator and county officers by substantially the same pluralities as at the preceding election. Reuel Robinson of Camden was the Republican candidate for Senator receiving 357 votes

in Camden, while his Democratic opponent, L. M. Staples, received 284. Wilder W. Perry of Camden was the Prohibition candidate for Senator receiving 8 votes in Camden. F. P. Alexander of Camden was Socialist candidate for Sheriff receiving in Camden 46 votes. Frank H. Ingraham of Rockport was Republican candidate for County Attorney and received in Rockport 164 votes to 242 for Philip Howard, Democrat. Clarence E. Paul of Rockport was Democratic candidate for Register of Deeds and received in Rockport 246 votes to 147 for Frank B. Miller, Republican.

The Legislature of 1901 made various changes in the classification of the towns in the state for the election of Representatives to the Legislature, and among them separated Camden and Rockport which had been classed together since the division. The Camden class now consists of the towns of Camden, Hope and Appleton and the Rockport class of Rockport and St. George.

In the Camden class the candidates for Representative were Camden men, viz: Charles C. Wood, Republican, E. Frank Knowlton, Democrat and George W. Varney, Socialist. Mr. Knowlton was elected, the vote in Camden resulting as follows: Wood, 306; Knowlton, 344; Varney, 29.

In the Rockport class the candidates were Rockport men, viz: William J. Robbins, Republican and Joseph H. Carleton, Democrat. Mr. Carleton was elected. The vote in Rockport resulted as follows: Robbins, 133; Carleton, 266.

This year in May, Megunticook National Bank started business in Camden. The following were the first officers of the bank: Joshua Adams, President; Guy Carleton, Cashier; Joshua Adams, G. E. Carleton, H. M. Bean, W. Grinnell, G. T. Harkness, E. F. Knowlton, C. E. McIntire, J. H. Montgomery, E. C. Fletcher, C. W. Babb, A. L. Moore and John Pascal, Directors. This bank has a capital of $50,000, and is doing a prosperous business.

Another business corporation was organized this year in September, viz: the Camden Yacht Building & Railway Company.

This company was promoted chiefly by the late Charles W. Henry of Philadelphia, a prominent summer resident of Rockport. It purchased all the land and shore rights on the eastern side of Camden's inner harbor, built two marine railways there and has since been conducting an extensive business. The first officers elected were, H. M. Bean, President; Reuel Robinson, Clerk and Treasurer; H. M. Bean, Charles W. Henry, W. Grinnell, A. J. Q. Knowlton, W. E. Schwartz, H. L. Shepherd and Reuel Robinson, Directors.

This year the Camden Trotting Park, owned by the Camden Trotting Park Association, opened with a most successful celebration on July 4. This park has an excellent half mile track, and is the only park in the state having a sub-way entrance. It has since been the scene of many successful celebrations and races and for a number of years several successful and interesting fairs were held there.

Penobscot View Grange, No. 388, P. of H., was organized at Glen Cove, Rockport, March 24, 1902, with the following first officers: Frank H. Ingraham, M.; Parks Buker, O.; Chas. A. Sylvester, L.; Henry J. Billings, S.; Hiram M. Gregory, A. S.; Lizzie E. Gregory, C.; Margaret Billings, Treas.; J. E. Rhodes, 2d, Sec'y.; L.C. Jackson, G.K.; S. Louise Shaw, Ceres; Belle M. Gregory, Pomona; Hattie A. Buker, Flora; Ava W. Jackson, L. A. S. This Grange now has a membership of 110 and has recently completed a large hall building at the Cove.

John Pascal of Rockport, died July 2, 1902, at the age of 84 years. Mr. Pascal was born in Warren, July 24, 1818, and moved to Rockport village about the year 1852 and entered the employ of Carleton, Norwood & Co. as master-builder, for whom he built 62 vessels. He was a most skillful and successful builder of vessels, and a man of staunch and rugged honesty, who possessed the respect and regard of all his fellow citizens. Mr. Pascal married Clementine Thorndike. They had one son, Chester L.

Mr. Pascal's brother, Alexander Pascal, was born in Warren about the year 1813 and came to Rockport village at about the same time that his brother did. He was a carpenter by trade and built many houses in this vicinity. He was a highly respected citizen and was much interested in the institution of Free Masonry, being a charter member and the first Treasurer of St. Paul's Lodge. Mr. Pascal married for his first wife Sarah Andrews and their children were Emily, (who married W. B. Richardson) and Mary Antoinette (who married Joseph H. Norwood.) For his second wife he married Sophia A. Russell, the children of this marriage being Charles A., William H., and Louise.

Capt. John Woster, a well known farmer, died August 8, 1902, aged 82 years. He was born in North Haven, Maine, and was the son of David and Lydia Crockett Woster. For years he was master of the packet running from North Haven to Camden. In 1864 he bought the Jonathan Corthell place on Hope road, where he carried on quite extensive farming. He married for his first wife Sarah Fernald and their children were Margaret, (who married John H. Wright), Eliza A., (who married first Ephraim T. Harkness and second Oren S. Waterman), Orris B., Flora, Henry, Mary Jane, Mary, (who married Fred G. Andrews), Edgar, Edwin, Oscar, Abbie, (who married Herbert M. Howe), John and Frank. By his second wife, who was Lelia A. Mathews, his children were, L. Eva, Charles M., Clara D. C., (who married first David C. Rollins and second Wm. H. Hosmer), Alice C., (who married Fred W. Brown), Louisa G., Fannie E., (who married Harry L. Brown.) In all Mr. Woster was the father of 19 children, three of whom died in infancy.

Thomas H. Hunt of Camden died, Dec. 14, 1902, at the age of 82 years and 8 months. Mr. Hunt was the son of Simon Hunt, and succeeded his father in his business which he carried on most successfully all his life, giving it his attention almost up to the time of his death. Mr. Hunt was born in Camden, April 13, 1820. He married Sarah B. Keene of Appleton who was his

helpmate for almost half a century. Mr. Hunt was in business continually for 60 years and in the old store on the corner of Elm and Chestnut street for 58 years. He was a quiet man, honorable in his dealings, careful in his business and methodical in his habits. He was a constant worshipper at St. Thomas Episcopal Church for 47 years. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunt were three, Carrie I., who died in infancy, Thomas A., and Fred E. The latter died in early manhood.

1903. This year on petition of a large number of the leading business men of Camden, the Legislature passed an Act which was approved, Feb. 13, incorporating the "City of Camden," subject to the approval of the voters of the town. This act, if accepted by the voters within five years from its approval, will give Camden a modified form of city government, with a Mayor and one board in its council consisting of ten Aldermen. It will also do away with Camden Village Corporation which by the act is merged in the city and will give the city a municipal court.[1] On Feb. 28, a town meeting was called to vote on the question of accepting the city charter, which the town refused to accept, the vote standing: No, 311; Yes, 133.

The Camden annual meeting was held on March 16. The Selectmen and Treasurer were again re-elected and E. E. Boynton was elected Town Clerk.

Rockport held its annual meeting on March 23, electing W. F. Dillingham, Clerk; Fred Andrews, Wm. H. Clough and I. B. Keene, Selectmen and A. D. Champney, Treasurer.

In May, 1903, Dr. George Shorkley of Camden, joined the Ziegler Polar Expedition as surgeon-in-chief. A staunch vessel, the America, had been constructed especially for the expedition, which left Vardo, Norway, July 10, its passengers and crew having strong hope of succeeding where so many had failed and of reaching the north pole during the following year. The expedi-

1. For Camden City Charter, see Maine Acts and Resolves of 1903; Private and Special Acts, Chapter 25.

tion reached Franz Joseph Land, where it was to pass the winter and there on Nov. 21, had the great misfortune to lose its vessel with a large portion of its supplies by its being overwhelmed and sunk, while lying in Teplitz Bay, by an ice floe driven by a gale. After this misfortune the members of the expedition made several dashes over the ice in the direction of the pole, but in their crippled condition were unable to reach a higher latitude than 82 degrees and 14 minutes North, which was no higher than the ship reached before her destruction. The relief expedition did not reach them during the summer of 1904, and they were obliged to pass another winter in the ice, thrown upon their own resources for their food and other necessaries of life. The summer of 1905 also passed without the coming of the relief expedition, but just at the edge of autumn when the ice was about to close in upon them again, when it seemed to the almost discouraged explorers that another terrible winter must be passed at the North and when their friends at home had almost given them up for lost, the relief ship appeared and rescued them from their perilous situation. The expedition lost but one man who died of disease. Dr. Shorkley reached Camden, Sept. 30, 1905, none the worse for the hardships he had endured, and the thrilling and perilous adventures through which he had passed in his heroic attempt to reach the pole. [1]

Megunticook Grange, No. 423, P. of H., was organized at Camden, Sept. 21, 1903. The following first officers were installed: Geo. E. Nash, M.; Sylvester Phinney, O.; Cora B. Morse, L.; Willis P. Young, 2d, S.; Jas. C. Morse, A. S.; Eliza O. Woster, C.; O. B. Woster, Treas.; Lucy E. Pendleton, Sec'y.;

1. In May, 1902, Dr. Shorkley acted as surgeon to the Baldwin-Ziegler auxiliary expedition, returning in November of the same year. The object of this expedition was to relieve the Baldwin-Zeigler Polar expedition sent out the year before. Prior to settling in Camden, Dr. Shorkley served in the war with Spain, being commissioned First Lieutenant of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers. This regiment lay in southern camps and had the same experience as the Maine Regiment. While in camp Dr. Shorkley was detailed as sanitary officer of the Third Brigade.

G. A. Morse, G. K.; Mary A. Nash, Ceres; Geneva F. Dow, Pomona; Josephine Phinney, Flora; Annie Young, L. A. S. This Grange now has a membership of 166.

In October and November a small pox epidemic raged in both Camden and Rockport. There were between twenty and thirty cases in all, the most of them in Camden. Some of the cases were serious but none fatal. The prompt and effective measures against the spread of the disease, taken by the authorities of the two towns resulted in stamping it out in a few weeks. [1]

This year is marked by the death of two prominent Camden citizens, Isaac Coombs who died March 12, and Thaddeus R. Simonton who died April 29.

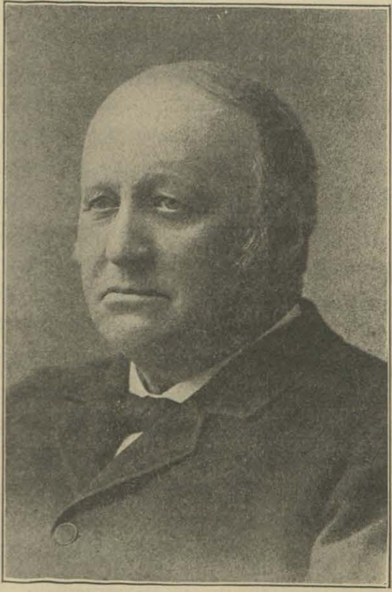
Capt. Isaac Coombs was born in Islesboro, Maine, April 28, 1827, and was nearly 76 years of age at the time of his death. He was of French descent his ancestor settling in New Meadows, Mass., early in the seventeenth century. Capt. Coombs early went to sea and was master of a vessel at the age of 21. In this capacity he followed the sea for thirty years, commanding several large and notable vessels, among them being the transport ship, Onward, during the civil war, from 1861 to 1863, carrying troops and munitions of war for the government. In this ship he transported the Twenty-first Maine Regiment from New York to New Orleans, in February, 1863. In 1875, Capt. Coombs retired from the sea and devoted himself to shipbuilding in Camden until 1892 building during this period twelve vessels, owning a large part in each. As a ship-builder he was associated for a time with Samuel Q. Day and later with Capt. Joseph T. Conant. Capt. Coombs was a Democrat in politics and was greatly interested in political and municipal affairs. He served in various town offices including that of Treasurer in 1890-91 and Selectman in 1893. He was also Assessor of Camden Village Corporation and Treasurer

1. Camden has been visited by this scourge but seldom. In the winter of 1864 however, a small pox epidemic broke out here which caused the schools and churches to be closed for a long time, and resulted in the death of several persons.

of the Corporation in 1893 when the new "Opera House" was built and it was as much due to Capt. Coombs' pluck and determination as to any one thing, that the building was finally erected. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1872. In 1894 he was appointed Postmaster of Camden by Pres. Cleveland and served four years in that capacity. He served for many years as President of the Camden Home for Aged Women. Capt. Coombs was an enterprising and progressive citizen and fearlessly advocated whatever he considered to be for the best interest of his town, being an apt and ready speaker. He was one of those men who are always young and to the day of his death, in public matters, generally trained with the young men of the town. Capt. Coombs was an enthusiastic Mason, being a member of Amity Lodge, Keystone Chapter and Claremont Commandery. He was the forty-first Master of his Lodge and was a Past High Priest of the Chapter. He was also a member and Past Grand of Mt. Battie Lodge, I. O. O. F., and at one time was President of the Business Men's Association. Capt. Coombs was thrice married. His first wife was Elmira Drinkwater, by whom he had three children, all of whom died young. His second wife was Arethusa Drinkwater, sister of his first wife, by whom he also had three children, Louis, Myra D., and Ferdinand I. A few months before his death he married Harriet Handley.

Hon. Thaddeus R. Simonton, for many years one of the best known public men of eastern Maine, was the son of William Simonton and was born at Simonton's Corner, Camden, Sept. 27, 1829. He received his education in the common schools, Belfast Academy, Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Bowdoin College, graduating from the latter institution in 1853, in the same class with Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States. He studied law with Nehemiah Abbott of Belfast, was admitted to the Waldo Bar in 1855 and began the practise of his profession the same year in company with Hon. Ephraim K. Smart at Camden. He was appointed the first County Attorney of the new

County of Knox in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs for the port of Camden and held that position for eighteen years. In October, 1882 he purchased a half interest in *The Camden Herald* and became its editor and manager which position he continued to hold for eight years. He was State Senator from Knox County in 1885-86, and was elected



Thaddeus R. Simonton

presidential Elector in 1888, casting his vote as such for Benjamin Harrison. In 1890 he was appointed by Secretary Windom, Special Agent of the United States Treasury and held that office until 1893. In 1898 he was appointed by Gov. Powers, Clerk of Courts for Knox County, which office he held for over two years. Mr. Simonton was several times prominently talked of in

connection with both a gubernatorial and congressional nomination. Mr. Simonton was a strong friend of temperance. In 1880 and '81 he was Grand Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Maine and when in the Senate was chairman of the committee on temperance. He was a well read lawyer and good advocate. He was an excellent stump speaker and platform orator and lecturer, and as such his services were often in requisition both in this and other states. He possessed a fine literary ability and was the author of "Picturesque Camden," the first and one of the best of the excellent works that have been issued descriptive of Camden's unrivalled attractions as a summer resort. Mr. Simonton was much interested in Masonry. He was the twenty-ninth Master of Amity Lodge, serving two terms. He was the first High Priest of Keystone Chapter, was Junior Grand Warden of Maine from 1866 to 1868 and Senior Grand Warden from 1868 to 1870. Mr. Simonton married Josephine Hall and their children are Anne W., and Joseph H. At the time of his death he was 73 years and 7 months of age.

William V. Lane, a former citizen of Camden, died here July 26, 1903. Mr. Lane was born in Vinalhaven, Nov. 4, 1849. He was a photographer by trade and a master at his calling. He came to Camden about 1883, built the gallery now owned by Potter and continued in business there for 15 years when he removed to Boston. While here Mr. Lane was for many years Chairman of the Board of Assessors of Camden Village Corporation in which he was greatly interested especially in the success of the new "Opera House" of which he was one of the most enthusiastic promoters. He was President of the Business Men's Association and served one year as town Road Commissioner. Mr. Lane married first, Viola Calderwood and second, Annie V. Gray who died quite suddenly a short time prior to Mr. Lane's death. He had been in poor health for some time and in his sorrow and physical weakness came back to visit the scenes where had been happiest and most prosperous, when he was suddenly

stricken down by apoplexy, dying in a few moments after the attack.

Rockport also lost two prominent citizens this year, John H. Eells who died March 6, and Joseph H. Carleton who died August 14.

John H. Eells was the son of Albert S. Eells and grandson of the early settler, John Eells. He was born in Camden about the year 1845 and always made Rockport village his home where he was actively identified with various industries. He was practically the owner and was manager of a large lime plant, engaged in ship-building and in trade. He was a Trustee of the Camden Savings Bank and was held in the highest regard by all his business associates and neighbors. He represented Camden in the Legislature in 1886 and 1888 and while at Augusta looked carefully after the interests of his constituents. Mr. Eells married Ella G. Adams of Portland. Having been in poor health for a long time, Mr. Eells, accompanied by his wife, sought the genial climate of southern California hoping to regain his wasted strength. He was unsuccessful in the quest, and died in Los Angeles at the age of 58 years.

Joseph H. Carleton was the son of Philander J. Carleton and was born in Rockport village, Dec. 29, 1859. Mr. Carleton was very prominent as one of the younger business men of this section and was a member of the firm of Carleton, Norwood & Co. For some twelve years, ending in 1898, he was located in Portland, looking after his firm's business in that city. He was also, from 1882, a member of the firm of Carleton, Pascal & Co. doing business at Camden village. He was a Democrat in politics and served the Rockport class as Representative in the Legislature in 1903.

Charles W. Henry, a summer resident of Rockport, and a man well loved by the people of the two towns, died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 23, 1903. Mr. Henry was born in Philadelphia in 1852, received his education in the public schools

and at the age of twenty he acquired his father's interest in the lumber business conducted under the name of Henry, Bayard & Co. and remained a member of the firm until his death. He was exceedingly successful and prominent as a business man and was deeply interested in the municipal affairs of his native city. He held many positions of trust and responsibility, both public and private, and was interested in many financial and industrial institutions. In 1899, Mr. Henry purchased the McIntire farm on Beauchamp Point, Rockport, where he made his summer home during the remainder of his life. Afterwards he purchased adjacent property and various other choice pieces of real estate in Rockport and Camden. He at once proceeded to develop his property, building cottages, laying out and constructing roads, which he afterwards dedicated to the public use, and brought many of his friends to this region who also assisted in developing the two towns as summer resorts. He was the chief promoter of the Camden Yacht Building & Railway Company and had many plans for advancing the interests and prosperity of Rockport and Camden, using his wealth and great business ability for the benefit of these towns and their people who held a large place in his affections. No native of the two towns took a greater interest than Mr. Henry in the welfare and progress of their people and institutions, whether on business, political, moral or religious lines. He interested himself in the political success of his friends here; was principally instrumental in the organization of the Rockport Y. M. C. A.; was a constant attendant at the services of the Camden Congregational Church and was generous in his contributions toward the maintainence of these and all other meritorious local institutions, and, as a noble-hearted Christian gentleman, endeared himself to all the people of this locality. His widow, who was Miss Sallie B. Houston, and son, T. Charlton and daughters, Gertrude and Elizabeth, still make their summer home at "Orchard Farm" on Beauchamp Point.

CHAPTER LXII.

CONWAY MEMORIAL.

1904. This year at a special town meeting held on March 10, Camden again voted on the question of adopting the city charter, and again rejected it by a vote of 436 to 122.

At the annual meeting held March 14, there was no change in the principal town officers elected in 1903, except that Samuel B. Haskell was elected Treasurer.

The annual town meeting of Rockport was held March 21. W. F. Dillingham, Clerk, and A. D. Champney, Treasurer, were re-elected and Fred W. Andrews, Corydon S. York and Otis A. Fisk were elected Selectmen.

Three candidates for governor were again in the field at the state election this year. The Republicans had nominated William T. Cobb of Rockland, the Democrats, Cyrus W. Davis, the Prohibitionists, Nathan F. Woodbury and the Socialists, Wilbur G. Hapgood. Mr. Cobb was elected by about 27,000 plurality.

In Camden Mr. Cobb received 384 votes; Mr. Davis, 311; Mr. Woodbury, 7 and Mr. Hapgood 30. In Rockport Mr. Cobb received 148 votes and Mr. Davis 172.

The political campaign in Knox County was this year one of the liveliest and most exciting for several years. The Republicans were more confident of winning than for several years, while the Democrats, well organized and strongly entrenched, were

equally confident. What the result would have been under the usual conditions cannot be known, for a mistake in the ballots sent to the two towns of Rockport and St. George, involving the whole County ticket, and necessitating the use of "blanket stickers" by both parties, resulted in such mutilations of the ballots cast in both towns and such a difference of opinion on the parts of the two boards of municipal officers as to the validity of the votes cast [1] that a variance of opinion will always exist as to what the result would have been but for this unfortunate occurance. The returns, however, showed that the whole Democratic ticket was elected, the Senator and Register of Probate by a very few votes, and the balance of the ticket by pluralities ranging from about 100 to over 300.

Reuel Robinson of Camden was again the Republican candidate for senator, his opponent again being L. M. Staples. In Camden the senatorial vote stood, Robinson, 404; Staples, 290. L. E. Bramhall of Camden was Socialist candidate for Clerk of Courts, receiving in Camden 29 votes. Chas. K. Miller of Camden was Democratic candidate for Judge of Probate receiving 355 votes in Camden to 346 for his opponent Chas. E. Meservey. E. H. Bramhall of Camden was Socialist candidate for Judge of Probate and received 27 votes in Camden. George H. Page of Appleton, Republican, was elected Representative in the Camden class.

Rockport had no candidate for any office at this election except John F. Bennett of that town who was Socialist candidate for County Treasurer and received 1 vote in his own town. In the Rockport class K. F. Marshall of St. George, Republican, was elected Representative.

At the presidential election in November, the votes for electors in the two towns were as follows: Camden, Republican,

1. In Rockport the "blanket ticket" voters were counted and returned, while in St. George exactly the same kind of votes were rejected as invalid. Each political party claimed that it was the looser by the mistake.

363; Democratic, 160. Rockport, Republican, 125; Democratic, 155.

The winter of 1904, was the coldest since 1875. Penobscot Bay was frozen over and for several weeks teams passed from the main land to Islesboro. Both Camden and Rockport harbors were frozen over for several days. Rockland harbor was covered with ice for a long period and Belfast harbor for a much longer period. For a time the island boats came to Camden instead of Rockland, the harbor being closed for a shorter period than at Rockland. During this winter this section sustained quite a severe earthquake shock.

Dexter W. Russell of Camden, died Dec. 27, 1904. Mr. Russell was born in Warren, Me., May 29, 1827, and came to Camden in the year 1848. He at first worked in Alden and Bachelder's block mill. Later he went to New York to learn to strap blocks and on his return continued to work for the same company. Afterwards he carried on the blacksmith's trade, occupying a shop on Bay View Street for many years and continued his business up to the day of his death. Mr. Russell was a stalwart Republican in politics always true to the interests of his party. He was an honorable man, kind neighbor and highly respected citizen and maintained toward his friends an unswerving loyalty. He was a member of Amity Lodge, F. & A. M. On June 9, 1849, Mr. Russell married Esther A. Jones a native of Warren. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Russell were, Franklin E., Emma A., Elizabeth A., and Carrie L., (who married Israel E. Decrow.)

Abel Merriam, a prominent Rockport citizen died July 13, 1904. Mr. Merriam was a native of Camden and was born in 1820. He was the son of Jonathan and Tryphena (Gleason) Merriam, who were married in Princeton, Mass., in 1802 and shortly afterwards came to Camden. Their children were, William, Ezra, Sophia T. G., Jesse G., Abel, Jonathan and Jonas. The subject of this sketch was, in early life, a caulker by trade.

In 1840 he went to Rockport village and in 1854 he there formed a partnership with Albert S. Eells carrying on a ship building business and a general store. This partnership was dissolved and the firm of Merriam & Shepherd was formed in 1857, which continued unlil 1872. Mr. Merriam was Selectman of Camden in 1862 and '63 and represented the town in the Legislature in 1865 and '66. In 1867 he was Republican candidate for senator, but shared the fate of many other candidates of that party in Knox County namely,— was defeated. Mr. Merriam first married Rachel Fuller. Their children were Wilson A. and Charles B. For his second wife he married Harriet H. Curtis and the children of this marriage were Sophia G., (who married E. S. Philbrook), Harriet R., Edward C., and Alice T., (who married H. H. Miller.)

Mr. Merriam's eldest brother, Hon. William Merriam, was a man of considerable prominence while residing in Camden. He was born in Camden in September, 1805 and lived here until 1861. When a young man he carried on the business of a tanner, being associated with his father-in-law, Moses Parker. He afterwards opened a shoemaker's shop in the old Masonic building and later was a book-seller in the same building for many years. He held many official positions in town, among them being that of Selectman for seven years. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1848 and '49, was State Librarian in 1850 and a member of Gov. Lot M. Morrill's Council in 1858 and '59. In 1861, under President Lincoln's administration, he was appointed head Measurer in the Boston Custom House. Mr. Merriam was a Methodist and greatly interested in the formation of the Methodist Church at Camden village and in the erection of the meetinghouse there, of which he was one of the chief promoters. Mr. Merriam married Maria Parker, by whom he had a large family of sons and daughters. Those who attained maturity are Andrew, William, Jr., Maria, (who married S. C. Goodwin), Ellen S., Frank and Ida A.

1905. At the Camden annual meeting held March 20,

no change was made in the Town Clerk, Selectmen and Treasurer.

At the Rockport annual meeting also held March 20, W. F. Dillingham and A. D. Champney were again re-elected Town Clerk and Treasurer, respectively and Geo. H. M. Barrett, Corydon S. York and A. A. Packard were elected Selectmen.

The winter of 1905, was a repetition of the preceding one



Main Street, Camden Village, 1905

in severity, the bay being frozen over for a large portion of the time. There have never been two such severe winters in succession at any other time in the history of this region.

This year Mr. Justus C. Strawbridge of Philadelphia, one of Camden's summer residents, macadamized the road from his residence on Melvin Heights to Camden village at an expense to

him of some $10,000, which road he afterwards dedicated to the public use.

Megunticook Encampment, No. 11, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Camden, June 15, 1905. The following are the first officers installed: Reuel Robinson, C. P.; Charles G. Weaver, H. P.; John F. Soper, S. W.; John T. Leach, Scribe; R. Frank Ames, Treas.; E. H. Young, J. W.; G. W. Varney, G.; F. O. Clark, 1st W.; J. A. Brewster, 2d W.; John McKinney, 3d W.; E. M. Curtis, 4th W.; E. F. Stahl, 1st G. of T.; R. E. Richards, 2d G. of T.; John Johnson, I. S. and Oscar Ford, O. S.

Capt. Stanley Amsbury of Rockport, died Jan. 22, 1905, in Shanghai, China, at the age of 36 years and 5 months. Capt. Amsbury, himself a skilful and successful master mariner, came of a family of skillful and successful sea captains. His grandfather, Capt. Jabez A. Amsbury was born on North Fox Island (now North Haven) in January, 1800 and followed the sea until 1840, being master of many vessels hailing from Camden, Rockland and other Penobscot Bay ports. In 1840 he moved to Camden, and bought a farm at Goose River where he passed the remainder of his life dying in 1845. At the time of his death he was engaged in the collection of pensions for widows of Revolutionary soldiers. He was a prominent Mason, having received the 33 degrees of the Scottish Rite. He married Mary C. Thomas and their children were, Thomas, Oliver, Winthrop, Helen, (who married Capt. C. S. Packard), Horatio, Edwin, Sarah, (who married Capt. Wm. Harrington), Jabez A., Jr., and Augusta, (who married Clifford Jordan.) Several of these sons are among the most successful and prominent sea captains of the past half century, sailing the seas in command of some of the largest and finest ships flying the Stars and Stripes. Capt. Stanley Amsbury was the son of Capt. Jabez A., Jr. He was born in Rockport, Aug. 12, 1868, and like so many others of the family went to sea. For a number of years he served as chief officer with his father, and in 1894 became master of the bark, "Adolph Obrig" owned

by Carleton, Norwood & Co. in which he sailed with great success until 1904, making long voyages to the far East. In 1904 he was offered the position of Master of the "Acme" one of the large steel ships of the Standard Oil Company, which offer he accepted and had just taken charge of the vessel at the time of his death. Capt. Amsbury married Frances C. Brastow.

Dr. Oliver Sherman died this year at Bermuda where he was visiting, on Jan. 13. Dr. Sherman was the son of Ignatious Sherman and was born in Camden, June 9, 1837. He received his medical education at the College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1858, at Harvard University and at Bellevue College, New York, where he graduated in 1864. He practised in Nashville, Tenn., St. Louis, Mo., and New York City, until 1885 when the illness of his mother called him home. He remained at home ministering to her needs until her death in 1893, after which his business interests and those of his family kept him in Camden during the remainder of his life. He never married.

Rockport lost a valuable citizen in the death of Rev. Thomas E. Brastow, on Dec. 9, 1905. Mr. Brastow was born in Brewer, Maine, Aug. 13, 1835, being 70 years of age at the time of his death. He graduated from Williams College in the class of '61, and from the Bangor Theological School in 1864. He was ordained to the gospel ministry, Oct. 11, 1865, and installed over the church at Jackson and Brooks, Maine. He was later pastor of the churches of his denomination at Sherman Mills and Orland, Maine. On the death of his father-in-law, William Carleton, Jr., in 1876, Mr. Brastow came to Rockport and took Mr. Carleton's ice business, later taking into partnership E. A. Morrill and W. A. Merriam. Afterwards the company, previously known as Carleton & Co., acquired the stock and business of the Rockport Ice Company and carried on the business under the name of that corporation, Mr. Brastow being Treasurer. In 1904 Mr. Brastow sold his interest in the company and retired from active business

life. Mr. Brastow was an honored member of the Camden Congregational Church and was for twenty-one consecutive years Superintendent of its Sabbath School. He was a fluent speaker and excellent sermonizer and frequently supplied the pulpit of his own and other churches. He was pre-eminently a good man of deep and genuine piety. Mr. Brastow was not a politician but in 1879 and 1880 was the Republican candidate for Representative to the Legislature. He also served as a member of the Rockport Superintending School Committee and in other positions. Mr. Brastow was twice married, both of his wives being the accomplished daughters of William Carleton, Jr. By his first wife, Frances E. Carleton, he had one daughter, Frances C., (who married Stanley Amsbury) and by his second wife, Sarah L. Carleton, he had one son, William T.

1906. The annual town meeting at Camden was held March 12, at which the same principal town officers were elected as the year before.

The whole amount of tax assessed in Camden this year, was $46,993.86.

In Rockport the annual meeting was held on March 26. The principal officers elected were, W. F. Dillingham, Town Clerk; G. H. M. Barrett, R. T. Spear and A. B. Packard, Selectmen and Herbert C. Butler, Treasurer.

The whole amount of tax assessed in Rockport this year, was $26,520.53.

The Republicans re-nominated Gov. Cobb this year, the Democrats, Mr. Davis, Prohibitionists, Mr. Woodbury and the Socialists, Charles L. Fox, for Governor. The campaign preceding the election was one of the most interesting in the state for many years. The Legislature of 1905, with the purpose of enforcing the prohibitory law stringently and uniformly in all parts of the state, had created an enforcement commission, or as it is popularly known, "the Sturgis Commission," from Senator H. H. Sturgis of Cumberland County, the

author of the law, which is also known as the "Sturgis Law." This commission, appointed by the governor, was given power to appoint deputy commissioners in any part of the state where it seemed to them that the local officers were remiss in enforcing the prohibitory law, the duty of these deputies being to enforce the law. This new departure naturally aroused a great deal of feeling and antagonism among those who were opposed to the rigid enforcement of the law, and a cry was raised throughout the state demanding the repeal of the "Sturgis Law," and a re-submission to the people of the prohibitory amendment to the state constitution. This, together with some other state issues, greatly encouraged the Democrats and led them to wage one of the most aggressive and vigorous campaigns that the party had undertaken in the state for many years. The Republicans, however, were successful in the election of Governor, Congressmen and the most of the important officers of the state, together with a safe majority in both branches of the Legislature, but the majority in the state was greatly reduced, Gov. Cobb's plurality over Mr. Davis being less than 8,000. The Prohibitory party cast but few votes in the state, its members mostly preferring to vote the Republican ticket. Knox County went more strongly Democratic than usual, the Democrats electing their candidates for senator and county officials by majorities ranging from 500 to 760.

Camden this year, for the first time since the division of the old town, gave a Democratic majority at the state election. The vote for governor was as follows: Cobb, 310; Davis, 391; Woodward, 3; Fox, 24. J. H. Montgomery of Camden, Democrat, was elected Representative in the Camden class, receiving 436 votes to 267 for Jethro D. Pease of Hope, Republican. J. Crosby Hobbs of Camden was Democratic candidate for County Commissioner and received in Camden, 457 votes to 248 for H. F. Kalloch, of St.George,Republican, 18 for John F.Bennett of Rockport,Socialist and 2 for G. B. Thompson of Camden,Prohibitionist. Wilder S. Irish of Camden, Independent candidate for Sheriff re-

ceived in Camden 58 votes.

Rockport continued Democratic giving Gov. Cobb 184 votes, Mr. Davis, 220, Mr. Woodbury, 5 and Mr. Fox, 16. John F. Bennett of Rockport was Socialist candidate for County Commissioner, receiving 17 votes in his own town. Clarence E. Paul of Rockport, Democrat, was this year re-elected Register of Deeds. In Rockport he received 219 votes and his opponent, Frank B. Miller, 185. In the Rockport class, K. F. Marshall and William M. Harris of St. George were again candidates for Representative. This time Mr. Harris was elected.

The winter of 1906 was the mildest for many years. It was succeeded, however, by a late, tempestuous and disagreeable spring.

A most important and interesting event of this year, taking place in Camden, was Conway Memorial Day, August 30, in honor of the brave deed of William Conway, in refusing to haul down the American flag at Pensacola in 1861. [1] Mr. Conway's heroic act had to a great degree, become forgotten, and many of the present generation did not even know that such a man had lived. Capt. John O. Johnson of Liberty, believing something should be done to immortalize the deed, interested the Maine Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in the matter of erecting a memorial with appropriate exercises, and the Loyal Legion in turn interested the town and the national naval authorities in the same, and the result was the unveiling of the boulder and tablet in the presence of perhaps the largest company that ever assembled in town. At one o'clock, Wednesday, Aug. 29, Admiral Robley D. Evans, arrived with seven of the largest battleships of the navy, viz: the Maine, (flagship), Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Indiana, Iowa and Alabama, together with the destroyers, Worden, Whipple, Lawrence, Truxton and McDonough. These magnificent vessels were anchored just outside the island and ledges and were open for the inspection of the

1. See ante Chapter XL.

public on Wednesday P. M., and Thursday A. M., and thousands visited them. On Wednesday evening the fine band from the Maine gave a concert in front of the Bay View Hotel and the war ships gave an electrical display with their search lights. On Thursday afternoon over ten thousand people witnessed the parade and exercises, in honor of which the village was beautifully and elaborately decorated. The parade, headed by Chief Marshal,



Elm Street, Camden, Decorated for Conway Day

F. D. Aldus and Aids, J. A. Brewster and Frank Pullen, mounted, was made up as follows: Seven Companies of Blue-jackets with their Band; Town and Corporation Officers; Gov. Cobb and Staff; Admiral Evans and Staff; Admiral Davis and Staff; Other Officers of the Fleet; Togus Band; Members of the Loyal Legion; Members of the G. A. R. The literary exercises

which were of a most interesting character, were held at the Camden Trotting Park at 1.45 P. M. in the presence of a large concourse of people and were as follows: Address of Welcome by Thomas A. Hunt, First Assessor of Camden Village Corporation; Reading of Letter from President Roosevelt [1] by Dr. Henry S. Burrage; Address by Gov. Cobb; Address of the Day by Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain; Address by Capt. John O. Johnson. Following these exercises was the unveiling of the boulder [2] on Elm street

1. President Roosevelt's letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:—I wish it were in my power to be present at the time when the erection of the Conway Memorial is to be celebrated. As this is not possible, will you let me express, through you, my appreciation of the action taken in erecting this memorial? Conway stands as typical of the best among those admirable enlisted men of the army and navy to whom this country can never pay too great a homage. The fidelity and patriotism of the sailor, shown under the most trying and difficult circumstances when his commanding officers proved faithless, should be graven on the hearts, not only of our people as a whole, but especially upon those of our people who fill the regiments of our army and man the ships of our navy. I again congratulate you upon thus commemorating his sturdy loyalty.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

To Major Henry S. Burrage,
Togus, Maine.

2. The boulder furnished by the town of Camden, weighs from 25 to 30 tons and was hauled from near the cottage of Otto Kirschner on Ogier's hill, to the school grounds by 60 horses. The tablet furnished by the Loyal Legion, is inscribed as follows:

WILLIAM CONWAY,
Quartermaster U. S. Navy,
A Native of Camden,
On Duty at Pensacola Navy Yard,
January 12, 1861,
Was Ordered to Haul Down the
American Flag
In Token of Surrender.
He Indignantly Refused.
Honoring His Sturdy Loyalty
The Town of Camden Erects This Boulder
To His Memory, and
The Maine Commandery of The
Military Order of The Loyal Legion
Of The United States
Adds This Tablet.
1906.

school ground by Gen. John T. Richards, Commander of the Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

In October, 1906, the Penobscot Bay R. R. Company was organized. This company proposes to build a steam railroad from Rockland to Belfast. Whether the result will be more fortunate than those of the many proposed roads of the past the future alone can show.

In November of this year much excitement and apprehension were aroused in Rockport and Camden by the escape of a Federal convict by the name of Minot St Clair Francis, confined in the State Prison at Thomaston. In the dusk of the evening of Nov. 12, while the prisoners were returning from the prison shops to their cells, Francis is said to have left the line, and by an almost impossible athletic feat, to have scaled the prison walls and disappeared into the country. Francis was described as a mulatto desperado, of remarkable physical and mental development and probably heavily armed. The day after his escape he was seen in the neighborhood of Simonton's Corner and shortly afterwards appeared at different places in both Camden and Rockport. He was supposed to be hidden in the thick woods on Beauchamp Point and for several days hundreds of citizens armed with guns were assisting the prison authorities to capture him. On Saturday night he crept through the cordon of men surrounding him and went to the house of Julia Conway helping himself to such food as he wanted but did not attempt to injure the elderly inmates of the house. He then made his way into Waldo County, closely pursued by the officers and their posse, which he eluded for several days. By stealing two teams he succeeded in getting beyond Bangor, driving boldly through that city in the early morning. The weather had now become cold and snow had fallen. The convict was in a poor physical condition from exposure and injuries and further escape was impossible and on Nov. 29, after seventeen days of freedom, the daring prisoner was

captured in a barn in the town of Glenburn and returned to his prison cell.

Camden Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar, was constituted June 22, 1906. The officers of the Commandery installed at that time were, L. M. Kenniston, E. C.; Joseph F. Shepherd, G.; E. E. Boynton, C. G.; Reuel Robinson, S. W.; J. T. Gould, J. W.; C. G. Weaver, P.; Geo. A. Tuttle, Treas.; Geo. E. Allen, Recorder; Geo. T. Hodgman, S. B.; Geo. S. Clark, Sw. B.; Jos. A. Brewster, W.; D. W. Pierson, S.

The last secret organization to be instituted in Camden was Knox Temple, No. 16, Pythian Sisters, on Dec. 7, 1906. The officers installed are as follows: Grace Dyer, P. C.; Katherine Sobel, M. E. C.; Luella Manchester, E. S.; Lettie Gregory, E. J.; Belle Arnold, M.; Ruie Fuller, M. of R. & C.; Ada Hall, M. of F.; Cora Bishop, P.; Mollie Fuller, O. G. [1]

Several well known Camden citizens died during this year. Among them we note the following:

Fred Lewis who died Jan. 11, in Boston, was born in Belfast, Maine, Sept. 10, 1835. He learned the jeweler's trade and worked at it in Boston from 1857 to 1859 when he came to Camden, where he carried on the business until 1903. Mr. Lewis was one of Camden's best citizens. He was a member of St. Thomas Parish in which he took great interest as he did in Masonry, being Past Master of Amity Lodge and a Past High Priest of Keystone Chapter. He was a Democrat in politics. He held the office of Treasurer of the town for several years and in 1876 was candidate for Representative. Mr. Lewis married Georgiana Eaton. Their only daughter, Jessie F., married W. C. Roberts.

Isaac B. Melvin, an old and much respected citizen of the

1. There have been various secret socities organized in Camden and Rockport that have not been mentioned the most of which are not now in existence. Those still existing are Meguntícook Lodge, No. 67, A. O. U. W., and Joel Keyes Grant Circle, No. 7, Ladies of the G. A. R., Camden, and Beauchamp Lodge, No. 163, N. E. O. P., and Fred A. Norwood Relief Corp, No. 146, Rockport.

town, died July 5, at the age of 86 years. Mr. Melvin owned the farm purchased by Mr. Wm. A. French for a summer residence and from him that part of the town, now occupied by prominent summer residents, was named "Melvin Heights." Mr. Melvin married Harriet E., eldest daughter of Ezra Cobb, by whom he had two children, a daughter who died in childhood and a son, George C.

Lieut. Alden Miller, Jr., died July 28, 1906. Lieut. Miller was the son of Capt. Alden Miller who was born in Warren about the year 1810. In 1849 Capt. Miller with his brothers John and Joseph went to California where he remained five years, the last two years acting as captain of a bark belonging to the California Ice Company running from California to Sitka for ice. In 1864, Capt. Miller was appointed Clerk in the Treasury Department and resided in Washington for a number of years. He removed from Warren to Camden in 1866 where he resided until his death, Sept. 19, 1888. Capt. Miller married Rebecca Wyllie by whom he had six children one of whom died in infancy. The others were Maria A., Alden, Jr., Irene C., (who married first, George W. Smith and second, Edgar S. Start), Charles K., and Mary H., (who married Oscar Spear.) Alden Miller, Jr., the subject of this sketch was born in Warren, April 2, 1832. In 1862 he enlisted in the 20th Regiment of Maine Volunteers, as a private. In May, 1863, he was appointed Sergeant Major and on July 24, 1864 was elevated to the rank of First Lieutenant of Co. G., of the 20th Regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Peeble's Farm, Sept. 30, 1864, but continued in the service until the end of the war when he was honorably discharged. Immediately after the war he came to Camden to reside. In Camden he held many town offices, being several times First Selectman of both the old and new town of Camden, town Treasurer, etc. He served as Postmaster of Camden from 1876 to 1883. Lieut. Miller was an honest, industrious and capable man. He was a brave soldier, competent officer and patriotic citizen, a kind husband and parent and obliging friend.

In politics he was always an uncompromising Republican. Lieut. Miller married Caroline, daughter of Jeremiah C. Cushing and they were the parents of the following children: Sarah C., Mina C., (who married Lloyd E. Chamberlain), Edwin D., Charles A., Margaret E., (who married Hudson D. Ames), Maurice M., Grace N., and Florence A., (who married Elmer H. Fletcher.)

Joseph W. Ogier, died Aug. 19, at the age of over 83 years. Mr. Ogier was a native of Camden and was born, March 23, 1823. He was the son of Abraham Ogier (2d) and the great grandson of Abraham Ogier the early settler. Mr. Ogier occupied the old ancestral farm on Ogier's hill until 1888 when he sold it. His whole life, good, simple, honorable and unostentatious, was passed in his native town. His mind was stored with incidents and events of Camden history of the past seventy-five years. He was a worthy descendent of the noble Huguenot race from which he sprang. Mr. Ogier was not an office seeker, but his neighbors demonstrated the confidence which they had in his integrity by electing him the first Assessor of the town after the division. Mr. Ogier was twice married, his first wife being Susan E. Rollins. The children of this union are Edward R., Rev. Walter W., and Susie, (who married Dr. Walter F. Bisbee.) For his second wife he married Abbie Ward Rollins and the one child of this marriage is Jesse H., now Editor of the *Camden Herald*.

Capt. Dudley S. Martin died Sept. 15, at the hospital in Boston, at the age of 55 years. Capt. Martin was born in St. George, Maine, June 30, 1851. He was the son of Capt. Richard and Mary (Ogier) Martin. Capt. Martin was educated at the Farmington Normal School, but early entered upon his career as a sailor. At the age of 22 he was master of the schooner, Abbie Dunn. After a most successful career upon the sea he retired in 1889, and later built his fine residence on High street, where he passed the remainder of his life. He continued to interest himself in maritime affairs and acted as managing owner of several

vessels. Capt. Martin was a brave, unassuming, genial and hospitable gentleman, and possessed the respect of all his fellow-townsmen by whom he had often been urged in vain, to accept public office. Capt. Martin was a member of Amity Lodge and Keystone Chapter and of the Camden Business Men's Association of which he was at one time President. He married Helen L. Thorndike and their children are George D., and Fred.

William Howard Gardiner, died Nov. 25. Mr. Gardiner was born in Boston, May 22, 1850. He belonged to a prominent Boston family and was also distantly connected with the Gardiners of Gardiner, Maine. He came to Camden first as a summer visitor over twenty-five years ago. Later he purchased the land on the shore of the harbor and built the cottage known as "Edge-water." Something like twenty years ago he went abroad and lived in France for some time, when he returned, and for seventeen years made Camden his permanent home. Mr. Gardiner was a prominent figure in local affairs and interested himself in both municipal and political matters. He was a born agitator and natural litigant and usually had some agitation or law suit of a public, political, religious or private nature, in progress in which, being a man of leisure, he interested himself, always in an aggressive and disputatious manner. He always was very much in evidence at all town meetings and whenever Camden was interested in any question before the State Legislature he became a familiar figure in the lobby of the Capitol. Among the Camden legislative contests in which he interested himself may be mentioned the fight for division, the fight against the "Opera House," the "water fight" and the opposition to granting the city charter. For the past few years Mr. Gardiner has spent his summers in Dresden, Maine, where he was Warden of the Episcopal Church in which arose the trouble, growing out of which were the various law suits that he has been prosecuting against Bishop Codman of the Maine diocese. Mr. Gardiner first married Helena C. Baird of Philadelphia by whom he had three sons, William Howard, Jr.,

John Pennington and Edward Carey. For a second wife he married Letitia L. Butler, a native of Great Britian.

Rockport lost one of its best loved citizens on Feb. 7, 1906, in the death of Charles F. Richards, at the age of 80 years. Mr. Richards was the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Smith) Richards, and was born in Sharon, Mass., Jan. 6, 1826. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Lincolnville, Maine. Young Richards fitted for college at the Classical Institute Waterville, and graduated from Waterville (now Colby) College in the class of '55. He then taught school in different places including the High School at Rockport village. He went to California in 1862 and taught school on the Pacific coast until 1865 when he returned to Rockport and went into business as a member of the firm of Talbot, Cole & Richards, doing a mercantile and ice business. At the organization of the Camden Savings Bank in November, 1870, he was chosen its Treasurer which position he held until his death. Early in life Mr. Richards identified himself with the Baptist Church and worked zealously for its interests for half a century. He was for a long time a deacon of the Rockport Church, its Treasurer, the Superintendent of the Sunday School and always its strong supporter. He was also actively interested in the Rockport Y. M. C. A., and was its Treasurer. He was a Trustee of Colby College at the time of his death. In politics Mr. Richards was always a loyal Republican. He was active in town affairs and served as Selectman, School Committee and in other capacities. Mr. Richards married Lucinda Morse who survives him. He is also survived by a daughter, Annie M., (who married first Herbert Magune, and second A. C. Moore); and a brother, Hon. Fred E. Richards of Portland, President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. Devoted to his home and church, loved by his neighbors and friends and faithful to every trust, Mr. Richards will long be remembered with respect and affection by the people of Rockport and Camden.

Dr. Albert F. Piper of Rockport, who died June 21, 1906,

at the age of 54 years and 10 months, was the son of John Piper and was born in Camden, August 2, 1851. In early life he worked in the shipyards of his native village (Rockport) for a time and then entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Hosea B. Eaton. After remaining there one year he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College from which institution he graduated in 1875. He then settled in Thomaston, Maine, where he had a large and lucrative practise until about the year 1888, when his health breaking down he was obliged to give up his practise. At that time he came to Rockport where he passed the remainder of his life. After spending several years in regaining his health, he believed he had sufficiently recovered his strength to be able to go to work again, and went to New York where he spent some time in the study of diseases of the eye and ear. He then returned home and entered upon the practise of that special line, in which he was eminently successful, having a good practise and keeping at work almost up to the day of his death. Dr. Piper was a Republican in politics, was a member of St. Paul's Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Camden Congregational Church, and a gentleman highly respected by all. He married Martha V., daughter of Dr. Hosea B. Eaton, by whom he had three daughters: Carrie, (who married William T. Brastow), Susie and May, (who married E. H. Webling.)

CHAPTER LXIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The history of a community, especially a New England community, is never complete without some account of what its churches have accomplished. The early history of Camden seems to indicate that there was but little religious zeal and fervor among the pioneers. Their piety and interest in ecclesiastical affairs were not sufficient to cause them even to comply all of the time with the law requiring towns to appropriate money for the support of gospel preaching, or it may be that the mandatory character of that law offended the independent spirit of our hardy forefathers. In any event there was very little preaching and no church organization in town during its plantation history and for several years after its incorporation as a town. It is wrong, however, to assume that there were no Christian people here in those early days for there were professors of religion among our early inhabitants and they formed the nucleus around which grew the churches and religious societies that have done so much for the welfare and uplifting of our people during the more than a century that has passed since they began to be organized and during which time Camden and Rockport have become as strongly and devotedly religious as any of their sister New England towns. At the present time there are in Camden five church edifices and in Rockport four, together with two chapels of other denominations in which religious services are held, and there are now even more

religious societies than church buildings in the two towns.

Free Will Baptist.

In point of time, the *Free Will Baptist Church* comes first. It was organized at West Camden. The first minister of that persuasion who preached in town is said to be Elder John Whitney, in 1797. During the following year, 1798, a church was organized with seventeen members, among them being Waterman Hewett, John May, Josiah Keen, Nathaniel Simmons, Elijah Bradford and Henry Oxton.[1] In 1815, the society built a house of worship on land of Deacon Waterman Hewett, which was used until 1851, when it was replaced by the present meeting-house at Rockville built on Capt. Abner Perry's land. We are unable to mention the early preachers who occupied the pulpit of this church. We find that Elder Small was the preacher of the denomination here in the middle of the 19th century and that he was succeeded by Rev. Jonas Marriner in 1851, who remained here until 1857, when Rev. Jos. Cilley became the pastor. He remained with the charge until 1859 and was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Couilard who remained five years. After a short period without a pastor the church called Rev. John Hamilton who remained until 1869. From 1869 to 1876 the church was without a settled pastor when Rev. Freeman Cooper was called. He remained until 1881, during which time there was a strong religious awakening in that part of the town increasing the church membership by some twenty conversions. Next came Rev. E. G. Eastman under whose ministry the work went on, four more joining the church. Mr. Eastman left in 1883, and was followed by Rev. G. S. Hill who after five years of labor with the church was succeeded in 1890, for one year, by Rev. H. W. Abbott. A year passed without a pastor, when in 1893, Rev. John Pettingill was installed. He only remained about one year, which was a profitable one for the church. Rev. Uriah Drew came in 1896 and remained until

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 193.

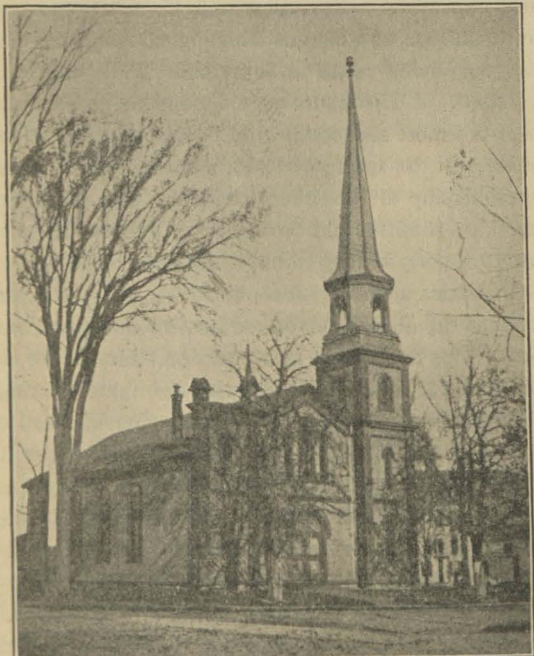
1900. This was another period of awakening, 12 uniting with the church. Rev. Humphrey Small and Rev. E. A. Bradbury followed, each remaining 18 months, and in 1904 Rev. Wm. P. Richardson, the present pastor, was installed. The church is today in an excellent condition having a strong membership for the size of the village of Rockville, 54 at the present time.

Congregational.

The history of the *First Congregational Church* for the first ten or fifteen years of its existence is closely interwoven with the history of the town for that period, for the reason that the first "settled minister" employed by the town, Rev. Thomas Cochran, was the first pastor of the church which was organized on his coming, September 11, 1805.[1] As we have seen, Mr. Cochran's pastorate did not prove to be an altogether happy one and after his dismissal the church was without a settled pastor until 1828, the pulpit being supplied in the meantime as often as possible. Among the preachers supplying the pulpit during this period were Revs. Matthew Sewell, Ingraham, Starrett, Norwood, Sheldon, Howe, Campbell and Bishop. The town having withdrawn its financial support the church received some aid from the Maine Missionary Society. In June, 1828, the church called its second pastor, Rev. Darwin Adams, and the following year a revival in town resulted in the addition of 20 to the church membership. In 1833, five years from the date of his ordination, Mr. Adams tendered his resignation and was dismissed and from that time for more than a year, the church

1. See ante Chapter XVII; also Chapter XXVI. Of the ten original members of this church, five were women, and while the lives of the five men have been portrayed in this history little has been said of the women. It may be interesting therefore to note that Elizabeth Hosmer was the mother of Nathaniel Hosmer. She and her husband (also named Nathaniel) came to Camden and passed their last days near their son. Bathsheba Thorndike was the wife of Paul Thorndike, Lucy Eaton was the wife of William Eaton, Lucy Blodgett was the wife of David Blodgett and Mary Keyes was the wife of Solomon Keyes and daughter of Daniel Mansfield.

was without preaching, except for three Sabbaths, but weekly religious services were held and the monthly conference meetings. During this time — in 1834 — the present house of worship was built at a cost of $5,000 and the same was dedicated in January, 1835, the meetings having been held prior to that time in the old



Congregational Church, Camden

meeting-house on the Elm street hill. The same month Rev. Nathaniel Chapman was called by the church and was installed as its pastor in August following, and during the first year of his ministry the church and society purchased for a parsonage, the

house on Elm street now the home of Mr. E. L. Simonton. The year 1836, marks a memorable epoch in the history of the church, for in that year a great revival broke out which resulted in large accessions to the church, nearly doubling its membership. During Mr. Chapman's pastorate of 14 years, 115 united with the church. In April, 1849, he was dismissed, "honored by all who knew him best." Rev. Benjamin C. Chase a graduate of Dartmouth College and Bangor Theological Seminary, succeeded Mr. Chapman, being called in September, 1849, and ordained in January, 1850. "His labors were acceptable and his success as a pastor of the most successful kind." As the fruit of an interesting revival in the spring of 1850, some 16 persons were added to the membership of the church during the first year of his pastorate. In 1852 the old vestry was dedicated. It became the church property chiefly through the munificence of Deacon Samuel G. Adams and Mr. Joseph Jones. It was during this pastorate that the church celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary in 1855. In his address on that occasion, Mr. Chase said that the whole number that had united with the church during its 50 years of existence was 268; the whole number who had died and been dismissed was 150; the membership in 1855 was 118. In 1857, Mr. Chase resigned his pastorate to accept a call to Attleboro, Mass., and the same year the church called Rev. Franklin P. Chapin, a graduate of Amherst College and Bangor Theological Seminary, who was ordained Nov. 11, 1857, and he continued as its able and successful pastor for ten years. There was a revival in 1858, from which the church membership was materially enlarged. Another strong revival during the latter part of Mr. Chapin's pastorate also greatly increased the church membership. For two years following Mr. Chapin's departure in 1867, the church was again without a settled pastor, the pulpit being supplied, and in 1869, Rev. Harrison A. Shorey was called. He was also a graduate of the Bangor Seminary and served the church for four years, leaving in 1873. It was

during this pastorate that the church was remodelled, the old parsonage was sold and the present one on Free street purchased. Mr. Shorey was succeeded by the Rev. Ebenezer Bean, a graduate of Bowdoin and Bangor, in 1873. He had a short but successful pastorate of two years, leaving in 1875. After being several months without a pastor the church called Rev. Wellington R. Cross in 1876, who served ably as preacher and pastor for seven years. Mr. Cross was also a graduate of Bowdoin and Bangor. He was a finished and scholarly writer and able speaker and is well remembered by our people. He left in 1883 and in 1890 married Rubie A., daughter of Amasa B. Gould of Camden. He died suddenly at Foxcroft, where he was then preaching, Sept. 20, 1891. From 1883 to 1884 the pulpit was supplied. In the latter year the church gave a call to Rev. Amory H. Tyler, who was educated at Dover Academy and Bangor Theological Seminary. He remained with the church as its pastor until 1889, when, after a few months, the present pastor, Rev. Lewis D. Evans was called, and began his labors with the church in November of that year. Mr. Evans is a native of Wales and came to this country when a young man. He received his education here at the Western Reserve, Hudson, Ohio and Bangor Seminary, and his seventeen years of pastorate (the longest of any in the history of the church) have been fruitful ones for the welfare and prosperity of the church and for the beneficial influence exerted by the church in the community. Mr. Evans is an eloquent and popular speaker, a faithful and hard working pastor, and a valuable and well loved citizen. During his pastorate 121 new members have been added to the church. During this pastorate the church edifice has been improved, the old chapel sold and a new one, completed in the fall of 1906, has been erected at an expense of about $6,000. In 1903, the First Congregational Parish was incorporated, with Joshua Adams, President, Reuel Robinson, Vice President, C. M. Barstow, Treasurer and L. W. Hart, Clerk. This corporation has taken over and now owns the property of the church and

society except the meeting-house, which is owned by the pew holders. On Sept. 10, 11 and 12, 1905, the church celebrated its centennial with three days of appropriate and interesting exercises. The historical address on this occassion was delivered by the pastor, from which we learn that the whole number of persons who had united with the church during its 100 years of existence was 575; that the Sabbath School, including the Home Department and Cradle Roll, had a membership of 354, the church a membership of 193, and that in all its departments the church is in a most prosperous condition.[1] On this occasion the following former pastors were present: Rev. F. P. Chapin and Rev. Ebenezer Bean. Rev. Daniel E. Adams, son of Rev. Darwin Adams, the second pastor of the church was also present.

In 1854, a portion of the church was dismissed and with others organized into the *Rockport Congregational Church* at Rockport village. The organization was effected on June 12, with 13 members. In December, 1854, the Congregational chapel at Rockport was completed and the Rev. James B. Howard was ordained pastor. The pastor shortly afterwards died and the next minister was Rev. Alfred L. Skinner, who began a successful pastorate, but at the end of 20 months was obliged to leave on account of feeble health. He was succeeded by Rev. John E. M. Wright, who was installed, Sept. 29, 1857, and who remained with the society until February, 1864, when he was granted a leave of absence for one year, he having accepted a chaplaincy in the army. During his absence the pulpit was supplied by Rev. T. E. Brastow and others. The pastor returned in the spring of 1865, and in the following June was dismissed on account of the pecuniary inability of the church to support a pastor. The pulpit was again supplied a part of the time until Nov. 7, 1866, when Rev. A. J. Smith was ordained. From 1868 to 1884, the records of the church are a blank, but we learn that

1. For a more detailed history of the church, see "Centennial First Congregational Church" Page 27, Historical Address by Rev. L. D. Evans.

during the early part of that period the Rev. Mr. Davis was for a time the settled pastor of the church, and that for a time in the seventies, the Rev. Mr. McCloud also served the church in that capacity. At other times the pulpit was supplied by students, and both Mr. Bean and Mr. Cross, during their pastorates at Camden, preached at the Rockport church on Sunday afternoons. This condition obtained until October, 1891, when Rev. R. J. Naughton was ordained pastor, who was dismissed at his own request in 1892. In the summer of 1894, Rev. Edward M. Kennison was ordained. He resigned in the spring of 1895, and the following summer Rev. C. W. Fisher was called. He remained until June, 1898, since which time the church has had no settled pastor and hardly any preaching. In 1896 the church membership was 39. At the present time it has been reduced to less than 20.

Baptist.

The First Baptist Church was organized at West Camden in 1808. This church "was gathered by the occasional labors of Elder Snow and Elder Jno. Still, and had in September, 25 members. Elder Still soon became their stated minister, if not pastor, and was with them until 1815. In 1816 the church was increased and encouraged by a pleasant revival, but remaining destitute of the stated ministry of the gospel, it became much enfeebled in a few years by a loss of members. In 1824 this church licensed N. Copeland by whom they were assisted until 1828. Still they were a small and inefficient church. In 1831, Elder A. Kalloch rendered them important aid, and in 1832, Elder A. Bedel became their pastor. He tarried but one year, leaving the church without increase. In 1837 and '38 this church enjoyed some revival. Elders Samuel Baker and S. N. Rice then labored with them. This harvest season increased the number to 90 members. Since that time the church has been in a tried, divided and un-

happy state, principally the result of the inability of Mr. Baker."[1] In 1843 the church numbered 72 members. In 1850 Rev. W. O. Thomas was pastor; in 1852 Rev. Job Washburn. At that time the membership was 46. In 1853 the house of worship at Ingraham's Corner was erected. This is a "Union" Church, but is now used by this Baptist society. In 1858 the pastor was Rev. L. M. Mayo. In May 1859, Rev. John Hemenway began preaching for the church and was ordained Oct. 22, 1859. At this time there was a large awakening and many joined the church by baptism. The next minister was Rev. Alexander Copeland who was called in 1862, and during the four years following, many new members were admitted. On March 31, 1866, Rev. J. R. Bowler became pastor. He was succeeded in 1869 by Rev. J. Sanborn, at which time the church enjoyed one of the greatest revivals in its history. Rev. R. A. Potter became pastor in 1870 and in 1873, there was another large revival. Rev. D. C. Bixby was called in 1874, and in 1876 Rev. F. W. Ryder labored with this church in connection with the Baptist Church at Rockport. Much interest in religious matters was manifested at this period and many new members were admitted to the church. In February, 1878, Rev. Levi Copeland was ordained pastor, which ordination was followed by another revival. In 1879 Rev. W. H. Hathorn was called but remained only a short time, the pulpit being supplied from 1880 to 1882 by Rev. A. G. Hemingway. Rev. G. A. Chapman was ordained Aug. 20, 1882, and in 1883 there was another revival in the church. The pulpit was supplied by Albert Leach in 1886 and 1887, and on Jan. 20, 1888, Rev. A. Snyder became pastor of this church and the one at South Hope. A revival in April of that year, through the efforts of the pastor and the Evangeliest Rev. Mr. Noyes resulted in many conversions. The next pastor was Rev. Uriah Drew, who began his labors in 1890. He was succeeded in 1894 by Rev. W. C. Wescott but

1. Joseph Millett's History of the Baptists of Maine, Page 285. Locke's Sketches, Page 196.

returned again as pastor in 1896. In March, 1900, Rev. Humphrey Small began his labors as pastor of this church also serving the Rockville Church in the same capacity. In December, 1902, Rev. A. E. Bradford also began to serve both this and the Rockville Church, and during his pastorate there was another large revival. Rev. David Webster was called in 1903. He was much loved by his parishioners but passed to a higher life on the following Easter night, "peacefully as one who falls asleep." In November, 1904, the present pastor Rev. W. P. Richardson was called. Like his immediate predecessors he labored with both this and the Rockville Church. Among those who might be mentioned as strong supporters of this church was Deacon Albert Tolman, who died Oct. 18, 1905. The resident membership is 52, while the total membership is 83 at the present time.

The Second Baptist Church is located at Camden village. It is now known as the "*Chestnut Street Baptist Church.*" It was "gathered soon after the First (in 1808) and by the same instrumentality. It had, in September, 16 members, and thus began with a smaller number than the First Church, and for a few years its prosperity hardly encouraged exertion. But, aided by occasional preaching, it maintained its existence till 1816, when, like the First, it was increased by revival. It, however, gained but a small advancement till within a few years. In 1827, Elder N. Hooper became its first pastor, but continued only one year. Now followed a series of sojournings for eight years, during which they were made to drink of a mixed cup of good and evil. The Convention considered their situation and sent Elder H. Kendall to them, who was successful in gathering together this scattered flock and of introducing to their number 25 new members. Encouraged by this success, the Convention in October, made another appropriation, and Elder K's labors were continued. The church, quickened by their prosperity, and animated to the work, by the advice and successful efforts of Elder K. in collecting aid

from abroad, set about building a house of worship in the village, which was completed and opened in 1837. In 1838, Elder E. Freeman commenced his labors with the church, and administered to its prosperity till 1842, when he was succeeded by the valuable efforts of Elder A. Dunbar, one year."[1] Prior to the building of the church edifice the society held its meetings in private dwelling and schoolhouses. It also held them in the hall of Amity Lodge, F. & A. M.[2] This brings the history of the church down to 1843 when it had 112 members. This year Elder Daniel Bartlett acted as pastor and after him Elder Geo. W. Stickney for a time. There was no regular preaching for several years until 1851, but meetings were sustained on the Sabbath by the reading of sermons and an occasional supply. In 1851, Elder David Perry was ordained pastor and continued that relation until 1855 when the membership numbered only 56. Elder L. M. Mayo then preached for about one year, after which there was no regular preaching until 1864, bringing the church into a condition of decline which was emphasized by a lack of harmony resulting from a disagreement among some of its members. In 1864, Rev. Nathaniel Butler became the settled pastor of the church and remained with it until 1868, excepting during the winter of 1864-65, which he spent in Washington, D. C., as private secretary of Vice President Hamlin. In his absence the pulpit was supplied by S. L. B. Chase, a student from Newton. Mr. Butler did much to revive the dropping interest of the members and to increase the church membership. In 1867-68 the church edifice was rebuilt and enlarged and the name changed to "*The Chestnut Street Baptist Church*" and on March 22, 1868, it was re-dedicated. Rev. J. F. Eveleth occupied the pulpit of the church in 1869, and Rev. E. F. Strickland from 1870 to 1872. Beginning in 1873 Rev. G. W. Bower was its pastor for some four years. Dur-

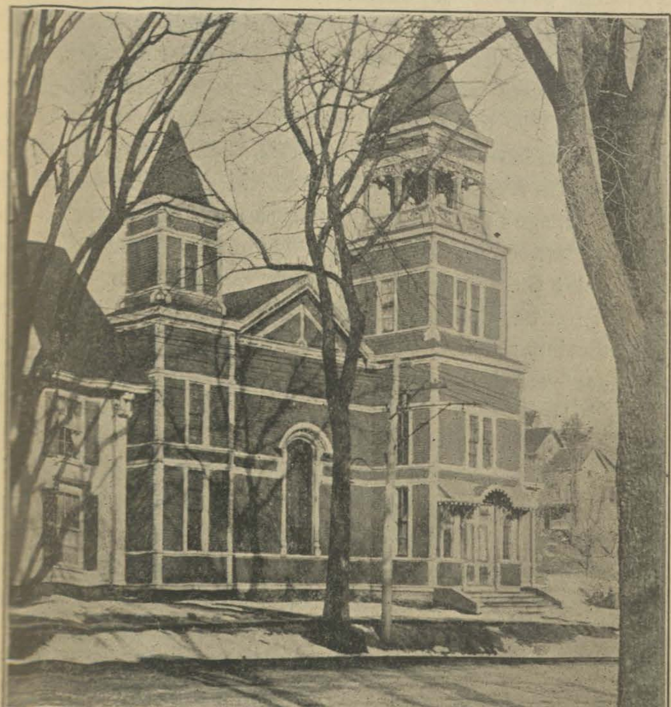
1. Com. of H. Bass, Esq., in Millet's History of the Baptist, Pages 285-86. Locke's Sketches, Page 196.

2. Robinson's History of Amity Lodge, No. 6. Chapter VII.

ing this pastorate there was a revival resulting from the efforts of the pastor and W. S. DeWitt which materially added to the church membership. In 1878, Mr. Bower was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Cox who remained with the society until 1881, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. M. G. Harwood whose labors continued for some three years. It was during this pastorate that the present pipe organ was installed in the church. Rev. W. C. Goucher was the next pastor and proved a most popular and valuable one. He remained with the church until 1888, when he left to accept a call to St. Stephen, N. B., where he is still located. Rev. Fred M. Preble, D. D., then became the settled pastor and remained here for some nine years. Dr. Preble is a graduate of Colby and Newton, and is a most scholarly and able man. He was popular with his parishioners and is one of the strongest pulpit orators ever settled over a Camden church. In 1898 he retired to accept the pastorate of the church in Auburn, Maine, where he still remains, and was succeeded by Rev. W. E. Lombard who remained the faithful and conscientious pastor of the church until 1905. During his pastorare the church received valuable accessions to its membership through an interesting revival conducted by Messrs. Taylor and Hatch. After Mr. Lombard left and accepted a pastorate in Andover, Mass., the church after being a short time without a regular pastor, called Rev. W. D. Plummer in April, 1906. Mr. Plummer at once became very popular and was working hard for the prosperity of the society when his sad death of appendicitis cut him off on Sept. 28, 1906, in the midst of his successful labors and to the grief of his parishioners and all the people of the town. The church has recently called Rev. S. E. Frohock of Concord, N. H. In 1887 the beautiful spire of the church was cut down, to the sorrow of all who admire the graceful heavenward pointing finger of a New England church. In 1896 the present fine parsonage on Belmont avenue was built, principally from legacies left for that purpose by Darius Sherman and Mary Thomas, widow of Rev. W. O. Thomas,

a Baptist clergyman. In 1903 - 4 the church was again repaired and enlarged and the organ moved to its present position. The society has been incorporated under the name of Chestnut Street Baptist Church Corporation which owns the church property and conducts the business of the society. The present membership of the church is 193. Sunday School, including Home Department and Cradle Roll, numbers 341, and the church in all its departments, is exceedingly prosperous.

The Third Baptist Church was organized at Rockport village, May 18, 1842, and was composed mostly of members dismissed from the First Church. It started with a membership of 12, which the same year increased to 16, through the efforts of Elder Daniel McMaster. The two original deacons were Capt. Jacob Graffam and Capt. Jabez A. Amsbury. C. C. Long, an Evangelist, was ordained the day after the organization and continued to act as pastor for about two years. He was succeeded by Rev. W. O. Thomas and he by Rev. James Williams, Holmes Chipman then preached for a year and gave place to his predecessor, Mr. Williams, who filled the church's pulpit until 1859. This pastorate, although short was eminently successful, some 16 new members being added. There had been intervals when the church had no regular pastor and the pulpit at such times was supplied by Elders Washburn and Freeman. In 1852 the church had 61 members. The present house of worship of the society was erected in 1854 at a cost of $3,000, the meetings prior to that time being held in the little red schoolhouse near where the Hoboken schoolhouse now stands. Following the departure of Mr. Williams was a year of supplies, when, in 1860, Rev. Asa Perkins, a graduate of Newton, became the pastor. His pastorate lasted three years, and during the time 119 were added to the church membership. Then followed several short pastorates, those of Rev. W. O. Thomas, Rev. Mr. Emerson, Rev. Mr. Leroy and Rev. Mr. Holman. The short pastorates and other causes greatly weakened the church at this time. In 1872 Rev.



Baptist Church, Rockport

D. C. Bixby became the pastor. Mr. Bixby was an indefatigable worker, and did much to build up the church. During the three years of his pastorate, twenty-five new members joined the church, the church building was repaired within and without, the organ purchased and other improvements made, costing in all some $1700. Six months after his resignation Rev. F. W. Ryder, having completed his course at Newton was called to the pastorate. He also had three years of successful labor, under which 27 were added to the church membership. From October, 1879 to August, 1881, the church again had to depend upon having its pulpit supplied. there being no regular pastor, but in August, 1881, Rev. C. M. G. Harwood of the Camden village church, also became pastor of this church. During Mr. Harwood's pastorate the church was remodelled, the result being the present fine edifice, costing with furnishings, $5,000. It was dedicated June 7, 1888, Mr. Harwood preaching the dedicatory sermon. On July first, 1888, Rev. F. A. Snow, who that year had graduated from Newton, became the pastor. He served the church with great success until the spring of 1892, when he retired to accept a call to Park Rapids, Minn. Some 28 new members were added to the church during his term of labor. Just before he left, in May, 1892, the semi-centennial of the church was celebrated at which a fine history of the organization was read by Deacon Chas. F. Richards. The next pastor was Rev. Henry B. Woods, who remained with the church from 1892 to 1897, which time saw a large increase in the church membership. In 1897, Rev. S. E. Packard began his labors as pastor, but was dismissed in the fall of 1900 to accept a position in the church at Johnson, Vermont, and in the summer of 1901, Rev. Geo. S. Bennett of Newton Theological School was ordained. Mr. Bennett was doing excellent work for the church when in 1903, he received a call to the First Baptist Church in Detroit, Mich., and resigned. He was followed by Rev. W. R. Bartlett, who after three years of

service resigned in July, 1906, leaving the church at the present time without a pastor. The church is in an exceedingly healthy condition having a membership of about 100.

Universalist.

The First Universalist Church was organized in 1824. Prior to that time there had been preaching in Camden by ministers of the denomination upon several occasions, the first being in 1806 by Rev. Samuel Baker. Rev. Sylvanus Cobb (afterwards Editor of the *Christian Freeman*) is said to have preached here in 1815-16 and Rev. W. A. Drew (afterwards Editor of the *Rural Intelligencer*) in 1821-24. The warrant for the formation of the society was signed by Lemuel Dillingham, Lewis Ogier and 25 others. Lot No. 54 which the "Twenty Associates" had donated to the town, for the use of regular ordained ministers of the second parish that should be formed, was still unclaimed (although Baptist Churches had been organized, but not as corporate bodies capable of transacting business.) The Universalist society when incorporated by the Legislature also took the name of "*Second Parish*" and became legally entitled to said Lot No. 54, the Congregational Church having obtained possession of the first ministerial lot, No. 57. The society held its meetings in Masonic hall. The early records do not contain the names of the preachers employed from year to year. "The recollections of some of the members say that Rev. James W. Hoskins was employed about the year 1827-28, and the Rev. Messrs. McFarland and Farrar occasionally. The minister's board in the year 1830, we find, amounted to $8."[1] Although preaching by regular pastors has been spasmodic, the society has regularly met as a corporation to transact necessary business. March 13, 1843, the Legislature empowered the society to sell its ministerial lot, which it did. On June 5, 1864, it was voted "that the funds of this parish be appropriated towards building a meeting-house

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 199.

in such a manner as not to conflict with the original grant of the '20 Associates'." This appears to have been done as the church was begun the following year, the estimated cost to be $2200. It was completed in January, 1848, and the same month Rev. N. C. Fletcher, preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. John L. Tuttle was then employed as pastor, who remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Francis W. Baxter who alternated between Camden and Rockport villages, as did his successor Rev. Leander Hussey, who remained about two years. From 1853 there was no regular preaching by ministers of the society at Camden until 1879. In 1856 the meeting house was sold to the Episcopalian society and the proceeds of the sale put at interest. From this time, although the business organization of the society was kept up, the annual meetings being regularly held, there was no regular preaching for years, although there was occasional preaching by some minister of the denomination in some hall during the most of this time. In 1879, on Easter Sunday, Rev. Charles P. Nash preached his first sermon as pastor of the society and remained with it for four and one half years. Mr. Nash proved to be a fine speaker and an earnest and tireless worker and under his ministrations the church began to flourish. During his pastorate and largely through his efforts the new church edifice of the society was built on Central street at an expense of some $2700. Mr. Nash retired in 1883 and from that time to 1891 there was no regular pastor, when Rev. Clark L. Paddock was called. He remained with the society two years. Since then the society has been without regular preaching although as at other times when the church has had no pastor, there has been occasional preaching by different ministers of the denomination, among them being Rev. Fred L. Payson who at one time occupied the pulpit for several months. Since June, 1899, the church has been leased to the Christian Science society. The Parish is now a small one, its membership being much reduced.

The Second Universalist Church was organized at Rockport in

1843 and its early history is practically identical with that of the church at Camden.[1] In 1844 the society erected a meeting house "on one of the most comanding sites in the village" and afterwards had alternately the same preaching as the Camden church Rev. Francis W. Baxter being the first preacher. The church was dedicated in 1845 by Rev. N. C. Fletcher. The other early preachers were Rev. Elbridge Willington, Rev. J. L. Tuttle and Rev. M. Sawyer. In 1855 Rev. N. C. Fletcher supplied the pulpit for about six months, after which there was no regular preaching. The church building was leased to the Episcopalians in 1867. It was sold to that society in 1869 and the church organization went out of existence.

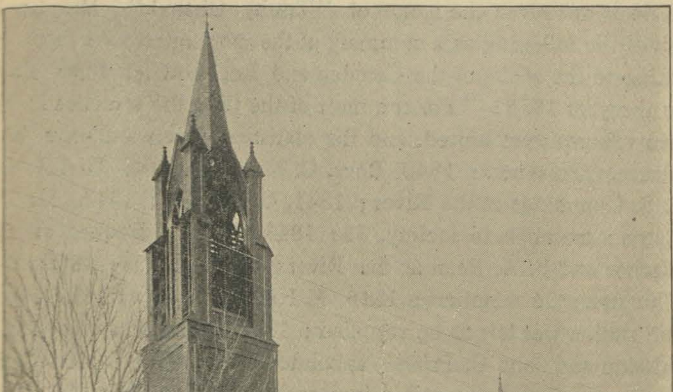
Methodist.

We know of no records of the early operations of the *Methodist* denomination in Camden, and we are unable to give any definite details of the early history of the organizations and preachers of the persuasion. As has been stated in a preceding chapter, Rev. Joshua Hall preached here in 1801. "At this time where a Methodist itinerant preacher had to travel a six weeks circuit of seventy miles, his equipment was of the simplest kind. It consisted of a horse, on which was a pair of saddlebags, containing a lighter apparel and books. Such was the appearance of the 'circuit rider' until this territory was divided into charges of smaller compass."[2] It is said that Mr. Hall's circuit, when he first visited this section in 1794, extended from Union to Orono. It is therefore no wonder that he did not get to Camden until 1801. Daniel Barrett and his wife were the earliest members of the church here. They joined the church in Lincolnville before one was organized in Camden. From 1801 to 1826, the meetings of the denomination were usually held in Mr. Barrett's house and on the occasion of quarterly meetings which lasted several

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 200.

2. Locke's Sketches, Page 201.

days, he used to throw open his house and entertain the people coming from a distance with generous hospitality. Mr. Locke gives the following list of early preachers of this persuasion in Camden: 1802, Joseph Baker and Daniel Ricker; 1803, Daniel Ricker; 1804, David Stimson; 1805, Samuel Hillman and Phiny Brett; 1806, S. Hillman and Jonas Weston; 1807, Samuel Baker; 1808, John Williamson; 1809, Benjamin Jones; 1810, D. Stimson and George Gary; 1811, Nathan B. Ashcraft; 1812, Amasa Taylor; 1813, John Jewett; 1814, Jno. Cheney and Joseph B. White; 1815, Benjamin Jones; 1816, Daniel Wentworth; 1817, Wm. McGray and Jeremiah Marsh; 1818-19, Henry True; 1820, Jno. Briggs; 1821, Jno. Lewis; 1822, Nathaniel Devereaux; 1823-24, Sullivan Bray; 1825-26, D. Stimson; 1827, Ezra Kellogg. In 1828 Camden became empraced in the Thomaston circuit, it having been previously in a circuit extending from Waldoboro to Belfast. After this we learn that Phillip Munger, Ezekiel Robinson, James Warren, Jesse Stone, E. Brackett and C. Kendall were among the preachers at this place, the meetings being then held at Goose River in private houses until the brick school house was built there when they were held in that. They sometimes, however, held meetings at the Harbor in private houses, at Masonic Hall and in the second story of the old brick building now belonging to the Anchor Works, then a woolen factory, Mr. John Swan was a class leader and for a long time he and his wife are said to have been almost the only Methodists in Camden village. From 1828 to 1838 the society was in a very feeble condition and had little preaching. In the latter year some new members uniting with the society an effort was made to have a stationed preacher at the Harbor and the services of Rev. Charles Munger were procured. Later he had a colleague, the Rev. Wm. McDonald, who preached at the River. The society growing at the Harbor it was decided to build a house of worship. "When Mr. Swan began alone in digging the cellar and laying the foundation, there were but three male members at



Methodist Church, Camden

the Harbor village." The house was built on the corner of Mechanic street, on the lot now owned by the Odd Fellows, by Moses Young and completed in 1841 at a cost of $4,737.60. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. John Hobart. In 1844 it was given the name of "Trinity Chapel." Mr. Locke gives the following as a summary of the most interesting facts relating to the affairs of the Camden and Rockport churches down to the year 1858: "For the most of the time the societies in the two villages were united, and the statistics given embrace both places. Preachers: 1840, Revs. C. Munger at the Harbor and S. S. Cummings at the River; 1841, C. Munger; 1842, H. M. Eaton; members in society, 33; 1843-44; P. Jacques at the Harbor and F. A. Bean at the River; 80 members; 1845, Jas. Thurston; 36 members; 1846, A. Hatch; 37 members; 1847, the station was left to be supplied; 1848, Camden was made a mission and John C. Prince appointed here. He labored with untiring zeal and succeeded in securing the erection of the Rockport church; 54 members reported. 1849, Thos. B. Tupper. Under his ministrations, assisted by B. M. Mitchell, an extensive revival was enjoyed. He reports at the end of the year, 79 members in full and 100 on trial. 1850, T. B. Tupper at the Harbor and E. A. Helmershansen at the River; they report 129 members in full and 65 on trial; 1851, P. Higgins at the Harbor and R. Walker at the River; 1852-53, D. P. Thompson at both villages, 122 members; 1854, S. H. Beale at the Harbor, 76 members, and D. Dyer at the River; 1855-56, S. Bray at the Harbor, 76 members; W. McK. Bray at the River, 48 members; 1857-58, N. Webb at the Harbor, 76 members and 32 on trial; A. C. Godfrey and Lewis Wentworth at the River, 73 members and 49 on trial."[1] In 1852 the Camden Methodists built a parsonage and in 1857 their bretheren at Rockport also built a parsonage. May 20, 1857, the East Maine Conference held its annual session in the Camden church.

1. Locke's Sketches, Page 203.

Camden. From 1859 the history of the Camden church is in brief as follows: 1859, W. T. Jewell was given charge of the station; 1860-61, W. L. Brown; 1862, S. F. Chase; 1863, E. F. Hinks; 1864-65, True P. Adams; 1866, B. B. Byrne; 1867, Camden was left to be supplied. The church was repaired. 1868-69, W. H. Crawford; 1870-71, L. L. Hanscom; 1872-73-74, J. W. Day. During this pastorate there were many additions to the church membership. 1875-76, B. S. Arey; 1877-78, no pastor, the pulpit was supplied a portion of the time by A. J. Clifford of the Rockport church; 1879, A. Church; 1880, Chas. E. Libby; 1881-82-83, B. C. Wentworth. This was a prosperous pastorate. The church was removed from Mechanic street to Washington street and thoroughly repaired at the expense of some $3,000. It was then located just northerly of where the "Camden Block" now stands. 1884-85-86-87, J. R. Clifford; in 1884 the East Maine Conference again met with this church; 1888-89, J. D. Payson; vestry building built just northerly of church at cost of $1700; 1889-90, V. P. Wardwell; 1891-92-93-94, C. C. Phelan. During this pastorate, the church and vestry were burned in the great fire of 1892. The old "McGlathry" or "Clay House" on Mountain street, was purchased by the society, the house sold and moved to Sea street and the present fine new edifice erected at a cost, including lot, of some $15,000, and dedicated. In October, 1894, Mr. Phelan was transfered to the Maine Conference and J. L. Hoyle succeeded him; 1895, G. G. Winslow; 1896-97-98-99-1900, T. S. Ross. During his pastorate the debt on the new church was fully paid. 1900, W. W. Ogier; after three months service he was transferred to Calais, Maine; 1900-1-2-3-4, G. M. Bailey. During this pastorate the old parsonage on Mechanic street was sold and the present one on Mountain street purchased. In 1905, the present pastor, Rev. E. H. Boynton took charge. Mr. Boynton has served the full time limit in all of his charges, and was for six years presiding Elder of the Bangor District. He has had many

revivals and has been successful in building new churches, among them being the beautiful stone church, costing $20,000, at Brewer, Me., his last charge prior to his coming to Camden. During his pastorate here he has won the respect and regard of the people of the town, both within and without his church. Much of the financial success of the church is due to the Ladies' Aid Society. The pipe organ in the new church and the piano were purchased by the Epworth League. Today this church has the finest edifice in the two towns and is in a prosperous condition. Its membership is about 100, and its Sunday School has 130 or more scholars.

Rockport. In 1859, Lewis Wentworth concluded his pastorate at Rockport; 1860, Josiah Fletcher; 1861-62, G. G. Winslow; 1863, G. L. Williams and Samuel Fuller; 1864, Rufus Day; 1865-66, C. B. Day; 1867-68, W. L. Brown; 1869, Joseph King; 1870, L. L. Hanscome; 1870-71-72-73-74, C. E. Knowlton. During this pastorate there was a great religious awakening in the town. This was one of the largest revivals ever known in this section, hundreds being converted and scores joining this church giving it a large and enthusiastic membership. The old church building was purchased by David Talbot and made into a tenement house and the new church was erected and dedicated. 1875, B. L. Arey; 1877-78, A. J. Clifford. The pipe organ was installed in the church during this pastorate. 1879-80, C. E. Libby; 1881-82-83, W. F. Chase; 1884-85-86, C. I. Mills; 1887-88, C. A. Main; 1889, supplied; 1890-91, M. G. Prescott; 1892-93, W. W. Ogier. During this pastorate the parsonage was extensively repaired. 1894-95, J. L. Folsom. 1896-97-98-99, N. R. Pearson; 1900-1-2, J. H. Gray; 1903-4, H. I. Holt; 1905, Chas. Smith, the present pastor. Among the members of the church who have entered the ministry might be mentioned Rev. G. R. Palmer of the Maine Conference, Rev. J. P. Simonton and Rev. Lewis Pressey of the East Maine Conference. The church has at the present

time a membership of 100 or more, a large Sunday School and is in a flourishing condition.

Episcopal.

St. Thomas' Episcopal Church. The St. Thomas' Parish was organized in Camden village, Oct. 1, 1855, with the following officers; Rev. George Slattery, Rector; N. G. Bourne, Senior Warden; John Spaulding, Junior Warden; Edward Cushing, Aaron Brown, D. M. Hosmer, E. K. Smart, Paul Stevens, Jonathan Huse, Joseph H. Jones, S. Hutchings, E. C. Daniels, Vestrymen; N. G. Bourne, Treasurer; E. Cushing, Clerk. Immediately afterwards the use of the meetinghouse of the Universalist society was secured, and services were held in that house and in April, 1856, the meetinghouse was purchased of the Universalists for $2,000 and "consecrated to the worship of Almighty God according to the discipline and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States" on June 26, 1856, by Rt. Rev. George Burgess, D. D., Bishop of the Church in the Diocese of Maine. The Rector had another charge at Rockland and divided his time between the two places, officiating at Camden Sabbath forenoons and at Rockland afternoons. Mr. Slattery resigned in 1860 at which time the church had six communicants. Rev. James Holwell Kidder, a deacon succeeded him only to remain a few months, after which services were held occasionally by Rev. Henry Howard of Rockland and Rev. Mr. Murry, the rector at Dresden, Maine, until 1864, when the Rev. James D. Reid accepted a call to the Parish and remained its rector until 1867. He was a man of fine literary attainments and an excellent preacher. Mr. Reid reported thirteen communicants in his last report to the convention of 1866. Rev. D. F. Smith, D. D., was the next rector. He took charge of the Parish in 1868 and resigned the following year. The next rector was the Rev. Benj. B. W. Atwell, D. D. Mr. Atwell reported to the convention of 1870, "a debt of $800 liquidated,

the congregation slowly but steadily increasing." During his incumbency he opened a school at Rockport, but his departure from the Diocese in 1873 closed the school. In the fall of 1875 the Rev. George M. Stanley was rector for a short time. The next rector, Rev. Arthur H. Locke, was a deacon when he came to the Parish, but was ordained priest while here, Nov. 1, 1878. He had charge of the Parish from May 19, 1876, to 1879. At the latter date the communicants had been reduced to 21. The Rev. A. D. Markel came next, being rector from 1880 to 1882, and then for a period of two years the church remained closed. In 1884 the Rev. Henry Jones, the present rector, accepted a call to the Parish, which has been prosperous under his ministration, for the long period of 22 years. In addition to repairing and refurnishing the church building during that period, the members have purchased a new pipe organ and built the present fine rectory on Eaton avenue,—both in 1902. The new rectory is inferior to very few in the Diocese. Mr. Jones, during his long residence in the town, has endeared himself to our people, who hope he may long remain a citizen of Camden. On Sunday, Oct. 1, 1905, the Parish celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization in a most successful manner, the historical address being delivered by the rector from which we learn that during the fifty years of the Parish's existence, 177 have been baptized, 65 confirmed, 71 couples united in holy matrimony, 155 buried, and of these 92 were baptized, 41 confirmed, 50 married and 121 buried during the incumbency of the present rector.[1] The church is now self-supporting and prosperous.

St. Mark's Mission, Rockport, was organized Sept. 1, 1869, principally through the instrumentality of Rev. Wm. H. Washburn, then a lay-reader. The same year the church building, which had been leased by the Episcopal people in 1867 of the Second Universalist Church, was purchased of that society. The building was improved, the tower built and the bell purchased

11. See Historical Address of Rev. Henry Jones.

the same year. The church was consecrated July 27, 1870. P. J. Carleton was for many years warden of the church. There was never any regular settled rector of the Mission, but services were usually conducted by the rector of St. Thomas' Parish of Camden. The society was always small, and some twenty years ago preaching there ceased, the Mission became extinct and its supporters joined with the Camden church. The church building has for a long time been dismantled and is now used as a sail loft.

Adventists.

There are quite a number of *Adventists* in Camden and Rockport, but not enough to support regular preaching. A chapel built about 1890 and owned by Benj. P. Paul[1] on Paul's Hill, Rockport, known as "Union Chapel," was to be used by the people of this persuasion in this vicinity, but it was superceded by the chapel at the foot of the hill on Commercial street, Rockport, where occasional services are still held, but no regular preacher is employed.

Christian Science.

A society known as the *Christian Science Society* of. Camden, was organized Nov. 6, 1896, with seven members. They met each week in the front room over the Camden National Bank until Feb. 10, 1898, when they went into more convenient quarters in the "French" now "Camden" Block. They held their first Sunday service on Easter Sunday, 1899, and in June of the same year, the attendance had so increased that the Univer-

1. Mr. Paul was born in Camden, March 15, 1825, and died in Rockport, October 6, 1896. He was one of the best known men of this section. In early manhood he chose the trade of contractor and building mover, which, with farming, he carried on all his life. He married C. Augusta Upham in 1849, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Frances, (who married Joseph Clough) Arabella, Josephine, (who married Willard Wall) Jessie, (who married George Sprowl) Benj. H., Leander M. and William A. Mr. Paul was a kind friend and neighbor and a man of great originality. He was a Baptist in religious belief, but independent and built the Union Chapel with the intention of having it used by all denominations.

salist church was leased, in which the society has since held its services. On Dec. 23, 1896, the society was organized as a corporation, known as *First Church of Christ, Scientist,* in Camden, Maine, a branch of the church in Boston, Mass. The incorporators were, Henry L. Upton, Margaret S. Conant, Ruth A. Ordway, Viola C. Bucklin and Leila M. Bucklin, and the corporation started with sixteen members. On May 7, 1900, the society opened a free public reading room in the Curtis Block, which was later removed to the Burd Block, where it is still located. This society gives one public lecture each year. Its present membership is something over twenty.

Roman Catholic.

Until within recent years there have been very few Roman Catholics in Camden and Rockport. During the past ten years, however, they have been gradually increasing, particularly in Camden, until at the present time the town contains quite a goodly number of members of this persuasion. In the summer this number is largely increased, and for the past four years, Roman Catholic services have been held in some of the small halls in Camden village during the summer season and during the summer of 1906 in the Opera House, Rev. Fr. R. W. Phelan and his curate of Rockland, officiating. The Catholic membership in Camden has now become so strong that a lot has been procured and a fund is being accumulated for a church edifice, which will probably be built in the near future.

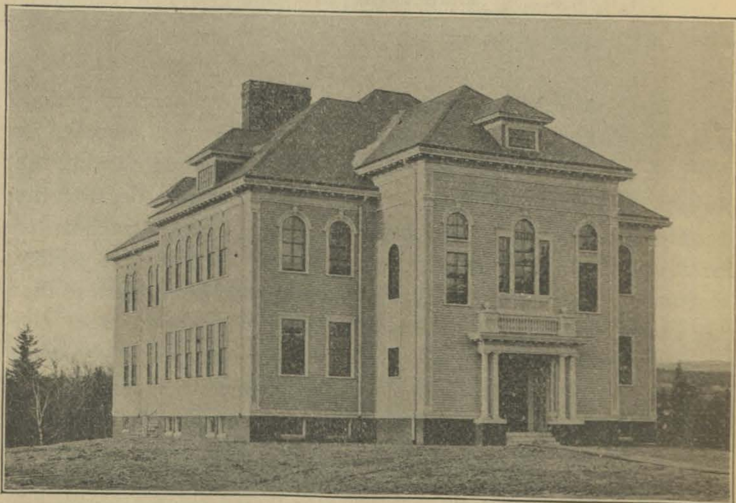
CHAPTER LXIV.

EDUCATIONAL.

But little is known of the schools of Camden's earliest period. Among the first settlers there were practically no schools, an education not being considered essential as an aid in clearing the forests, tilling the land and hunting wild beasts. Besides the people were poor and it was impracticable to employ teachers to instruct the youth of this remote, sparsely settled and widely scattered pioneer community. What training the children of that day received was mostly obtained at home and consisted of the simplest rudiments of an education. There were some educated people among the early settlers and later many others arrived from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, when school privileges became somewhat better, while those who were able sent their children back to their former homes, to go to school. After the incorporation of the town nothing seems to have been done in the way of instituting public schools until about the year 1794, when the first school-house in town was built at the Harbor and Mr. Asa Hosmer was employed as the first schoolmaster.[1] The next year the "Twenty Associates" granted to the town the "school lot," No. 58, and in 1796 the sum of $130 was appropriated by the town for the support of schools. From that time the town continued to appropriate small amounts for school purposes until 1802, when it raised the sum of $800. The same year the town

1. See ante, Page 98.

adopted the "District System" and as the population increased school-houses were built in other localities and the scholars of the town had the privilege of two terms of school per year, one in the summer and one in the winter, where reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and some grammar were the principal branches taught. When Maine was admitted to the Union in 1820, the town was still raising $800 for schools. In 1850 the appropriation had reached $1530. In 1891, after the division, Camden raised $2,000, and



Camden High School

Rockport $2200 for common schools. In 1906, Camden's appropriation for schools, including High School and text books was $6300, while for the same purposes Rockport raised $4650, aggregating $10,950, for the two towns.

About the year 1820, the large "yellow school-house" was built at the Harbor and did good service for forty years. It was a wooden building of two stories, surmounted by a belfry con-

taining a bell. It contained two school rooms. This building was located on the site of the present grammar school building on Elm street. In 1852-53, the brick school-house on Mountain street, was built. It took the place of a little old fashioned one story brick, "district school-house," with a quaint little porch appended for an entry, which was demolished and the brick in it used in the building of the new house, which was then considered the finest school building in the town. It had green blinds,



Rockport High School

black walnut desks mounted on iron pedestals, something before unknown, and the people were so pleased with the building that they voted at their school meeting, not to admit scholars from outside districts. In 1855, however, this vote was rescinded and Mr. George W. Simonton began a series of select schools, pupils coming from all parts of the town and from Hope and Lincolnville, requiring assistant teachers to help carry on the schools. These schools were continued by Mr. Simonton until 1859, when he left

for California where he resided for the remainder of his life dying in Los Angelos in 1905. Mr. Simonton was an exceeding popular and able teacher and his departure was greatly regretted. He continued his interest in educational matters in his new home and became one of the ablest and best known educators on the Pacific coast.

In 1860, the old "yellow school-house" was sold and moved to Mechanic street for a block-mill and later burned. A new school-house was erected on the old site, in the second story of which was a hall, known as the "School-house Hall" which was the principal hall in the village and was used for all sorts of entertainments and meetings. This house was burned in 1868. It was supposed that the fire was of an incendiary origin. The following year the present grammar school building was completed which was known as the "High School" until the erection of the present High School building.

The schools in Camden village were graded in May, 1862, the two village districts being united in one known as the "Megunticook District" which was regularly incorporated by the Legislature in 1874.[1] Shortly after the schools were graded a regular curriculum was adopted for all the village schools with three terms per year. In 1904, the town recognized the necessity of providing more and better conveniences for the instruction of its youth and voted to build the present fine High School building. An excellent lot of four and one-half acres on Knowlton street and running back to the river was purchased, and the building which is of wood, was completed in the fall of 1904, at a cost, including the lot, of about $20,000. The architects were Thomas & Crowell of Bangor and the builder, W. E. Schwartz of Camden. This building in architectural beauty, heating and ventilating plant, school rooms, recitation rooms, chemical laboratory, and all modern school conveniences is surpassed by but few in the state.

At the time of the grading of the schools in 1862, Mr. Cal-

1. Acts and Resolves of 1874. Private and Special Laws, Chapter 53.

vin Bickford was employed as Principal of the High School. From that time to the present, the Camden High School has been presided over by the following Principals, viz.: Alonzo Towle, Russell Woodman, J. B. Stetson, John Harkness, A. A. Fletcher, Calesta C. Meader, John E. Clark, J. H. Montgomery, Clarence Barker, A. M. Burton, Charles Lamont, Galen Tribou, W. P. Foster, Reuel Robinson, W. B. Cutts, H. O. Dorr, E. F. Heath, F. S. Libbey, Eli Edgecomb, C. B. Allen, E. S. Lovejoy and Fred C. Mitchell.

At the present time Camden offers facilities for education, second to no city or town in the state. In 1905, the High School was placed upon the approved list of fitting schools for New England colleges, allowing its students to enter these colleges on certificate without examination and under the efficient management of Prof. Mitchell it is ranked by the Maine colleges as one of the first among the best college preparatory schools in the state.

Rockport village has had an educational history very similar to that of Camden. The first school-house stood on Main street and it was succeeded by a brick house located on Main street not far from where Mr. H. G. Tibbetts now lives. The old High School building which was a square structure of two stories with a belfry and bell was built in 1858, and what is known as the "Hoboken" school-house in the southerly part of the village was built just prior to the civil war. This is also a building of two stories with a belfry containing a bell. Prior to the building of this house there had been a little red school-house on the same lot. Following the example of its sister village, Rockport united the two village districts and incorporated the Rockport School Corporation by an act of the Legislature in 1881.[1] Rockport recognized earlier than Camden the necessity of better school facilities and in 1892, erected the present High School building at an expense of some $10,000. It consists of the old building

1. Acts and Resolves of 1881. Private and Special Laws, Chapter 621.

greatly enlarged and rebuilt, making a handsome, large and modern school-building, which well meets the requirements of the present day. It is surmounted by a belfry which contains the town clock. At about the same time Rockport fully graded its village schools. At the time of the grading of the Rockport schools, Charles J. Ross was employed as Principal of the High School and his successors have been, C. C. Brackett, G. L. Mildram, R. N. Millett, H. L. Withee and Carleton Steward. Few towns offer better educational facilities than Rockport at the present time.

Neither Camden nor Rockport has been the seat of any institution of learning outside of its public schools except an academy which existed in the old town for about one year, in 1851-52, and an occasional private school. Nevertheless both places can boast of many fine scholars whom they have sent out to make their marks in the educational and professional world.

CHAPTER LXV.

INDUSTRIAL.

During the one hundred and twenty odd years that have elapsed since the close of the Revolution, Camden (including the present town of Rockport) has, a greater portion of the time, been exceedingly prosperous in an industrial sense. Its industries have been many and varied as might well be the case from its favorable situation. Seated by the sea with two excellent harbors, it could profitably engage in commerce, fishing and shipbuilding. Containing beneath its surface an apparently inexhaustible supply of the best calcareous rock, it has been able to successfully engage in the manufacture of lime. Possessing a wonderful little river, that contains many mill privileges in its three miles of length from its almost never failing source to the bay, it has remarkable facilities for manufactories of all kinds. Its pure lakes furnish the best of ice for the market. Surrounded by a prosperous country, its villages have always been busy centres of trade. Of the many industries of the two towns we shall be able to mention specifically, only a few of the most important.

Ship-building.

Ship-building was one of the earliest, and has always been one of the most important industries of Camden and Rockport. Just when the first vessel that could be dignified with the name "ship" was built here, we are unable to ascertain. Doubtless

sailboats, fishing crafts and other small vessels were built in town by the earliest settlers. Probably the earliest actual "shipbuilder" in town was Capt. William McGlathry. Rev. Paul Coffin in his journal under date of Aug. 15, 1796, says, "One ship and a schooner have this year been launched here and six or seven heavy vessels are on the stocks."[1] What in those days would be designated as "heavy vessels" would now, however, be rather insignificant crafts. Capt. McGlathry's shipyard was probably located on the westerly side of Camden harbor where vessels were built for so many years afterwards. This property which extended from Chestnut street to the shore of the harbor where M. C. Whitmore & Co.'s wharf now is,[2] afterwards came into the possession of Benjamin Cushing who built ships there and later continued the business in company with Capt. Noah Brooks. Capt. Brooks afterwards carried on the business alone until after the war of 1812, when he removed to South Boston, where he continued to build vessels and became a prominent citizen of that place. Capt. Joseph Stetson after having worked for a time with Capt. Brooks, began ship-building on his own account about the year 1816, in the same yard, and followed the business in Camden for nearly forty years, being one of the largest and most successful builders of vessels of his time on the Maine coast and one of the most successful that Camden has produced. He occupied the same yard as his predecessors for many years and while there had as an apprentice Chas. Bartlett, whom at the age of 21, he took into the business with him for a time. Capt. Stetson removed his business to the yard at the head of the harbor, now familiarly known as the "Coombs yard,"[3] about 1840, and Bartlett continued for a while to occupy the old yard, but we can-

1. See ante, Page 103.

2. Bay View street was not then in existence, not being laid out until 1866.

3. Atlantic Avenue and the stone bridge were not then in existence, the Avenue being built in 1880. The yard originally extended above where the Avenue now is, but vessels have been built there since the Avenue was put through. The yard is now the property of the Camden Yacht Building & Railway Co.

not learn that he built many vessels there. Following Mr. Bartlett, John E. Dailey built two vessels in this old yard, being the last to occupy it. Capt. Stetson continued his prosperous ship-building business until after 1850, building in all something like 70 vessels of all sizes and classes,— ships, barks, barkentines, brigs, brigantines, schooners, top-sail schooners, etc., among them being several fast sailing "clipper" ships that gained for their builder a wide reputation. In those days a vessel tonning 1200, was considered a very large one, several of which size Capt. Stetson launched.

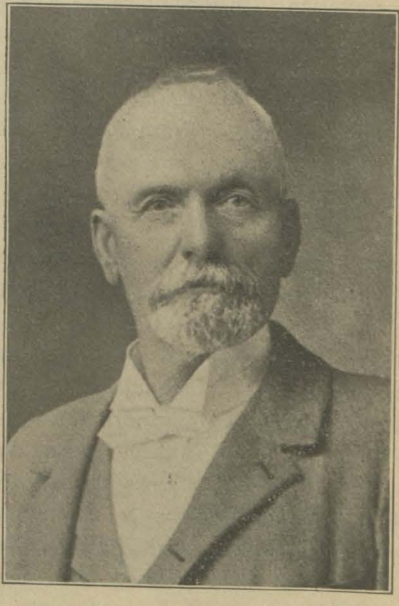
Sometime in the fifties Oliver Clary built and launched two or three vessels in the "Decrow Yard" near where the David Decrow house on Atlantic avenue now stands.

The "Coombs Yard" was next occupied by Augustus D. Mirick and Nelson Pendleton who built several vessels there, one being the ship, Joseph Jones. It was then occupied by John E. Dailey (who had been building at Tenant's Harbor) from 1862 to 1871.

Israel Decrow, who began his ship-building business at Lincolnville Beach, removed to Camden in 1863, where he continued the business, having for a partner for a short time Capt. Isaac Coombs. Capt. Coombs himself began the business of vessel building in 1875 and afterwards had for his partner John Brown, the firm being Coombs & Brown, and afterwards, Samuel Q. Day, the firm being styled Coombs & Day, and during the last of his building he was associated with Capt. Joseph T. Conant, under the firm name of Isaac Coombs & Co. Capt. Coombs also built two vessels in company with H. M. Bean. In all he was employed in the building of some twelve vessels, the last being the barkentine, Mannie Swan, in 1892.

The shipyard now known as the "Bean Yard" was first used for vessel building by Thomas Hodgman and Russell Glover for several years, beginning about 1854. There they built and launched a number of vessels. After they ceased business the

yard remained unoccupied until 1875, when it was purchased by Holly M. Bean. Mr. Bean in early life was a ship-carpenter and contracted to do the carpenter work on many vessels. He first came to Camden to do the carpenter work on a brig in process of construction by John E. Dailey in 1869 and in 1870 went with Mr. Dailey to Tenant's Harbor to build a three-masted schooner,



Holly M. Bean

a new style of rig in that day, and Mr. Bean did the carpenter work on that vessel, after which he began ship-building there himself in company with Whitney Long, launching nine vessels and beginning a career that has made him one of the most successful and best known ship-builders on the Atlantic coast. He returned to Camden in 1873, and in company with Capt. Isaac

Coombs built the barkentine, "Edward Cushing," and bark, "J. M. Clark," and then bought the present yard where he has launched in recent years so many great schooners. For the last few years his son, Robert L. Bean, has been associated with him and the last eight vessels have been built by the firm of H. M. & R. L. Bean. Mr. Bean has built 54 vessels in Camden and has been concerned in building 71 in all, all but 19 of which he built alone, being probably the largest number built by any one man in this section. The rigs of the Camden vessels have been as follows: 1 brig, 1 two-masted schooner, 2 barks, 17 three-masters, 20 four-masters, 12 five-masters and 1 six-master. Their cost was some $2,500,000. Some of the largest and most notable vessels built by Mr. Bean and their gross tonnage, were the John B. Prescott, 2454 tons; Jennie French Potter, 1993 tons; George W. Wells, 2970 tons; Van Allens Boughton, 2129 tons; Arthur Seitz, 2207 tons; T. Charlton Henry, 2421 tons; Margaret Haskell, 2114 tons; S. J. Goucher, 2547 tons; Helen J. Seitz, 2547 tons. These were all five-masters except the Wells which was a six-master. Mr. Bean built the second three-master, the second five-master, (the John B. Prescott) and the first six-master (the George W. Wells), that were ever launched, and his busy ship-yard with one or more towering vessels upon the stocks nearly all of the time has been one of the "show places" of the town, as well as a source of much of the town's prosperity.

Rockport has been equally distinguished as a ship-building place and Rockport village was largely built up by the ship-building industry. Tradition says that the first shipyard in what is now the town of Rockport was located at Clam Cove (now Glen Cove) on the northerly side of said "Cove." We are not informed as to who operated said yard or the number of vessels launched there, but probably both the number and size of the vessels built there were small.

So far as we are able to learn the first vessels built at Rockport village were built by Patrick Simonton and Albert S. Eells.

Mr. Simonton had a shipyard on the easterly side of the harbor where the ice houses are now located, where he launched some 20 vessels, the most notable being the ship, Tennessee, about the year 1840. Mr. Eells built in 1835, in a yard above where the Rockport iron bridge now is. In those days there was no bridge at that place and the vessels were launched down stream into the harbor. Mr. Simonton is also said to have built at least one vessel in that yard. Mr. Eells then occupied the yard at the "creek" where the Eells lime kilns now are, and later the yard on the west side of the "creek." In the last of his building he had associated with him his son, John H. Eells. Mr. Eells launched from his yards 25 or 30 vessels of all sizes and rigs and did a prosperous business.

David Talbot and Christopher Young, Jr., occupied a shipyard on the westerly side of the Rockport harbor between the Eells and the Carleton-Norwood yards which they successfully operated in the fifties and sixties for several years, building some 10 or 12 vessels, mostly schooners.

The largest ship builders of Rockport have been, Carleton & Norwood and Carleton, Norwood & Co. The original firm began building in 1844, in the yard now occupied by Carleton, Norwood & Co. Since the firm was changed to Carleton, Norwood & Co., in 1849, fifty-six more vessels have been launched making 66 in all. These vessels have been of all sizes and rigs and their cost has been millions of dollars. Among these vessels have been many large ships that have carried the American flag to all parts of the globe. Among the largest, with their tonnages, may be mentioned the ships, Zuleika, 1300 tons; Augusta Norwood, 1200 tons; John Pascal, 1450 tons; Raphael, 1542 tons; Wandering Jew, 1737 tons; Wm. H. Macy, 2202 tons; S. D. Carleton, 1788 tons; Robert L. Belknap, 2369 tons, and the magnificent four-masted ship, Frederick Billings, 2628 tons. For nearly all of the sixty years that it has been building vessels this concern has launched at least one good sized vessel nearly every year, all of

which have been built under the direction of that veteran master-builder, John Pascal, and his son Chester L. Pascal.

In addition to ship-building, the owning and sailing of vessels has always been one of the most important of the business interests of Camden and Rockport, their great fleets of peace whitening the seas and unfolding the stars and strips to the breezes of every clime.

Lime Manufacture.

From the earliest days lime-burning also has been one of the most important industries of Camden and Rockport, although the principal portion of that business has been done within what is now Rockport. Lime rock which is found in such abundance in Knox and Waldo counties is found in its finest quality in Rockport. In the early days of the town's history lime rock was quarried and burned by many different individuals in various parts of Camden. There were kilns at Camden and Rockport villages, on the Conway Farm, at Simonton's Corner, on Beauchamp Point and in the western and southern portions of the town. These early manufacturers used the "old fashioned kilns," ruins and remains of which are still found in many localities. These kilns were used until about 1859 and had a capacity of from 350 to 550 casks. The rock was put into these kilns and burned for several days, fourteen turns, each turn consisting of 12 hours. The fire was then drawn, and the lime was selected and barrelled for market. In 1859 was begun the use of "patent kilns" such as are used at the present time. These kilns are kept full of rock by being fed at the top while the lime is periodically drawn off at the bottom and the fires are kept continually burning. In these kilns wood was used exclusively as a fuel, until 1889 when Mr. Granville E. Carleton patented a process of burning lime by the use of soft coal, and at the present time coal is used in the majority of the Knox County kilns, although the process is slightly different from that patented by Mr. Carleton.

We shall be unable to mention all who have been engaged in the manufacture of lime in Camden and Rockport, but we learn that Hiram Hartford was one of the earliest engaged in that business. He lived at what is known as "Hartford's Corner" and his kilns were located near the east end of the Rockport iron bridge. Next to the south was the kiln of Comfort Barrows, the remains of which are still in existence. The next kiln to the south was operated by Wm. Carleton, and his successors, Carleton, Norwood & Co. Beyond that, what is known as the "Martin Stand" was operated by David Talbot. Then followed in order the kilns of Thomas Spear, Jacob Graffam (the latter property being now owned by the Rockport Ice Co.) Paul and Eben Thorndike, Wm. Upham and John Harkness, Job Ingraham, Amon Dailey, Samuel Barrett and Charles and John Barrett. At about the same time Jeremiah McIntire manufactured lime on Beauchamp Point. At Simonton's Corner lime was manufactured by William Simonton and others, there being some nine kilns in operation then at one time, and at West Camden by Minot Tolman and others.

Camden village in the old days was also a lime manufacturing place, there being a row of old fashioned kilns on the west shore of the harbor, the remains of some of them being still in existence on Bay View street. The first kiln was located near where the D. W. Russell blacksmith shop stands and was operated by Cushing & Wood. Next beyond was the Adams kiln and then in order came the J. C. Stetson, the Valentine Mansfield, the Joseph Jones, the Ephraim Barrett and the Jacobs kilns. The latter was operated for a time by Cleveland and Simonton and Christopher Young, Jr., and finally came into the possession of Carleton, Norwood & Co. who burned lime there for many years, building the existing iron kilns and lime sheds.

The first "patent kilns" were erected by Jotham Shepherd. Carleton, Norwood & Co. and David Talbot, and shortly afterwards by Christopher Young, Jr.

The first quarries were small and located in various parts of

the town, but finally the quarries between Camden and Rockport villages and those at Simonton's Corner became about the only ones worked. The former, known as the Jacobs quarries, had been operated to a small extent prior to 1854 or '55 when S. F. Allen of Thomaston opened negotiations to purchase the "Jacobs Farm" then owned by John Witherspoon and shortly afterwards it was purchased by Christopher Young, Jr., John Crocker and W. H. Thorndike of Rockland and N. C. Fletcher, Henry Lowell and Mr. Allen, who soon began operating the quarries upon it. Mr. Allen took charge, dug a kiln of rock, consisting of 500 or 550 casks, burned it and branded the product "Jacobs Lime." From that day lime of that brand has stood very high in the market. Mr. Fletcher then for a short time had charge of the business and then the property was partitioned and sold to the various parties in interest. About the year 1859, Christopher Young, Jr. took the portion on which was situated the Jacobs quarries, since known as the Burgess-Jacobs Quarry and Shepherd-Jacobs Quarry. He began to operate it but died in 1862. In 1863 G.F. Burgess married Mr. Young's widow, and began actively operating the quarry, which he successfully continued until 1891, when his entire business, including quarries, kilns, vessels, stock in trade and good will was sold to S. E., H. L., and O. P. Shepherd.

In 1866, Carleton, Norwood & Co. purchased that portion of the Jacobs Farm containing what has since been known as the Carleton-Norwood-Jacobs Quarry, and at once began operating it. They operated their two kilns at Camden village by using rock from this quarry. Granville E. Carleton owned the other quarry adjoining the Burgess quarry and for years manufactured lime at Rockport village, being noted as the owner of the "big kiln" on the west side of the harbor. William and Elbridge Carleton under the firm name of Carleton & Co. were at one time actively engaged in the manufacture of lime on the property known as the "Gross Quarry Farm." To facilitate the carriage of limerock from the Simonton Corner quarries to the Rockport

kilns, the several owners united in constructing the narrow gauge "Limerock Railroad" about 1886, which they operated until about 1894 and then abandoned.

In 1900, the corporation known as the Rockland - Rockport Lime Co. was organized with a capital of $2,000,000. This corporation at once took over the greater portion of the quarries,



Herbert L. Shepherd

kilns, and other property of the various Knox County lime manufacturers, and in 1900 purchased the entire lime manufacturing property of the S. E. & H. L. Shepherd Co., said at that time to be the third largest manufacturer of lime in the county. The year following the new lime company also purchased the entire lime manufacturing plant of Granville E. Carleton and the lime

plant, blocks and wharves of Carleton, Norwood & Co. at Rockport and Camden. Since this purchase the kilns at Camden village have not been operated. Herbert L. Shepherd of Rockport is at the present time a member of the board of Directors and of the Executive Committee, and Manager of the Rockport department, of the company.[1] Mr. Shepherd is an able business man, active, aggressive and far-sighted and is a most valuable factor in the management of this great concern. The Rockport department of the company has an annual output of some 300,000 casks, and maintains an annual pay-roll of about $75,000.

The one independent lime manufacturing concern in Rockport at the present time is the Eells plant. This business was established by Albert S. Eells & Son, sometime in the seventies. They built one kiln which they operated by purchasing rock from various quarry owners. Subsequently they acquired what is known as the Thorndike Quarry at Simonton's Corner, which they operated quite extensively for ten or fifteen years, having two kilns. More recently the plant was operated by Bryant & Kent who built a third kiln and at the present time is being operated by Thomas W. Carter of Boston.

1. Among the enterprises largely promoted by Mr. Shepherd was the Rockport Rock R. R. for transporting limerock from the Simonton Corner quarries to the kilns; and it was principally through his efforts that the road was constructed and put in successful operation. The first engine to go over the road was named "S. D. Carleton" for the senior member of the firm of Carleton, Norwood & Co. which concern owned one half of the road, and the second was named "Joe Shepherd" for a member of the S. E. & H. L. Shepherd Co. which owned the other half. Mr. Shepherd was also largely instrumental in the construction of the electric railway line connecting the large and prosperous Knox County communities and known as the Rockland, Thomaston & Camden Street Railway. He has also served as President of the Oxford Light Co., Norway, Me.; director of the United Gas & Electric Co., Dover, N. H.; director in various trust companies and trustee of the Camden Savings Bank; and for years as Superintendent of the Maine Agencies of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Portland. In addition to serving as Representative and Senator, already mentioned, Mr. Shepherd also served as a member of Gov. Cleaves' Council in 1895-96, and was for several years Inspector and Collector of Customs of the ports of Camden and Rockport.

Woolen Manufacture.

Woolen manufacturing is confined wholly to Camden village, and is now its most important industry. The first woolen goods manufactured in Camden were woven in the old brick building now a part of the Anchor Works. This building was erected in 1824, and was owned by Lewis and Abraham Ogier and occupied for many years as a clothing and carding mill. Later it was operated by Thomas Harback who manufactured woolen cloth for a number of years ending about 1850 or a little later. Camden's career as a woolen manufacturing town, however, really began in 1864, when Johnson, Fuller & Co., began here the manufacture of the first paper maker's endless felts made in this country. This firm was afterwards (in 1870) succeeded by the Knox Woolen Company, which is today one of the most prosperous industries in Maine. The original building was erected in 1863 by Camdan's now veteran contractor, Mr. Robert S. Davis. In 1887 the Mechanic street addition was completed; in 1894 and 1904, the large wing on the Washington street side, and in 1905 the new dye house. This large plant still manufactures felts almost wholly, employs some 150 men and women and has a pay-roll of some $70,000 per year. Its stock is principally owned in Camden. At the present time Joshua Adams is President and C. Wilkes Babb, Treasurer and Superintendent.

The Camden Woolen Company was organized in the spring of 1887, and its factory was erected during the following year on the site of the Gould Plug and Grist Mill. Its stock was taken up by some 75 incorporators, principally Camden people. This factory manufactures men's fancy woolens and women's dress goods. It started with flattering prospects and is now doing a large and prosperous business. In 1889, the addition was built and the plant is in a first-class condition. It is what is known as a "six set mill," and furnishes work for some 125 employes, its pay-roll amounting to nearly $50,000 annually. The President and

Treasurer at the present time is Reuel Robinson and the Superintendent and Manager, M. P. Hanley.

The next factory organization to be created was that of the Megunticook Woolen Company in 1888. Its factory was erected the following year on what was known as the "Bachelder Privilege," being the first below the Molineaux privilege. The building was afterwards enlarged. This corporation manufactured felts for its principal business but was not as successful as its older rival, and in 1905 the whole plant was sold to Williams & Paige of Boston, who have since operated it under the name of a new corporation called the Seabright Woven Felt Company. This Company is now doing a large business, employing some 60 hands and having a pay roll of about $35,000 per year. The present officers are Samuel Williams, President, Frank E. Paige, Treasurer, and Richard Howarth, Superintendent.

The Mt. Battie Manufacturing Company, organized in 1892, now occupies the Bisbee Powder Mill privilege and its stock is held principally by Camden people. Its plant completed in 1893, is the most modern and convenient of any of the Camden corporations. It is a "six set mill" and produces practically the same class of fabrics as the Camden Woolen Co., and when running at full capacity employs about the same number of hands and has a pay-roll nearly as large. In 1906, the officers of the Company are E. Frank Knowlton, President, W. F. Bisbee, Treasurer and Geo. C. Crane, Superintendent.

Anchors, Engines, Etc.

The well known Camden Anchor Works were established by Horatio E. and William G. Alden in 1866. After the death of the senior partner in 1877, William G. Alden continued the business alone, which soon grew to be the largest anchor manufacturing plant in the country, manufacturing anchors of all sizes from the smallest to those weighing over four tons. These anchors at once became famous and for the past third of a century have been

carried at the bows of all classes of vessels, sailing all the waters of the world. The business was for years a very prosperous one employing a large number of men, but for the past few years the new "stockless anchor" has to a large extent superseded the product of the works, although for "holding" qualities there has never been anything superior to the Alden anchor. In 1901, Mr. Alden sold his business and plant to a new corporation known as the Camden Anchor-Rockland Machine Company which consolidated the Anchor Works with the business of the Rockland Machine Company, manufacturers of the Knox Gasolene Engine. This company is now doing a large business in the manufacture of both anchors and engines, especially the latter, and in 1906 erected its large brick machine shop at the foot of Commercial street Camden, where all its business will be carried on in the future. This company will employ here, from one to two hundred skilled workman, will maintain a pay-roll of about $75,000 per annum, and will be one of Camden's principal and most valuable industries.

Miscellaneous.

Camden has a large number of prosperous industries large and small in addition to the foregoing, the principal ones being Knowlton Bros., foundry, machine shop, saw mill, etc.; Camden Grist Mill Co. and Frye & Porter, Grist Mills; Camden Lumber Co., saw and grist mill and sash and blind factory; Dr. D. P. Ordway Plaster Co., manufacturers of plasters and other patent medicines. The latter is doing a very prosperous business through the mail and it is principally because of this business that the Camden Post-Office has been made a first class office and is the best paying office in this section of the state. This Plaster Company employs about 100 hands, principally young women, for a large portion of the year and has an annual pay-roll of from $15,000 to $20,000. Another flourishing industry of the town is Joseph A. Brewster's Shirt Manufactory

which employs 65 people and has a pay-roll of about $25,000 per year. C. M. Barstow's manufactory of heading machines and W. C. Howe's machine shop and garage are also important industries, and the Camden Yacht Building & Railway Company's marine railways and yacht building plant, and Henry L. Alden's Oakum Factory give employment to many. While hundreds of others find employment as carpenters, masons, boat-builders, sail-makers, stone-cutters and in a score of other ways where mechanics and artisans are required.

Rockport's chief industries, outside of those already mentioned, are the ice business of the Rockport Ice Company, which cuts from the Lily Pond and harvests each year, 40,000 tons of ice which has the reputation of being the best ice cut in Maine; the Storey Shirt Factory, a branch of J. A. Brewster's Camden business, conducted by Mr. Brewster and H. D. Storey, and employing some 35 people; the cooperage, grist mill, etc., carried on by the S. E. & H. L. Shepherd Co. at Rockport village, and the cooperage business of the Knox Cooperage Company and others at West Rockport. There are also the usual number of men employed as carpenter, masons, boat-builders, sail-makers, granite-workers, etc., in a place of its size and enterprise.

We have not space to give a history of the scores of industries, some of them important ones, that have flourished here in the past but are here no longer, like fishing, fitting out fishermen, manufacture of paper, powder, scythes, brick, etc. Neither will space permit us to give a business directory of the many merchants, professional men and others now here who find profitable occupations in the two towns. Suffice it to say that Camden and Rockport have never lacked sufficient industries to keep their people profitably employed and no towns of the state have more glowing prospects for future growth, activity and prosperity.

CHAPTER LXVI.

AS SUMMER RESORTS.

"Ye who love the haunts of nature,
Love the sunshine of the meadow,
Love the shadow of the forest,
Love the wind among the branches,
* * * * * * *
And the thunder in the mountains,
Whose innumerable echoes
Flap like eagles in their eyries:
Listen!"

There is no spot where Nature has distributed her gifts with a more lavish hand; there is no region that she has endowed with a more potent scenic charm, than "Picturesque Camden" and its neighboring territory and adjacent waters. And there is no place the equal of this region in possessing all the characteristics that go to make up an ideal summer resort. Some places have become famous for their situation by the sea, some for the beauty of their hills and the grandeur of their mountains, some for the gentle charm of field and forest, "river and fountain, brook and rill," some for rugged wave-dashed islands, some for lovely lakes, some for their fine facilities for rowing, sailing and yachting and some for their cool, salubrious and health inspiring climate. Others have become famous for a combination of two or more of these characteristics. None but Camden and vicinity has them all. All of these and more are here.

"Thou who would'st see the lovely and the wild
Mingled in harmony on Nature's face,
Ascend our rocky mountains. Let thy foot
Fail not with weariness, for on their tops
The beauty and the majesty of earth
Spread wide beneath, shall make thee to forget
The steep and toilsome way."

The mountains arise from the sea and reach far back into the country and from their summits the eye takes in a scene of unsurpassed loveliness and grandeur. Toward the west are hills with lakes everywhere sparkling in their deep valleys,

"A most living landscape, and the wave
Of woods and cornfields, and the abode of men."

Below are the calm harbors, unruffled by the winds. To the east is the broad expanse of water than which there is no finer place for sailing and yacht-racing. Beyond lies the great archipelago of Penobscot Bay, while toward the south, unobstructed, stretches the vast, shimmering surface of,

"The sea! the sea! the open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free!"

Amid this scenery are drives innumerable, the most famous one being over the "Turnpike."

From the mountains into the houses and cottages flows an inexhaustible supply of the marvelously pure Mirror Lake water[1] and the breezes from the sea and mountains reduce the heat of summer to an even, invigorating and delightful temperature.

1. The following statement of Prof. Robinson who analyzed the water of Mirror Lake is of interest:

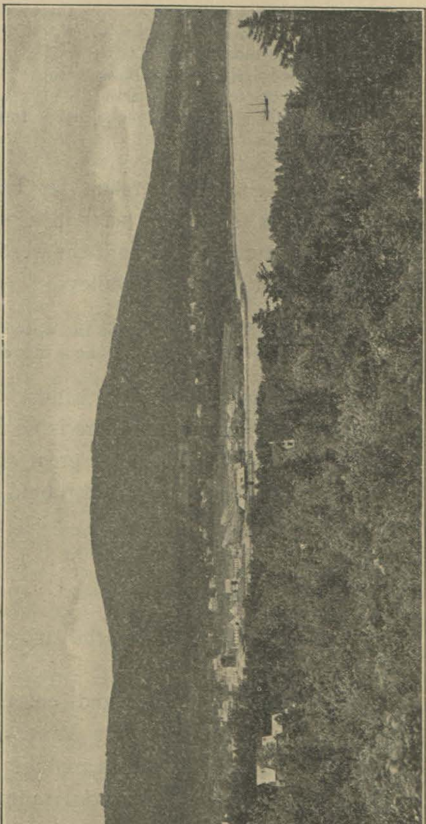
"BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, ME.

HON. A. F. CROCKETT, PRESIDENT OF CAMDEN & ROCKLAND WATER CO.:

My analysis of your mountain spring water, taken from Mirror Lake, justifies me in certifying that it is a water of extraordinary purity. There are, in fact, absolutely no injurious ingredients in it; it is almost as pure as the purest spring water I ever analyzed, and I think it would be hard to match it anywhere.

FRANKLIN C. ROBINSON,
Professor of Chemistry and Assayer,
State of Maine."

Other analyses have corroborated the foregoing.



Camden Mountains

From the earliest days people have been drawn to Camden by its picturesque scenery. For almost a century and a half men and women, coming here as sojourners, have fallen under the spell of its beauty, and have here remained. Those who have come and gone away have carried with them a lasting mental picture of its land and water scenes, which many have celebrated in prose and verse and preserved on canvas.

It was not until less than fifty years ago, however, that Camden began to be recognized by city people as an ideal spot in which to pass the sultry days of the heated term. So far as we are able to learn the first "summer visitors" to Camden, were Mrs. A. P. Guild and her two daughters, and three daughters of Mr. Frederick Dillingham, all of Bangor, who in the summer of 1857, boarded with Mrs. Amasa Hosmer who at that time lived on the "Kent Farm" on Belfast Road. Mrs. Hosmer continued to take boarders there for three summers when she and her family moved to the house on the corner of High street and Ocean avenue, now owned by her son, Errold E. Hosmer, and known as the "Hosmer House," where she continued to take summer boarders for many years. The most of them for a long time were prominent Bangor people, among them, in the early days, being Mrs. Guild and family, Arad Thompson and family, Edwin F. Dillingham and family, Dr. Sanger and family, Dr. Laughton, Mrs. Veazie and A. L. Boyd. Later summer boarders began to come from other cities,— Boston, New York and elsewhere — and in the eighties they flocked here from all parts of the country. After Mrs. Hosmer's death the business was continued and enlarged by Mr. E. E. Hosmer who has had one of the most successful summer boarding houses in this locality. As visitors increased others began taking boarders for the summer, among them being Joseph Eaton, the Misses Allen, Mrs. J. A. McKay and others, some of whom have continued the business most successfully until the present time. Up into the nineties the principal "summer business" consisted in taking boarders and

the visitors were principally a well to do class of people who wanted to spend a few weeks in the country and while many came but few remained as permanent summer residents. Beginning early in the nineties, however, the character of the summer visitors began to change with the advent of a wealthier class, who built cottages, and while taking boarders has continued, Camden has never become a great summer hotel place, the Mountain View House built by John Porter in 1882, and afterwards purchased by F. O. Martin, being the only distinctive summer hotel in town, although the Ocean House, burned in 1903 was for a time run as such and the Bay View House has always entertained a large number of summer people.

The first "summer cottage" was built by Caleb Holyoke of Brewer, on a lot of land on Ogier's Point, purchased by him in 1871. In May, 1881, A. M. Judson, whose wife is a descendant of Lewis Ogier, purchased his original lot on Ogier's Hill and erected his fine summer home, known as "Stonyhurst." At about the same time Edwin F. Dillingham purchased his original lot on Ogier's (now Dillingham's) Point and erected his summer home "Arequipa." A little later Manly Hardy of Brewer built a small cottage on an adjoining lot on the Point, and in 1882, William H. Gardiner, then of Philadelphia, purchased the lot on the western side of the harbor and erected the cottage known as "Edgewater." Mr. Dillingham and his sons afterwards purchased large tracts of adjoining land on the Point and have erected several fine cottages thereon, the principal ones being "Gray Lodge" the property of Dr. F. H. Dillingham, "The Birches" belonging to E. L. Dillingham, and the "Pointed Firs."

In 1888, Wm. A. French of Boston purchased the Melvin Farm and made of it a summer home now known as "Hillcrest" and in 1890, Camden began to have a "boom" in real estate, several farms being sold to wealthy men for summer homes and a number of large cottages being erected. These places were the Abbott farm on "Melvin Heights" purchased by James A. Wright of

Philadelphia and the Watson place in the same neighborhood by Mr. Wright's daughter, now Mrs. Timothy Walsh, and a part of the Rodney Beverage farm on Belfast Road, purchased in 1891 by Dr. George Strawbridge of Philadelphia. After Mr. Wright's death his place was purchased by Wm. W. Justice of Philadelphia, who has since made his summer home there, the place being known as "Blueberry Farm." Dr. Strawbridge's fine place on the bay is called "Rockledge."

The business depression of 1893 put an end to the "boom" for a time but in 1896 it started again and since that time Camden has seen a vast increase in the value of shore property and many expensive and elegant summer residences have been erected. In addition to those already mentioned and Mr. Stearns' "Norumbega," "Sagamore Farm" and "Selbourne," the following are the principal summer residences that have been erected in Camden: In Belfast Road region: "Grey Rocks," E. J. Wardwell, Cambridge; "Woodclyffe," H. F. Amsden, Boston, (now owned by Mr. Wardwell;) "Mountain Arrow," Appleton R. Hillyer, Hartford, Conn.; "Mecaddacut," George B. Phelps, New York; "Timbercliffe," Chauncey Keep, Chicago; "Nodoneyo," Mrs. Harriet B. Borland, Chicago; "Edgemont," Miss M. O. Hill, Brookline; "Wildacre," Mrs. B. M. Plummer, Philadelphia; together with "Hilltop," "Upland," "Anchorage," "Idle Hours," "Fairlawn" and "Orchardside," cottages owned by John R. Prescott of Newtonville. "Baymount" at the foot of Mt. Battie is the home of Edward Baxter Perry, the blind pianist. At Melvin Heights: "Summerfold," Mrs. Timothy Walsh, Brookline; "Crabtree Farm," Justus C. Strawbridge, Philadelphia. On Ogier's Hill and vicinity: "Red Cottage," Mrs. E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; "Cedar Crest," Mrs. Clara E. Palmer, Lawrence; "Breeze Hill," built by Lawrence F. Abbott of New York now owned by Otto Kirschner of Detroit, Mich.; "Belvedere," W. F. Hooper, Fall River, Mass.; Prudden Cottage, Theodore H. Prudden, West Newton; "Pine-

crest," Myron M. Parker, Washington; "Portlow," W. J. Curtis, Summit, N. J.; "The Rock," Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Philadelphia; "Grey Lodge," C. F. Hofer, Cincinnati; "The Homestead," Charles T. Gallagher, Boston; "Blythewood," Joseph D. Snell, Boston; "Borden Cottage," the late William Borden, Chicago; "Undercliff," A. M. Judson, New York; "Boulder" and "Thayercroft," Miss Mary S. Smart, Geneva, N. Y. The



A Typical Camden Cottage
Summer Residence of Col. Myron M. Parker
of Washington, D. C.

most recent cottage to be built is now in process of construction on the Russell Farm, overlooking Megunticook Lake, by Charles H. McKee of St. Louis.

In 1901, Sherman's Point was sold by the heirs of Ignatius Sherman to George B. Wilson of Philadelphia. Mr. Wilson has cleared it of underbrush and supurfluous growth and has built to

it a macadamized road from the Belfast Road. He also divided the property into fine cottage lots, several of which he has sold. No summer cottages have been erected there, but the Point is destined soon to become one of the finest summer residence sections in this locality.

Megunticook Lake began to be a summer resort in 1884 when Mr. George H. Cleveland and Mr. A. H. Knight and later Capt. Isaac Coombs, Mr. Geo. Burd and other citizens of Camden village built cottages there and started the summer settlement known as "Lake City." Others followed and in 1892, "Lake City Inn" was built near the south shore of the lake and conducted as a summer hotel until the fall of 1895, when, with its contents it was totally destroyed by fire. Cottages continued to spring up at "Lake City" and all around the lake and on the islands, built by Camden people and many from other states until at the present time there are some forty cottages in that locality. Among the principal Lake cottages are "Sunset Cottage," George H. Hill, Boston; "Land's End," E. E. Richards, Boston; Stone Cottage, Prof. Alaric Stone, Boston and the cottages of Judge H. W. Kelley, Rockland, Mass., G. E. Gookin, Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Ella C. Fenderson, Boston and Hon. E. L. Freeman, Central Falls, R. I. There are also a few cottages at Lake Hosmer.

While a few summer boarders came to Rockport, that town did not come into any prominence as a summer resort until 1899 when Charles W. Henry purchased the McIntire Farm on Beauchamp Point and erected his summer home there known as "Orchard Farm." Shortly afterwards he purchased the Calderwood, John McIntire and Jere McIntire farms and other property in the same neighborhood and began selling therefrom cottage lots to others, principally Philadelphians. This resulted in the building up of a summer colony on the Point. Among the first to follow Mr. Henry was Wm. J. Latta of Philadelphia who owns "White Cedars." Other cottages are "Lyndon," Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia; "Weatherend," built by F. H.

Dougherty of Philadelphia and now owned by John Gribbel of the same city. In the same vicinity are "Overlook," "Balsams" and the "Wister Cottage," owned by Mrs. Henry. In 1899, A. H. Chatfield of Cincinnati purchased the John Barrett farm also on Beauchamp Point and erected his summer residence, "Aldermere." Later he purchased the adjoining Amos Barrett place and now has a fine estate there. The other cottages near Mr. Chat-



A Typical Rockport Cottage
Summer Residence of Mr. Wm. J. Latta
of Philadelphia, Pa.

field's are those of Frederick Gilbert of Utica, N. Y., Dr. F. Forchheimer of Cincinnati and "Wawenock," Prof. E. Hershey Sneath of New Haven. Below Rockport village on the road to Rockland are "Roxmont," the fine cottage of F. O. Havener of Wheeling, W. Va., and the new cottage of Mrs. Ada B. Tremaine of Providence, R. I. In addition to those already mentioned are

several small cottages, mostly owned by local people, at Ballard Park and the new cottage of H. L. Shepherd, between the Park and Rockport village. There are also a few small cottages at Mirror Lake.

Nearly all of the summer residences here mentioned are fine cottages, some magnificent in their size and luxurious in their appointments costing many thousands of dollars to erect and furnish. In addition there are many others in the two towns, particularly in Camden, less pretentious and expensive, too numerous to be specifically mentioned here, many of which are annually rented by their owners. The supplying of these cottages and the many hundreds of people who visit Camden and Rockport during the summer has become an exceedingly important and prosperous industry of the two towns, especially of Camden.[1]

Among the things promoted principally by the summer residents is the Mt. Battie Association, of which A. M. Judson is President, a corporation organized in 1899, which purchased the top of Mt. Battie and the toll road and Summit House owned by Columbus Buswell, and had the building remodeled. It is known as the Mt. Battie Club-house and is annually opened to the public as a summer hotel. The principal object of this Association is to hold the mountain perpetually as a park and preserve it from being used foı objectionable purposes. The Megunticook Golf Club, of which Chauncey Keep is President, was organized in 1899 and incorporated in 1901, and in 1902, the Calderwood Improvement Company, of which J. C. Strawbridge is President was incorporated to hold the property composing the golf links and build the golf club-house. These Links and Club-house are located on Beauchamp Point, principally on what was the Calderwood Farm. The club-house is a

1. The excellent books that have been published descriptive of Camden and Rockport scenery are: "Picturesque Camden" (two editions) by T. R. Simonton. "The Camden Mountains" and "Glimpses of Camden" (two editions) by J. R. Prescott, "Camden by the Sea," by G. W. Morris, and "Where Sweet Winds Blow," a booklet of poems by Camden's well-known author, Gilbert Patten.

fine structure and is a favorite place of resort for all the summer residents in this vicinity. The Camden Yacht Club, of which Chauncey B. Borland is Commodore, was organized in the summer of 1906, principally through the efforts of Geo. B. Phelps. This Club has leased the property of M. C. Whitmore & Co. near the lime kilns as a wharf and club-house.

During the summer season the population of Camden is increased by some fifteen hundred people, and that of Rockport is also largely increased, which added to the usual large native population of the villages, makes our streets scenes of bustle, stir and activity.

The summer residents of Camden and Rockport are a magnificent class of people. Possessed of great wealth though the most of them are, they are as a rule, unassuming, cultured and gracious ladies and gentlemen, who are interested in the welfare of the towns, careful of the rights of others and are held in the highest regard and respect by the native population. In fact several of them, notably Mr. E. J. Wardwell, Dr. George B. Phelps, Col. Myron M. Parker, Mr. Edward Baxter Perry and Mr. C. F. Hofer, have made Camden their permanent residence, voting and paying their taxes in that town.

No account of the summer people of Camden and vicinity would be complete without mention of the venerable and courtly William R. Porter, the dean of the summer colony, who, for many years, with his family, has spent a large portion of each year in Camden, living at the home of his sister, Mrs. Alexander Buchanan. Mr. Porter is the son of the late Stephen Porter, a former resident of Camden, and is not only a great admirer of the Camden scenery but a strong friend of the town and its people among whom he has passed so large a portion of his life.

Camden and Rockport are now too far on the road to success and popularity as summer resorts to warrant any doubt that they are destined to stand among the very first of the great watering places of the country in the years to come.

CHAPTER LXVII.

LAST VIEW.

When Capt. Waymouth and the other ancient voyagers first viewed Camden, they beheld an Hercynian region of forest clad mountains. When the first settlers came here to establish their homes the character of the country had not changed. But the years that have elapsed since James Richards built his cabin home amid the tall timber at "Neguntico ok Harbour" and the other pioneers followed to make the new settlement, have wrought vast changes in the country and the people. Then the forests, now the fields; then the cabin of the humble trapper, now the palace of the rich, the solid mansion of the well-to-do and the neat cottage of the thrifty laborer; then the scattered homes, now the compact and teeming villages; then the tow path with its horseman, now the trolley and motor car; then the little mill, now the great factory; then the tiny shops, now the brick blccks with plate glass fronts; then the perforated tin lanthorn of the pedestrian, now the arc and incandescent light; then the rough unlettered pioneer, now the college bred scholar and well informed citizen conversant of all the world's events. Strange and marvellous indeed would Camden and Rockport seem to the early settlers could they look upon them now. But great as have been the changes many things are much the same. Three centuries have not changed those majestic piles, reared by the Almighty's hand, and when the eyes of the wind-tossed mariner seek those land marks, and

"—the mountain's misty top
Swells on the sight and brightens with the dawn,"

they behold the same unvarying landfall seen by the eyes of Waymouth, Strachey, Pring and all the other mariners who have sailed along our coast from their day to ours. The ocean too, unchanged and unchangeable, dashes against our rocks exactly as it did a century ago. The landscape's contour is unchanged and its embelishments are of the same material. When spring adorns it with her fire-tipped maples, or summer decks it with the heavy and varied foliage of curving elm, enameled oak, twinkling poplar, ghostly birch, towering pine, "pointed" fir and dark boughed spruce; when autumn pours her wine upon its foliage or winter throws over it her robe of ermine; when lakes sparkle in emerald settings or ice-clad hillsides scintillate with prismatic splendor; when gentle shadows lie over mountain forests and zephyrs play on woodland harps; when the storm king rages o'er crag and headland and Aeolus lashes the sea to wrath; in all their phases, Camden and Rockport are beautiful and grand with the same beauty and grandeur that our forefathers beheld and loved. And as their landscape has changed and yet not changed, so have their people changed and yet not changed. In external habit, in wealth, in material prosperity, in learning, in broadened views, they may have changed, but in the more essential things of life, in honesty, in pertinacity, in patriotism, in strength of character, they have not changed. The spirit that led the pioneers to resist the raids of the British marauders in Revolutionary times, led their sons to man the war-ship and privateer in the "war for seamen's right" in 1812, their grandsons to give their lives for the preservation of the Union in 1861 and their great grandsons to strike a blow for the rights of humanity in 1898. In every case it was a principle for which they fought, and like all men of New England stock when a principle has been at stake they have contended with a most tenacious spirit, and this spirit accounts for the many strong contests they have waged with their neighbors and among

themselves in religious, social, municipal, political and other local affairs. They have not always been right in their contentions, but they have always believed they were right, and therefore whatever the issue they have fought it out like men. Their history is one of which the present generation may well be proud. The generations that have gone have produced their full share of strong and able men. Looking backward we see them towering above their fellows like our mountain peaks, — eloquent men, brainy men, brilliant men, honorable men, good men, the consumate flowers of the sturdy yeoman citizenship from which they sprang. The past generations too, have produced gentle and noble women, less conspicuous, historically, than the men but equally typical of the New England character and equally a source of pride to their descendants and successors.

What the future history of these fair towns will be the future alone can show, but as we take a last view of them, with their grand scenery, their thriving industries, their noble institutions, their growing wealth, their abundant resources, their splendid prospects and their intelligent population, we cannot doubt that in growth, in prosperity and in the power and influence that they shall wield, their future will be greater than their past. Whatever may be their growth in wealth and population; whatever power they may wield and whatever influence exert may the people of these two most favored communities grow in good morals and increase in good works, may they be stronger in virtue and more influential for right and justice, until their towns shall stand foremost among those splendid municipalities, that will in the future, even more than in the past, make our imperial state to stand for a shining example to the Republic of sturdy manhood and noble womanhood, of intelligent citizenship, of obedience to law, of sobriety, of benevolence, of morality and of righteousness, for "righteousness exalteth a nation."

THE END.

ERRATA.

Page 10. Last line. "500 acres" as surface of Megunticook Lake should be *about 1500 acres.*

Page 31. Sixth line. Knox Mansion was of *wood* except basement which was of brick.

Page 88. Seventh line. Camden was incorporated as the *seventy-second* town instead of "twenty-second."

Page 215. Sixth line. Capt. Noah Brooks removed to *South Boston,* instead of "East Boston."

Page 234. Sixteenth line. Robert Jameson's wife was the *sister,* instead of "daughter" of Wm. Porterfield.

Page 269. Foot note. Mansfield family: Under DANIEL, fifth line: *Josephine M.,* fifth child of Elisha, omitted. Under THOMAS, third line: Joel had *four children* instead of "five;" and *he himself* died in Worcester, Mass. Also the name of his second child should be *Nathaniel,* instead of "Nathan." NEWELL. He married *once* instead of "twice," his wife being Hannah Savage. *Alfred D.* had but *four children: Emma A.,Ella M., Walter H.* and *Edward C.* The last four names at the bottom of Page 270, viz: Harriet A., Ermina A., (who married Horace W. Chamberlain) and George H. were the sisters and brother of Alfred D., the 9th, 10th and 11th children of NEWELL.

Page 308. Fourth line. "Albert K. Parris" should be *Albion K. Parris.*

Page 351. Sixth line. Date of Battle of Seven Pines should be *May 31,* instead of "March 31."

Page 361. Second line from bottom. The name, "Ephraim M. Knight" should be *Cyphrian M. Knight.*

Page 489. In sketch of James Perry, the names of two of his children were omitted, viz: *James O. Nellie S.* (who married John R. Prescott.)

Page 539. Twenty-eighth line. John Pascal came to Rockport about *1842,* instead of "1852."

Page 602. Fifth line from bottom. The name "Chas. Bartlett" should be *Thomas C. Bartlett.*

INDEX

INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

INDEX OF PRINCIPAL NAMES.

[For names of Officers of State, County and Towns, Societies, Corporations and Candidates, Clergymen, Postmasters, Customs Officers, Light-Keepers, Soldiers and Sailors, High School Principals, Twenty Associates, Members of Committees, Bands, etc., see appropriate subjects in "Index of Subjects."]

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History of USA

Edition 1907